THE WEATHER.
Cloudy today with occasional showers; Monday fair.
Sun rises, 4:35; sets, 7:06.
Moon rises, 9:50; sets, 4:13.
High tide, 3:30 a. m.; 3:45 p. m.
Yesterday's temperature:
Maximum, 72 at 2 p. m.; minimum, 61 at 6 a. m.; average, 68.

SAN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Boston American

Sunday Circulation Largest in New England

CITY EDITION.
News Section, Part 1 (Latest News.)
News Section, Part 2 (General News).
News Section, Part 3 (Sports and Auto).
Real Estate and Wants.
Magazine Features.
Colored Comic Pictures.
City Life.
Editorial and Drama.
AND MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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RUSSIA LEAVING ALL POLAND TO GERMANS

EVADE STATE ISSUES IN BIG POWWOW OF REPUBLICANS

Old-Time War Horses of Party Attack National Administration and Demand Defences in Line with Boston American Editorials

Senator Crane Held Up at Gate; Veteran Clark as Spry as Ever; Weeks, Cushing and McCall Active in Speech and Work

The great Republican powwow at Springfield yesterday, which, according to the advance notices, was to have brought together anywhere from one thousand to ten thousand militant young Republicans from all parts of Western Massachusetts, was attended by four hundred warhorses, all but one of whom paid $2.50 each to get into Riverside Park.

The man who didn't pay was former United States Senator and former Governor W. Murray Crane of Dalton, still the party leader in Massachusetts.

Many other interesting things were seen and heard:

Gratton D. Cushing and Samuel W. McCall rode in one carriage in the grand street pee-rade and appeared to be on terms of intimacy, if not affection.

McCall had one arm around Cushing.

Cushing held an umbrella over the bald head of McCall, to keep the sun away. Everybody cheered.

WEEKS FOR COALITION.

United States Senator John W. Weeks, an anxious candidate for next year's Republican nomination for the Presidency, made a speech in which he in substance advised President Wilson to dissolve his cabinet and call together a new one composed of the leading men of all parties, a la the "coalition" cabinet in Great Britain.

Everybody demanded a larger navy and a first-class army, and both without delay. Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, Congressman McCall and Chairman "Ned" Thurston of the Republican State Committee, urged military and naval preparedness in language similar to that which has for many years been used on the editorial pages of the AMERICAN.

HOLDS UP SENATOR CRANE.

The Republican "pole" journeyed to Riverside on the steamer Sylvia. There was a man at the gate of the park who demanded your ticket or $2.50 in cash. The festivities were well under way when a quiet little gentleman attempted modestly to brush by without ostentatious display.

"Ticket!" said the gateman.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

MRS. VIRGINIA LOVE, WHO DIED SUDDENLY IN BACK BAY HOME

MRS. HARRY LOVE.

PORTLAND MAN ATTACKS CHILD WITH KNIFE

100 Horrified Spectators in Lincoln Park See Act of an Apparent Madman.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—In front of the Portland police headquarters, and in full view of nearly 100 persons, Manely Elliot, a sixty-year-old upholsterer, tonight cut the throat of three-year-old Mary Peverada, daughter of John Peverada, formerly a fruit dealer on Commercial street, Boston, while the child was at play in Lincoln Park near the heart of the city. The child was reported in a very critical condition late tonight at the Maine General Hospital.

Following the attack, Elliot fled a mile and a half through the city to Deering Oaks, where he was arrested and taken to police headquarters. A blood-stained pocket knife was found in his pocket. He told the police that he knew nothing that had happened until he was arrested. The police believe him demented.

Elliot gave up his work at the Walter Corey Furniture Company here a few days ago. He entered Lincoln Park about 9:30 this evening when about 100 persons were crossing the park on their way home, suddenly grabbed the little girl and drew his knife across her throat and then turned and fled. Horrified witnesses hurried the victim to the police station close by.

Still Gaining

The American gained in advertising during the month of July just ended as compared with last year. The American also gained in advertising during June.

Home Going Circulation Produces Results.

MRS. LOVE OF DIVORCE SUIT FAME FOUND DEAD IN SUITE

Autopsy to Determine Cause of Death; Had Been Living Alone in Beacon Street Apartment; Iceman Discovers the Body

Death has ended the joy and the sorrow of the career of Mrs. Virginia Aldridge Love, the central figure in the famous double divorce trial of Love vs. Love, which stirred Boston five years ago.

Mrs. Love was found dead on the floor of the kitchenette of her suite at No. 344 Beacon street yesterday. After living for several years in constant fear of sudden death, she had passed away while alone in her suite.

That her body was discovered was due to an iceman. He rang the bell and knocked on the door—without result. An investigation revealed the woman's sudden death, probably due to heart trouble.

According to neighbors Mrs. Love had been complaining for a week. She was last seen Thursday, it was stated. Medical Examiner Magrath, after viewing the remains, ordered the body taken to the North Grove street morgue, where an autopsy will be performed.

FEARED SUDDEN DEATH.

Until recently Mrs. Love had lived at the Hotel Westminster, and employes there said she had expressed fear that she would die suddenly. She told of the hotel attaches that in case of her sudden death her brother, George W. Aldridge, said to be a former Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., should be notified.

A Dorchester woman friend of Mrs. Love yesterday afternoon telegraphed the brother, who made arrangements to have the body sent to Rochester some time today.

Mrs. Love was formerly Virginia Aldridge, daughter of the late Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester. In 1910 her brother, known as "Boss" Aldridge, was dethroned from the Republican rule of Monroe county, New York.

Henry Hovey Love was a Rochester stock market man. He married Miss Aldridge in 1889. They came to Boston in 1905. Up to that time their married life was happy.

In Boston Love entered the office of Cardenio F. King and became King's manager. In the same office was Miss Maria Ross, stenographer, a comely brunette.

When King's affairs crashed Love set up as a State street broker. In the Spring of 1910 Mrs. Love left him, and a few weeks later she filed a divorce libel, naming Miss Ross and "other women" in her bill of complaint.

Not long afterwards Love retorted with a cross libel, accusing his wife of the use of drugs and intoxicating liquors to excess.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

The two suits were tried together and the case attracted wide attention and was replete with sensations and surprises. On the stand Mrs. Love testified she heard Love kiss Miss Ross and call her "Darling," "Baby Girl" and other endearing terms. She trailed Love, she also testified, on a trip back from New York with Miss Ross on the steamer Harvard. Her witnesses testified to seeing Love kiss Miss Ross full on the lips at the door of a stateroom.

Love denied the charges and said that at a tallyho dinner several men drank champagne from one of his wife's rubbers. Mrs. Love denied her husband's charges. Miss Ross, weeping on the stand, denied all the charges against her.

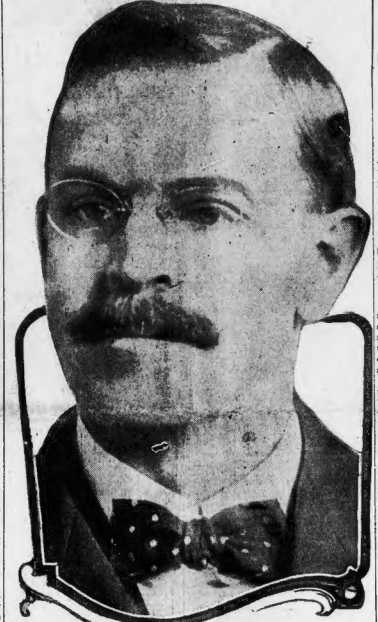
Mrs. Love won her divorce, and her husband's cross libel was dismissed. The wife was exonerated so far as the drug and drinking charges went.

Mrs. Love was forty-five years old. Since her divorce proceedings, according to her friends, she had a select clientele to which she acted as broker and she is said to have negotiated several sales in securities and stocks. She had dealings with a Congress street firm, yesterday the firm stated that they had not seen Mrs. Love for about two weeks.

Body Building—Father John's Medicine gives new health and strength.—Adv.

Say Inman Stole $122,000 Thefts Covered 5 Years Blame Stock Speculation

George S. Inman, cashier of the United Fruit Company, who is sought by the Boston police.



Grand Jury to Hear Result of Audit of Fruit Company's Books Tomorrow.

How George S. Inman, the missing treasurer of the United Fruit Company, robbed that corporation of over $122,000 in five years and lost most of the money in the stock market and in high living came to light last night.

Police inspectors and private detectives are at work on the case. The Fruit company has laid the case before the district attorney and brought suit for $10,000 against Inman.

The "method" was declared to be astonishingly simple.

Inman's whereabouts remained as deep a mystery yesterday and last night as ever, though one report had it that he was in New York. Reporters seeking the missing man's young wife were unable to find any trace of her.

It came to light yesterday that on last Wednesday, two days after Inman suddenly disappeared, the company employing him for the last fifteen years had sued him for $10,000 and had trusteed his accounts in the Old Colony Trust Company, W. G. Nickerson & Co. and Tucker, Anthony & Co., brokers.

Later it developed that the authorities had found the Inman auto at the garage of the Hanley-Kimball Company in Cambridge. There were two attachments on the car, and notices of attachments were left under the door of the $1,000 a year Inman suite at No. 1187 Beacon street, Brookline.

The complainants in these actions were Hanley-Kimball Company and Charles Durgin, proprietor of Durgin's garage at Coolidge Corner, where the Inman car was kept.

DETECTIVES ON WATCH.

Detectives kept up their watch about the house, but there were no callers yesterday except newspaper men, it was declared. Last night the

Continued on Page 4, Column 6.

BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA HITS AND SINKS BAR

The battleship Nebraska ran do and sank the bark Mabel J. Mey during the fog off Cape Cod l night.

The members of the crew of t bark were rescued by sailors in bo put out from the Nebraska. Th were brought to Boston and land early this morning.

The Nebraska was on her way join the North Atlantic fleet off Ne port. The fog off the Cape was c of the thickest in years. The batt ship was proceeding slowly. The bat was bound for Boston.

The Charlestown Navy Yard wir less station caught messages fro the Nebraska to the battleship Wy ming telling of the accident.

The Mabel I. Meyers was in com mand of Captain William Meyers an hails from Searsport, Me. The vess is 176 feet long, and carried a crew about twenty men.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Ill, Being Rushed East

By International News Service.

OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is ill and is aboard a Northwestern fast train, being taken home by her husband. The Roosevelt party passed through Omaha early this evening, but by request of Mr. Roosevelt all information of their movements was kept fro mthe newspapers and public by the railroad over which the party is travelling.

At the railroad Mr. Roosevelt denied himself to everyone, including reporters, but passengers on the train told of Mrs. Roosevelt's illness, and this was confirmed by the railroad officials after the party had passed through the city.

SINKING OF IBERIAN BY SUBMARINE WAS LAWFUL

Mark L. Willey or "Wiley" of Boston and Six Others Killed in Sinking of Liner by German Submarine.

The sinking of the Leyland liner Iberian by a German submarine, and the incidental loss of seven lives, will, it was said late last night in Washington dispatches, lead to no further strain of the tension already existing in the relations between the United States and Germany.

Members of the crew of the Iberian, many of whom had been picked up along Atlantic avenue in Boston, were not killed by shellfire until the captain of the Iberian, disregarding the command to stop, attempted to get away.

The one American numbered among the dead was Mark L. Wiley, or Willey, of East Boston, whose father was at one time the captain of Mr. R. H. White's private yacht.

Having disregarded the warning of the submarine to stop, it is said by the authorities on international law, the Iberian became the legitimate object of such warlike tactics as the German commander saw fit to adopt.

26 AMERICANS BOARD.

There were nearly seventy members of the Iberian crew, twentysix of them Americans who had been picked up in Boston. The Germans gave them plenty of time to leave the Leyland liner. The sixty-one survivors have been safely landed at Queenstown. Willey, who for personal reasons had been known for many years as "Wiley," was not among the five who were killed outright. During the firing he suffered a flesh wound. His death resulted from shock and exposure in one of the small boats.

The Iberian sailed from Boston on July 7 with a cargo of horses for the British army. Most of the twenty-six Americans on board were hostlers who were taken along to look after the livestock.

At Queenstown last night, Captain Jago of the Iberian declined to make any statement whatever regarding the loss of his vessel. It is known that on at least one previous occasion the Iberian had managed to show her heels to a submarine. It is supposed that Jago assumed that what he had done once might be done again.

American Consul Frost took charge of the Americans who were landed at Queenstown, and has secured their sworn statements. They say the Iberian was commanded to stop, but that the skipper, instead of complying at once, ordered full speed ahead and, in the effort to get away, began to trace a zig zag course through the seas.

WAS BOSTON BOUND.

The Iberian was Boston-bound from Liverpool, whither she had gone from Manchester after unloading her Boston cargo of army horses.

Mark L. Willey, or "Wiley," was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James E. Willey of Salem. A sister, Elisabeth, is Mrs. Charles M. Colby of No. 27 Lothrop street, Beverly. Some of his relatives said last night that they had heard that, on one of his trips abroad, Willey had married in Liverpool and has two children there. Mrs. Colby believes this report to be untrue. At various times for many years Willey had made his home at No. 24 Haynes street, East Boston.

The chief foreman of the Iberian's horsemen was John H. McGovern, of No. 6 Everett square, Allston. Relatives of McGovern said yesterday that they believed the loss of the Iberian due to a misunderstanding of the command to stop rather than i any desire of Captain Jago's to run away.

McGovern is said to have told his people that Captain Jago would make

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

FALL OF LUBLIN HASTENS FLIGHT OF CZAR'S ARMY

Warsaw Evacuation Continues, with Grand Duke Nicholas Striving Desperately to Save the Bulk of His Forces; Hundreds of Thousands of Residents Now in Flight

Cutting of Lublin-Cholm Railway Takes Away Vital Means of Communication, While Von Buelow in North Is Striking at the Warsaw and Petrograd Railway

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The general staff tonight admitted the loss of Lublin to the Austro-Germans. An official report says:

"The Russian troops between the Vistula and the Bug retreated on the night of Thursday to new positions. Their movement was not molested.

"We have evacuated the town of Lublin and the railway between the stations of Novo Alexandria and Reiovetz."

By International News Service.

LONDON, July 31.—The evacuation of Warsaw is nearly complete, acording to dispatches received here tonight.

The greater part of the population has been transported to Moscow and other points and the troops are falling back on the Brest-Litovsk line, where strong fortifications have been prepared. The retirement is proceeding in an orderly manner and it is believed here that the Grand Duke Nicholas will save the bulk of his army.

Under the Russian plan of withdrawal practically all of Poland will be given up to the Germans, not Warsaw and its immediate defences alone, but also all of the great Russian industrial province with the exception of a small portion in the north.

Rear guard actions are being kept up by the Russians to cover their lines of retreat at numerous points, while the Germans are driving forward to cut off the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, the sole rail communication with the capital now remaining in the hands of the Czar's forces.

The severing of the Lublin-Cholm line was completed by Field Marshal von Mackensen with the Teutonic occupation of Lublin, as officially announced from Vienna today.

Despite the cutting of the Lublin Cholm railway, the Russians still have a double track line running through Minsk, and the road from Ivangorod through Lukow to the north. In addition there are scores of roads which radiate from Warsaw, all of which are in good condition. It is along these that the greater portion of the population is taking flight, carrying with them what things they can save from their abandoned homes.

Meanwhile the Germans are rapidly closing in on the Polish capital from north and south, while the army of General von Buelow in the far north constitutes what at present is the most decided menace to the Russian plan of retirement. This army, which is composed largely of cavalry, is making a determined effort to reach Vilna, weld an iron ring about that important point, and cut the Warsaw-Petrograd railway. If it is successful, the Grand Duke's position will be most critical, and the loss of a great portion of his forces probably would result.

This German army is moving rapidly and at present there appear to be no adequate Russian forces in the northern theatre to cope with it. Berlin has clamped the lid down tight on news of the activities of this force and this fact is causing serious apprehension in military circles here.

The Austrians have occupied Lublin, the most important city of Southern Poland, about ninety miles south of Warsaw, and the entire Austro-German line between the Vistula and the Bug is pressing northward, attacking the Russians at all points.

To the east, in the vicinity of Cholm, according to Berlin advices, the army of General Von Mackensen is engaged in a tremendous endeavor to break through in the direction of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

Two of 10 Spies Found Guilty and Shot in England

LONDON, July 31.—Two of the ten alleged spies arrested in England, whose names have been suppressed, have been found guilty and shot.

It is presumed the executions, like that of Carl Hans Lody, took place in London Tower.

The eight remaining accused persons are to be given a secret trial. One is a woman.

Germany Replies to U. S. Note on Frye

LONDON, July 31.—The reply of Germany to the American note regarding the sinking of the American schooner William P. Frye, is on its way to the United States, according to a dispatch received here this evening from Berlin. It says the note was transmitted from Berlin last night.

COLEMAN, WRECKER OF BANK, SEEKS A PARDON

Friends of Federal Prisoner at Greenfield Are Already at Work on Petition to Be Presented in Behalf of the Cambridge Man

George W. Coleman, the twelve-dollar-a-week clerk who wrecked the National City Bank of Cambridge and spent upwards of $200,000, will shortly petition President Wilson for a pardon, it became known yesterday.

Coleman was sentenced in December, 1910, to serve fifteen years in the Franklin County jail at Greenfield.

William J. ("Big Bill") Keliher was sentenced to eighteen years for complicity with Coleman in wrecking the bank, and has been confined in the Charlestown State Prison.

Keliher was recently ordered transferred to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. His wife is fighting hard to keep him where he is.

Friends of Coleman say that the publicity given to Keliher's proposed transfer has interfered greatly with Coleman's plans for a pardon. It is said that Coleman intended to present the petition for his release to his attorney, William A. Morse of Boston, to be given to a United States Senator or Congressman for presentation to President Wilson.

"This Keliher transfer agitation has interfered with Coleman's plans," said a friend. "I think Coleman has been punished enough. I know he is anxious to get a pardon, and I have knowledge he is interested in a petition for presentation to President Wilson.

William A. Morse of the Equitable Building, who says he is still acting as Coleman's counsel, said:

"We have a petition for pardon, but it will remain quiet for a while yet. This Keliher matter impels us to go slowly."

Asked if Mrs. Coleman was interested in a pardon for her son, Mr. Morse said she above all others wants him pardoned.

Mr. Morse says Coleman is enjoying the best of health, has plenty of outdoor exercise and is thoroughly repentatn for his offence.

Coleman, it was learned, has the freedom of the prison grounds in Greenfield, and during the day drives a team about the city, accompanied by the prison warden.

The team is loaded with cane-bottom chairs made in the prison. These chairs are delivered by Coleman to different stores in and about Greenfield. Everybody in Greenfield knows Coleman by sight and salutes him.

Among the callers on Coleman at the jail each month are members of his family. Occasionally a young woman calls to see him. It is said. The latter is supposed to be Coleman's sweet heart. She is deeply interested in the pardon petition, and has, it is said, recommended ideas to be embodied in it before it is presented to the President.

Three Promotions in Fire Department

Three interlocking promotions were announced in the fire department by Mayor Curley yesterday, as a result of the vacancy caused by the death of Deputy Fire Chief H. W. Pope.

District Fire Chief Daniel F. Sennott was made Deputy Chief, with an increase in salary from $2,500 to $3,500 a year; Captain Allah J. Macdonald of Ladder 15 was made district chief, from $2,000 to $2,000, and Lieutenant Frederick I. Adams of Ladder 15 was made captain, from $1,800 to $2,000 a year.

VACATION RUSH ON TRAINS.

With the close approach of August, the most popular vacation month of them all, yesterday proved to be the second busiest month of the year with the railroads. At both North and South stations extra forces were on hand to handle the traffic and many extra trains were run.

Rogers Weds Mrs. Walters

Sequel to Poisoning Case

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers (at top), whose marriage to Lorlys Elton Rogers followed a strange tragedy of mixed marital relations, poisoning and divorce; below, Rogers and one of his former wives, Annie Roquemore Rogers.

Marriage of Strangely Related Couple Quickly Follows Bridegroom's Divorce.

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Lorlys Elton Rogers and Ida Sniffen Walters, whose strange relations came to light when Mrs. Walters administered poison to their two children and then tried to kill herself, were married in Jersey City at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon.

Throughout the short civil ceremony, administered by Judge James F. Boland, the bride exhibited signs of intense nervousness and several times burst into tears. The ordeal of being compelled to stand in her weakened condition caused Mrs. Rogers to fall into a chair, and it was some time before she could compose herself to accompany her husband back to this city.

Previous to the ceremony Mrs. Rogers wept frequently. She broke down at a photographer's studio where she and Rogers went to have their pictures taken before they were married.

QUICKLY FOLLOWS DIVORCE.

Before leaving Jersey City Mr. Rogers said they would pass their honeymoon somewhere in New York State. It is believed they will go to Suffern, where Rogers has a country home. It is expected that Mrs. Rogers will become a mother within a fortnight.

The marriage was performed within twenty-four hours after Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, Rogers' second wife, obtained her final decree of divorce from him in this city. The divorce was secured following the discovery that Rogers and Mrs. Walters had been living in the Bronx with their two children as Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

Having been informed that his wife would get her final decree Friday afternoon, Rogers and Mrs. Walters went to Jersey City to obtain a marriage license. He is not permitted under the decree to marry again in New York State.

THIRD MARRIAGE FOR EACH.

The marriage is the third each has contracted. Rogers has been divorced twice and Mrs. Walters once.

Before leaving with his wife Mr. Rogers made this statement: "When my case and that of Mrs. Rogers is tried the Fall our marriages will not interfere with the testimony. We will claim no privilege and will testify as freely as though we had not been formally married.

"There never was a time in my life, if I could have, that I would not have married Mrs. Walters."

July Broke All Records for Rain Since 1863

After the most water-soaked July Boston had known since '63, the pesky weather man framed up "occasional showers" for today, the first of August.

Witness the local forecast he delivered:

"Cloudy today, with occasional showers. Monday fair."

The total rainfall for July, taken up to 9 o'clock last night, was 5.85 inches.

That was the wettest July in the official record of the local weather bureau, which runs back to '71. But records kept before the bureau was established show that Boston hadn't so much rain in July since 1863, when 12.28 inches fell, which was almost a continuous performance.

The temperature yesterday averaged 66 degrees, with a maximum of 72 from 1 to 4 p. m.

The humidity was high, running up to 100 per cent., which was rain. But a continued East wind kept this high humidity from being unbearable.

THINKS GERMAN SPIES WORKED AT FOSS PLANT

Hyde Park Strikers Aroused by This Declaration at Their Meeting.

An announcement that two German spies from interned ships had been working in the plant of the Becker Milling Machine Company of Hyde Park, of which former Governor Eugene N. Foss is president, caused excitement at a mass meeting of the 300 striking machinists from the plant at Magnolia hall, Hyde Park, yesterday.

After the machinists' international vice-president, P. J. Conlon, had told the strikers that the State Board of Arbitration and Secretary of Labor Wilson would begin independent investigations of the strike tomorrow, a strikes rose from the floor and said:

"Two Germans from interned ships have been employed at the Becker shop whom I believe to be German spies. One of these men was discharged a few weeks ago. I understand that it was because the company suspected he was a spy."

The speaker did not tell what became of the other suspect, nor did he mention names at the time. There was a buzz of excitement in the hall. After the formal meeting another striker, a Hollander, asked for the names of these suspected spies, in order to report them to the Federal authorities.

The Becker Milling Machine Company makes some machinery which is used in turning out war orders in other plants. The strikers are, by the very nature of their position now, opposed to the company, but they showed at the meeting yesterday that they were incensed at the idea of German or any other spies being around the plant.

International Vice-President Conlon, after announcing the coming investigations by State and national authorities, said:

"The strike committee was called before the State Board of Arbitration at the State House yesterday for conference. We were informed that the State Board will begin investigation Monday morning. I was surprised to see the interest taken in this matter by outside men."

Mr. Conlon did not enter into details of the other investigation, which he said Secretary of Labor Wilson would begin tomorrow.

A report that the company would import strikebreakers caused the strikers to plan extra pickets for tomorrow morning. The strikers said that only eight machinists have failed to join the strike. These eight men, they said, were housed yesterday by four inspectors and twelve detectives. The latter, it is understood, refused to do machinists' work, but merely remained in the plant. Eighty-five shoulders, who have not been called out on strike, were idle yesterday on account of the lack of machinists to take work off their hands.

Missionary Tells of Narrow Escape

The Rev. Jacob David of Urmia, Turkey, well known in Boston as a missionary of the Baptist Church in that country, has written a letter to his agent in America, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Williams, pastor of the Woburn Baptist Church, telling of his escape from an attack of the Kurds upon the town in which he is living. Missionary David has had several hairbreadth escapes from the Kurds in the past ten months.

Gatelys of Marlboro 50 Years Married

MARLBORO, July 31.—Many friends and relatives gathered here to assist Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gately in observing their golden wedding. A reception was held at their home, Mr. Gately is supervisor of soldiers' and sailors' graves. He is a member of Post 42, G. A. R. The couple have eight children, all of whom were present.

Mayor Would Save Park for Children

The Park board will this week decide whether automobilists shall be permitted to have privileges of Franklin Park in addition to that which now permits them to cross on the automobile roadway. Mayor Curley opposes further privileges, on the ground that the park is primarily for mothers and children.

Curley to Be Host to Mayors Aug. 18

Elaborate plans are in progress for a luncheon to be given to thirty-three Massachusetts city mayors by Mayor Curley, August 18, the date of the opening of the new Nathan Matthews Jr. Ball Park in Allston. Editor Standish Wilcox of the City Record is in charge.

BOY HAD APPENDICITIS.

Wilford Fitzpatrick, twelve years old, of No. 11 Elmwood place, Roxbury, was found lying in the rear of No. 24 St. Stephen street, suffering from acute appendicitis. He was taken to the City Hospital.

REV. S. LINDSAY TO PREACH.

The Rev. Samuel Lindsay will preach this morning in the Dudley Street Baptist Church.

$226,442 FOR BELGIANS.

Joseph O'Neil, treasurer of the Federal Trust Company, announces that the elgian Relief Fund totals $226,442.

WORLD'S SERIES COUPON

Series G, No. 1 BOSTON AMERICAN Aug. 1, 1915

Good for 10 Ten Votes

This Coupon will not be counted unless presented at the World's Series Contest Headquarters, No. 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, or mailed to that address on or before 5 o'clock p. m., Aug. 14, 1915.

How to Send Vote Coupons—At the end of the seventh contest period (series "G") collect all votes of that series, then put all your "Series G" No. coupons together, tie or fasten them in some manner and attach a slip of paper showing the number of "Series G" No. 1" coupons contained in that package. Do the same with "Series G" No. 2" coupons and so on up to and including "Series G" No. 7," the last one of that series. Then wrap them all in one bundle and write or stamp on the outside of this bundle your name and address and the number of consecutive sets said to be contained therein. A similar rule applies to the other five series.

Got Any Junk? Want a Flivver? See Rob Blaikie

The attention of Thomas A. Edison, Josephus Daniels and all others interested in inventions, and everything, is hereby respectfully, earnestly and patriotically directed to Mr. Robert Blaikie of Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Yes; and what did Robert do? Robert, dear children, took:

4 bicycle wheels.
2 axles.
Canvas.
1 small gasolene motor.
1 tank.
2 canvas mudguards.
1 second-hand auto steering wheel.

And he put them all together, with a few passes of the hands, and late in the afternoon the flivver was going at from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour.

Wakefield ran to the windows, fell into convenient rocking chairs, and just sat and gasped.

Run for Office? Who? Shaw? Nix! He May Fly; Read

If some onew ill demonstrate to William Shaw, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, that it is practical—and safe—to campaign the State in an aeroplane, he will do it. He says so himself.

Up to date Mr. Shaw is committed to the automobile, however.

He positively will not tour the State by foot. He says, with all respect to former Congressman Frederick S. Dettrick, that the "foot" method is "out of date."

"Mr. Deitrick's hiking trip is mighty interesting," says Mr. Shaw, "but it is behind the times.

"That item took off the trouble with our State business—it is back in the era of the stage coach and shanks's mare. It needs to be brought up to date.

"I intend to campaign by automobile. If it were really feasible I'd do it by aeroplane.

"The people's business ought to have every advantage that science and invention have given to private business.

John Weeks Says Your Uncle Sam Is Going Broke

United States Senator John W. Weeks, speaking at the Republican outing at Riverside Park, near Springfield, yesterday, declared that the national treasury will be bare in ninety days.

"It will be necessary for the national government to issue bonds before snow flies," declared Weeks, "and to issue bonds is the worst curse of a democracy."

Senator Weeks attributed the shortage in funds to the loss of revenue from the tariff and the increase in Federal expenses.

"The Democratic party is a specialist in emptying the United States Treasury," he said. "There is one-third less money in the Treasury now than there was a year ago, or at the time the present administration came into power. The income from the tariff was reduced and it has been found necessary to impose special, direct taxes, including the war tax, but the Treasury will be bare in ninety days. The expenses of the government exceed the income by $1,000,000 a day."

He said he thought the issue would be of Panama Canal bonds.

SENATOR CRANE HELD UP AT GATE OF REPUBLICANS

Oldtimers Turn Out in Force to Powwow, but Younger Blood Abstains.

Continued from First Page.

"Haven't any," said Mr. W. M. Crane.

"Nothing doing," said the ticket taker.

"But I am Senator Crane."

"That's what they all say," persisted the ticket taker. It required one Lieutenant-Governor, one Senator and three Representatives to get the invited guest on the grounds.

There were a lot of notables present, and there were a lot of notables not present. Among the latter were Alonzo B. Cook, who last year played a lone hand against the machine for State auditor—and won—and who this year expects to repeat the performance. Another who was not there was Charles Sumner Bird. Mr. Bird was invited. Mr. Cook was not.

The "oldest Republican" was there, in the person of Christopher Clark; vigorous at ninety years, of Northampton, who, politically speaking, made them all look like boys. Mr. Clark was in on the birth of the party.

Mayor Frank E. Stacey welcomed the Republicans to Springfield and headed the committee that is trying to land the next convention for Springfield. George H. Bacon presided.

Between times there were a couple of rattling bouts between "Kid" Carter and the "Young Sailor," and "Tommy" Glynn of Chicago and "Young Sheehan" of Springfield. There were no decisions by the referees.

WHAT WEEKS ADVISES.

Senator Weeks said:

"When a question connected with foreign relations arises, especially one in which are involved delicate issues and which may develop serious complications, it is the duty of every American to sustain the administration. We may disapprove or criticise later, but not when negotiations are under way.

"Most people regret that the Secretary of State resigned when he did at a time when his chief was embarrassed by serious and delicate negotiations.

"I wish President Wilson would call into counsel, then delicate foreign questions are involved, those Americans of similar views. I regret the President has not called in such men as Foster, Olney, Knox, Root and Lodge.

"As the President does not see fit to call to his side such statesmen for his counsel, we must accept for the time being his course.

"We need a sensible national defence, not because of the war in Europe, but for all time and because it is right. For twenty-five years the Democrats have voted against a big navy and army, because it savored of militarism. The time has come when we must have an adequate national defence."

STATE ISSUES EVADED.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing made a speech in similar vein. Not one of the principal speakers, in fact, had anything to say on questions of State affairs. It was openly asked in Springfield last night, therefore, whether in an "off" year—a year in which there are no Congressional elections—the Republican organization will attempt to unseat Governor Walsh by talking about the army and navy, which Republican administrations neglected for years and years, when they were in absolute control.

The outing was enjoyable. Workers for McCall and workers for Cushing circulated among the big "pole" of the western counties and explained in detail and with much earnestness why McCall or Cushing was the best man to nominate and the "only one who can beat Walsh."

15 WINTER ST.

ORENBERG'S

Sterling Silver Sale

50% Discount ON DISCONTINUED STERLING SILVER PIECES

Hundreds of pieces consisting of Sterling Silver Knives, Forks, Dessert Spoons, Salts and Peppers, Cold Meat Forks, Berry Spoons, Butter Spreaders, Fruit Knives, Orange Scissors, Orange Spoons, Ice Cream Forks, etc., will be offered with this unusual discount to close them out. Remember, you can buy sold silver at just HALF PRICE by making your own deductions from the plainly marked retail price on every article.

THIS CHANCE MAY NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN!

Cut Glass Sherbets, like cut, in the popular grape design, large size and practical shape for ices. Worth $2. Special, per set of six pieces..... 99c

Rich Cut Glass Compport, large size, 6 inches high, 6 inches across top, new floral design, fine quality of glass, and sold everywhere for $3. Our Special. $1.49

Our Special $2 Bag for 99c

A Real Value. Never Now.

Fine Leather Bag, like cut, the very newest shape, with inside attached purse, fold lined, bag silk lined, containing hanging beveled mirror. Don't fail to secure one of these bags. Orenberg's Special..... 99c

Cut Glass Ginger Ale or Grape Juice Glasses, like cut, 5 oz. size, with the popular grape design. Fine quality of glass. Worth $1.50 doz. Our Special Price for set of six..... 49c

Sterling Silver Pie Knife, like cut, in the popular plain Colonial pattern or Old English initial engraved. Special 99c

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

The Much Wanted Friendship Circle Brooch or Lace Pin

Dainty stone set with small green leaves, prettily arranged on circle. Combination of stones is ruby, amethyst, sapphire, emerald and white stone. Two shapes, round and oblong. Value $5c. Special 23c

Hand Painted China Jelly, Nut, or Almond Sets, like cut, consisting of one large dish, with six smaller dishes to match, assorted floral decorations and shapes. Worth $1.25. Our special for 7 pieces..... 69c

Cut Glass Coaster Set, like cut, consisting of one tray with four coasters to match, popular star cutting, heavy pierced nickel plated rim. A genuine $5c value. Complete for 5 pieces... 39c

Ivorey Handle Game Set, like cut, made by Landers, Frary & Clark. Special value, set of 2 pieces, including case $1.19

VACATION NECESSITY

Sale of Folding Umbrellas For ladies and gentlemen, with detachable handle, can fold up to fit suit case. Orenberg's Special..... 89c

New!

Coral Bracelet, like cut, beads strung on gold-filled wire, three sizes, baby, minor and ladies. Our Special..... 29c

Mahogany Smoke Stand, like cut, stands 27 inches high, with heavy base, good finish, ash tray, glass lining, match holder and two cigar rests. Worth $2.00. Our Special 99c

Vacuum Bottle Sale

Pint size, nickel or black enamel bottles, like cut, will keep contents hot 24 to 36 hours, and contents cold 48 to 72 hours. Our special. 99c

Outdoor recreation is not complete without one of these bottles.

Quart size, this week only..... $1.85

½-Pint Size 69c

Hand Painted China Berry Set, like cut, consisting of 1 berry bowl and six saucers to match, dainty floral decorations, fine quality of china. A genuine $2.00 value. For this week only..... 99c

Gold Top Lace Pins, like cut, set with pearl and other designs, set with assorted stones. Guaranteed to wear. Special for 2 pieces..... 23c

37 Piece Blue Willow Breakfast Set.

English Porcelain Breakfast Set, 37 pieces, as follows: 6 Breakfast Plates, 6 Cereal Dishes, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Cups and Saucers and 1 large Cereal Dish, with the popular Blue Willow design, fine quality of porcelain. A genuine $5.00 special value, set of 37 pieces, including case $2.99

Another Shipment of These Wonderful Umbrellas Just Received.

Union Silk Umbrella

One of the biggest values ever offered

Please note description: Fine quality union silk umbrella with sterling silver trimmed handles, 24 and 28 size, with paragon frame. All silk case and tassel. Reduced for this sale to only..... 99c

Worth $2.00.

Clearance of Summer Dresses

$7.50 smart Summer Serge Dresses; in navy only. Marked $5.00

$15.00 striped Summer Silk Dresses; light colors. Marked $7.50

$12.50 to $15.00 Linen Dresses; pink, blue and white. Marked $5.00

$10.75 Black Charmeuse Dresses, excellent quality..... Marked $10.00

$12.50 Summer Dresses of white voile. Marked $7.50

F. P. O'Connor Co.

157 TREMONT STREET.

GREAT MIDSUMMER Millinery Clearance Sale

50c Our entire stock of fine Lace, Hemp and Leghorn Hats, including Sailors, Full Boxes, Turbans, etc., formerly priced at $1.00 to $2.50, all to go at one price. 50c

HATS TRIMMED FREE. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY CO. Inc.

59 TEMPLE PL.

Bixby Bldg. Cor. Wash. St. 2d Floor. Take Elevator.

MESH BAGS RE-PLATED 25c

Silver & Jewelry Repaired & Plated, 5c to 50c

John L. DesLauries' Jewelry Factory

43 Winter St., Boston.

TEL. OXFORD 2600—MAIL ORDERS FILLED

BACONS' Mill and Factory Surplus Sale

OVER 101 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN BOSTON

Greatest Sale of the Week—Greatest Sale of the Month

Great quantities of strictly new, up-to-date merchandise from the leading mills and factories of the United States at prices that will not again be equalled this season.

The mills are now distributing their surplus stocks through Bacons' Big Store, and when they're gone there will be no more for some time to come at prices to compare with Bacons' Mill and Factory Sale.

Double the value of your money at Bacons' this week.

Thousands of special lots of new merchandise sacrificed by the mills to us and by us to you. Hundreds of bargains at HALF PRICE or less, and an extra discount of 2 to 5% in the form of Legal Stamps.

DRESSES

Emphasizes the importance of the Mill and Factory Sale when we offer such bargains as

$3 Dresses $1.49 | **$5 Dresses $2.49**

Of extra fine quality voile and muslins, mainly color- ings $1.49

Of extra fine quality, all colors, all sizes $2.49

Women's $12 and $15 Dresses—Of extra quality crepe, trimmed with side inserts of Venise lace, contrasting girdles $7.50

Women's $8.75 Silk Dresses—Navy and stripes, all sizes, organdie collars $4.95

Women's $15 Dresses—Of silk, taffeta, crepe de chine; plaited tier effects, organdie collars; all sizes $9.95

All Who Fail to Collect LEGAL STAMPS Fail to Get Their Cash Discount

See Our Windows for Extra Specials Not Advertised

Morning Specials 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

Afternoon Specials 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Will be shown in our windows every day this week. These specials will be among the best bargains of the Mill and Factory Sale, but will not be advertised. You MUST see our windows, where there will be a complete change daily at 1 o'clock.

Mill and Factory Sale

Toys—Dolls

Third Floor

$2.50 Daisy Express Wagons—With seat, made of all hard wood, size of body 12 inches long, 5 inches wide, also shaved steel spokes $1.98

$3 Shoofly Rocking Horse—Made of hard wood, upholstered leather, strong enough for a child three years $2.10

$1.65 Teddy Bears—Measuring 15 inches 85c

$1 Abe Kahibbie Dolls—Latest novelty 75c

Mill and Factory Sale

Ribbons

Main Floor

10c to 19c Remnants—Of satin, taffeta and fancies, 1½ to 3 inches wide, all colors, yard 5c

25c to 39c Remnants—Of taffeta, moire and satin, full line of colors, 3½ inches wide, yard 12½c

29c Black Velvet Ribbon—Satin back, 4½ inches wide, yard 21c

29c Black Velvet Ribbon—Wire satin back, 4½ inches wide, yard 27c

Mill and Factory Sale

1.00 1.50 Blouses 59c

Second Floor

Special Purchase from 2 Well-Known Makers

Our buyer says these are the most wonderful blouses we have ever offered at the

$1.00 and $1.50 { Voile Blouses ..... Organdie Blouses ..... } All Sizes 59c

$1.50 { Sheer Silk Blouses ..... Striped or white ..... } All Sizes 59c

$1.00 and $2.00 Blouses—Special purchase of 700 organdie blouses, handsomely trimmed with lace insertion and novelty embroidery; many Val. lace. Other stores have offered these blouses as undersells at $1.50 and $2.00 values. Our price 98c

$3.50 Blouses—Made of lawn, organdie and voile with motifs of imitation Irish lace and panels of embroidery, new, fresh goods, all sizes, each 39c

Mill and Factory Sale

Wash Skirts

At prices that defy competition on these qualities and smart styles.

Second Floor

$1.00 Skirts 59c | **$1.50 Skirts 95c**

White, pique and linen colors, button down front.

$1.00 Skirts—All styles, checks and plain colors $1.49

White linen, ratine and pique, regular and extra sizes.

$3.00 Skirts—Of broadcloth, cheviot and pique $1.95

Mill and Factory Sale

Parasols Umbrellas

Main Floor

Children's 29c and 35c Parasols—All colors, each 19c

Men's and Women's $1.25 Umbrellas—Good quality American taffeta. Choice line of handles, each 89c

Women's $1.50 to $2.50 Parasols—Plain and fancy silk, bell shapes, gold frames and choice handles, each 98c

Mill and Factory Sale

Silverware

Main Floor

$3 dozen Tea Spoons—Oneida Community Bridal Wreath, guaranteed 50 years, dozen $1.26

$4 Dozen Oneida Community Bridal Wreath—Dessert spoons, table spoons, medium forks, dessert forks, guaranteed 50 years, set of 6 ..... $2.26

50c Bridal Wreath Sugar Shells and Butter Knives—Guaranteed 50 years, each 25c

25c Each Candle Sticks—Quadruple plate, assorted designs, set of two 39c

49c Castors—Quadruple plate, 5 bottles 29c

$5.50 to $10 Tea Sets—Odd of a kind, quadruple plate, set $2.98

75c Baby Spoons—Best handle, sterling silver 50c

Bacon Special FLOUR Gold Medal Ceresota WHILE QUANTITY LASTS

BAG 99c BBL. $7.80

If any other department store advertises flour at lower prices than ours we will reduce our price to a figure 15c a barrel and 5c a bag lower than the other store's prices.

Fifth Floor

SUGAR Best granulated, with grocery orders, not including sugar, potatoes and meats; limit 25 pounds to a family.

20 lbs. with $5 worth groceries
12 lbs. with $3 worth groceries
6 lbs. with $2 worth groceries

5c

New Potatoes—Fancy, peck	16c
16c Evaporated Milk—3 cans, doz. 85c, can	7½c
15c Spinach—Finest quality, can	10c
25c Extract—Slade's vanilla and lemon, bottle	17c
25c Tooth Powder—Squibb's, bottle	17c
15c Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6 lbs.	25c
10c Cranberries—Sunshine, assorted, lbs.	7c
15c Tapioca and Cocoanut—Dromedary, 2 pkgs.	25c
15c Cameo Washing Compound—3 pkgs.	25c
25c Grape Juice—Armour's, doz.	18c
$9.50 Soap—Fairbottle	39c
Naptha, 10 bars	
25c Castile Soap—Soldier's, bottle	17c
Cocoanut—Table grease—Fairlow grease—Fairlated, 10 lbs.	23c
25c Maple Flakes—Fancy, per lb.	8c
15c Salmon—Red Alaska, tall cans, doz.	12c
$1.75, can	15c

Mill and Factory Sale

Wash Goods

Main Floor

25c Awning Stripe Yellow—36 to 38 in. wide, latest colorings and stripings, Yard 12½c

25c Pique Crepe—31 in. wide, dainty patterns for stripes to choose from; needs no ironing. Yard 11c

25c Grenadine Lace Yoke—36 inches wide, light grounds with conventional effects, makes beautiful street and evening dresses. Yd. 8c

12½c Percales—36 inches wide, full pieces and perfect goods, in staple patterns. Yard 7½c

12½c Dress Ginghams—27 inches wide, stripes, checks, plaids and fancies, fast colors and washes perfectly. Yard 7c

12½c Outing Flannels—27 inches wide, 19 to 20 yards to a piece, heavy quality, new Fall styles. Yard 7c

Mill and Factory Sale

SHOES For Men, Women and Children

Main Floor

Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and children. Summer shoes and shoes for early Fall. Buy them now. Such prices will not prevail long. It is an opportunity thrifty shoppers should grasp.

Women's Up to $5 Shoes and Oxfords—Pair	$1.00
Girls' Up to $2.50 Shoes and Oxfords—Pair	$1.00
Boys' Up to $3 Shoes	$1.00
Boys' Up to $3.50 Shoes	$1.50
Men's $3.50 to $5 Shoes—Pair	$1.95
Men's $4 to $7 Shoes—Pair	$2.95
Men's $5 & $6 Rubber Boots—Pr.	$2.95
Men's $2.50 to $3 Slippers—Pair	$1.00
Women's $2 Rubber Sole Oxfords	75c

Mill and Factory Sale

Summer Gloves

Main Floor

Women's $1.00 Gloves—Heavy Milanese silk, 16-button length, double tipped fingers and Paris point embroidered backs, white only, pr. 59c

Women's 75c Silk Gloves—16-button length, double-tipped fingers, white only, pair 49c

Women's 75c Silk Gloves—16-button length, double tipped fingers, black only, pair 49c

Women's Up to 50c Gloves—Lisle and chamoisette, odd lot, at pair 15c

Women's 50c Silk Gloves—With double tipped fingers, in white and black, at 29c

Mill and Factory Sale

½ Price Sale of Enamel Ware

Gray Enamel Ware at half price or less. Subject to slight imperfections. Guaranteed not to leak. Basement

Cooking Kettles—Without cover, 2-qt. .10c, 3-qt. .12c, 4-qt. .15c

Holling Kettles—Enameled, covered, 4-qt. .24c, 6-qt. .29c, 8-qt. .34c, 10-qt. .39c, 12-qt. .44c, 14-qt. .49c

Tea Kettles—10c 2-qt., 12c 3-qt., 15c 4-qt., 19c 5-qt., 24c 6-qt., 29c

Seamless Handled Preserving Kettle—4-qt. value .19c, 6-qt. value .24c, 8-qt. value .29c

Seamless Covered Double Rollers—4-qt. value .19c, 6-qt. value .24c, 8-qt. value .29c

Seamless Covered Skillets—10c 4-qt. .15c, 6-qt. .24c

Seamless Handled Preserving Kettle—4-qt. value .19c, 6-qt. value .24c, 8-qt. value .29

WINTHROP MAN, FATHER OF SIX, SAYS FORMER EMPLOYER SEEKS TO DRIVE HIM OUT OF BUSINESS

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

In connection with the story here printed, the AMERICAN would respectfully direct your attention to Chapter 503 of the Acts of 1911 and Chapter 454 of the Acts of 1908.

DO the facts set out below show that "the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business is restrained or prevented"? Do the facts show that "competition in this Commonwealth in the supply or price of an article or commodity is restrained or prevented"?

ARE such acts legal in the Commonwealth?

Wilson Accuses Fahrney of Trying to Steal His Customers by Giving Ice Away Free.

The facts in Winthrop Beach's wonderful ice war, which has been going on for a week, will tomorrow be the subject of official inquiry.

George Wilson, Jr., thirty-one years old, an independent iceman, claims that Charles Fahrney, Winthrop's "ice king," has threatened to drive Wilson out of business and is doing his best to make the threat good.

Fahrney's alleged threat was made, Wilson says, when Wilson refused to abandon his independent ice route at the Beach and re-enter the employ of Fahrney.

Fahrney says he never made such a threat.

Wilson claims that one week ago Fahrney began cutting into Wilson's trade by turning loose a "free lance" ice wagon in the Beach section of Winthrop and giving ice to Wilson's customers free of cost.

Fahrney says there is no more truth in this statement than in the other.

ADMITS HELPING WOODS.

"It is true," Fahrney says, "that I have helped Harry Woods to enter the trade at the beach and compete with Wilson on the same terms Wilson enjoys. That is to say, I have provided Woods with a wagon, and Woods, in business for himself, is peddling ice."

Harry Woods, who says he is working his way through college, declares the Fahrney version is the true one.

Wilson says they are annihilating his little business by stealing his customers from him, "giving ice away."

"The only ice I have given way," says Woods, "is 'sample' ice. I have never given ice to anybody except on my first visit. After the sample is left, everybody has to pay for his ice."

Wilson, who was out of work practically throughout the Winter, he says, and whose wife and six little children were the objects of charity, says the facts can be obtained by an inquiry directed by Attorney-General Attwill. He is without funds to employ counsel and he declares that the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth is his only hope.

WILSON'S OWN STORY.

This is Wilson's story exactly as he told it to the AMERICAN:

My name is George Wilson, Junior.

I am thirty-one years old.

I have a wife and six children, the eldest a little over twelve and the youngest two-and-a-half years old. We reside at No. 113 Revere street, Winthrop.

We have lived in Winthrop two years, coming from Chelsea. I was born in England, but came to the States twenty-four years ago at the age of seven. My father and mother are residents of Revere, and I have five brothers and three sisters.

For two years I was a driver in the employ of Fahrney's Winthrop Ice Company. When business slackened, last Fall, I was one of the first men to be let go, and let me tell you I had a hard time of it throughout the Winter.

My family attends St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Ralph Harper. The church people did everything for us. They obtained work for me. They furnished us at times with the very necessaries of life. I hope never again to experience such a Winter.

Well, I am a young man with many responsibilities, and I am naturally ambitious. When Spring came, therefore, I determined to see if I couldn't sell ice on my own account, and, perhaps, have a little money laid by for the Winter.

I hired a team, made arrangements to get my ice, in Revere, and started out over the very route where I had been employed by Mr. Fahrney. The people knew me and I knew them, and I supposed that, this being a free country, I had a perfect right to sell ice to whoever might want to buy from me and that the people had a right to buy wherever they saw fit.

For a while, I made some progress, and I was getting a living. The Fahrney Company simply ignored me. I was happy.

This went along for six or seven weeks, and then, one day, Mr. Fahrney approached me, casual like.

"Are you making any money?" he asked.

I told my former employer that I was just about making a living, but hoped to do better. As everybody knows, it has not been much of a season for the ice business.

"Well," he said, "you'd better come back and take your old place on the wagon."

I said I didn't think this would be doing the right thing to the Beach folk who were giving me their trade, but Mr. Fahrney, who apparently took it for granted that I had bought the horse and wagon (they were hired) promised to take my equipment off my hands.

"Well," I said, "that might be all right for the Summer, but what will take care of me when Winter comes?"

"Oh," he said, "you'll find something to do," but I said it appeared wiser for me to play my hand out and see if I couldn't arrange some surer schedule of Winter existence.

"Well, Wilson," he said, "think it over and come up to the house on Sunday and we'll see about it."

I called on him the following Sunday, at his home, and said that I had been thinking it over and had made up my mind to stay where I was.

ALLEGES THREAT.

On this occasion he showed some temper. "You can't do business in Winthrop," he said; "I'll drive you out."

"Mr. Fahrney," I replied, "that is up to you and up to the people of Winthrop; we'll see."

At that time Mr. Fahrney was selling ice all over Winthrop at 25c per 100 lbs. Immediately after our conversation at his home, however, the Fahrney price of ice jumped to 20 cents all over Jackson except in the Beach section, where I was busy.

On Saturday of last week, one week ago, he put out a single team at the Beach and gave ice away to all my customers who would take it. This practice the Fahrney cart has followed at the Beach all this week. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, but I have heard that the boss says the church will have to keep me another Winter.

I arise at 4 o'clock in the morning to go to Revere and load my wagon with ice. One of the highways being closed, I have to drive back to the Beach by way of the Heights and I am therefore late in getting to my route. When I arrive I find that, all along the way, the "Fahrney Free Ice" wagon is just ahead of me.

CUSTOMER'S FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

The other night one of my former customers came out and handed me 30 cents.

"And what is this for?" I asked.

"Ice," she said.

"But you haven't been taking my ice," I told her.

"No," she said, "but I have waited to, and the other fellow has been leaving me ice and taking no money for it. I am your customer, and I insist upon paying you for the ice we have had."

I find the same friendly sentiment to be quite general, but we are all human, and it is only natural for people to take ice for nothing when they can get it. Of course they will find that the regular price, or a stiffer one, will prevail at the Beach if Mr. Fahrney succeeds in stifling competition, but somehow people do not stop to think of that.

I do not need to say that I am a poor man. My condition is worse than that. I am broke and in debt, and there are eight mouths to feed, shoes and clothing to buy and rent to pay. I have been advised to "see an attorney," but I have no money for attorneys.

I am told that there is a State law intended to reach just such cases, intended to punish discrimination, and I am earnestly in hope that the publication of my story in the Sunday AMERICAN may bring the Fahrney tactics to the attention of the proper authorities, and thus bring justice not only to me and Mr. Fahrney, but to all the people of Winthrop.

WOODS TELLS OF SAMPLES.

The ice we handle," Harry Woods said yesterday to a reporter for the Sunday AMERICAN who was sent to Winthrop to investigate Wilson's story, "is artificial, or 'made' ice.

"Some, we find, are reluctant to use artificial ice when they can get natural ice at the same price. Therefore, I have been distributing 'samples,' to convince the skeptical that artificial ice is purer than the natural article and will last as long."

Charles D. Fahrney intimated that the "independent" Mr. Wilson was backed by the Revere Coal Company. Mr. Fahrney also gave the reporter to believe that there had been "bad blood" between the Revere organization and his own. Wilson denies this emphatically, saying that the relation between the coal company and himself was that of buyer and seller and nothing more.

MRS. WILSON'S STORY.

At the home of the Wilsons young Mrs. Wilson was almost in despair.

"We have had a terrible time of it," declared the young wife and mother, "and now they are attempting to drive him out of business. At the best, and working from before daylight until after dark, my husband was barely able to make little more than a bare living for the eight of us. Now, with the use of unfair tactics such as I believe have been adopted, I do not know what is to become of us. You can see for yourself how poorly my children are clothed, but you can have no idea of what a hard pull we have been having."

George Wilson, Jr., his ice wagon and his family. Top row, left to right—Madeline, 13; Mrs. Wilson; Irving, 9; Evelyn, 11. Lower row, left to right—Grace, 7; Alman, 2½; Ida, 5.

CHARGE INMAN SPECULATED IN STOCK MARKET

Report Fruit Company's Losses in Five Years Total $122,000.

Continued from First Page.

only word from inside the suite was from a woman who said she was the Inman maid, and that she had "strict orders not to talk to anybody or to see anybody."

Attorneys interested in the case refused to discuss it. In the forenoon McConnell & McConnell, counsel for the National Surety Company, surety on Inman's bond as cashier, tried to secure a warrant for his arrest. This could not be had, as all the judges had left the courthouse.

A representative of the surety company, with Counsel Robert G. Dodge and Eugene W. Ong for the Fruit company, conferred with Assistant District Attorney Lavelle during the afternoon, with the result that Inspector Lynch was detailed to investigate the case.

According to information at the court house, the auditor's report on their examination of Inman's books will be turned over to the District Attorney's office tomorrow for grand jury use, even if the report is incomplete at that time.

Inman's young wife figured in some of the developments yesterday. She is twenty-four and before her marriage was Marion J. A. Ballou, daughter of Joseph G. and Anne McDonald Hallou of No. 28 Westland avenue, Back Bay. Her marriage to Inman, who is forty, took place June 30, 1913, in Boston, Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, officiating.

INMAN WIFE'S GUARDIAN.

At Dedham yesterday it became known that last April the young wife had been adjudge insane and that Inman was appointed her guardian. As guardian Inman had in his charge his wife's property which included jewels valued at above $6,000. Her entire property was worth $16,314.67.

Inman is believed to have fled to New York. If the Grand Jury indicts him tomorrow, a warrant will be issued for his arrest.

The statement is that the company was robbed of about $100 a day for several years back. The "method" of mulcting the company was this:

A check would be drawn against the United Fruit Company's account in the Old Colony Trust Company and this would be deposited as a personal account with another bank.

HOW AUDIT WAS DODGED.

The United Fruit books are audited as a rule once a year. Until recently, it was explained, this has occurred on a certain date, so that a person using the "method," knowing when to expect the auditors, would "cover up" by drawing a check on some New York bank, dating his stubs ahead, and then recovering in New York after the auditors had finished their work.

One of the items in Inman's inventory of her property was a four-year 5 per cent. gold note of the United Fruit Company, valued at $980.

Among the other articles inventoried were a seven-karat diamond ring, valued at $1,400; a pearl stud, valued at $1,000; chain and bracelet, valued at $1,600; horseshoe brust, valued at $200; pearl pin, valued at $225; diamond and sapphire bar pin, valued at $1,000; platinum pendant, set with diamond and sapphire, $125; certificate in the Reynolds Chocolate Company, $250; gold ring set with diamonds and emeralds, $600, and stock certificates in the Nipe Bay Company of Preston, Cuba.

Other items inventoried were: Deposit in the Old Colony Trust Company, $106.13; Provident Institution for Savings, in the name of Mrs. Inman's mother, $444; River Savings Bank of New York city, in the same name, $2,258.42; Fidelity Trust Company, savings department, $23.48; Suffolk Savings Bank, $339.16; one 20-year 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage gold bond of the Nipe Bay Company, $100; 100 shares in the Boston Petroleum Company, $1,000; promissory note of Harold S. Leslie, $500; 5 shares in the Boston Stock Exchange, $100; 10 shares in the Dominion Glass Company, $98; three gold bearing bonds of the city of Boston, $250; 100 shares in the United Verde Extension Mining Company, $350.

July 14 last the wife was declared to be sane and a week later Inman was discharged as guardian. It is claimed that he showed great activity in his efforts to have his discharge as guardian, indicating to the authorities said, that he was anxious for some reason to have the property returned to his wife's custody.

'Tom' Connolly in Chicago Now, Telling Walsh

At just about the time this evening when we are called in off the porch to a warmed-over supper, Secretary "Tom" Connelly will be in Chicago telling Governor Walsh of the unanimous desire of Massachusetts Democrats that the Governor shall again be their victorious leader.

Mr. Connelly left Boston yesterday.

Governor Walsh and his secretary are expected to reach Boston on Tuesday or Wednesday, one of two days ahead of the official inspection to the San Francisco Exposition.

No announcement by the Governor is expected before his arrival at the State House.

Auto Driver in Crash Locked Up as Intoxicated

Following a collision between two automobiles at the corner of Broadway and the Revere Beach Boulevard, Revere, early last evening, William S. Dowling, of No. 25 Market street, Lynn, owner and driver of one of the machines, was locked up by the Metropolitan Park Police for drunkenness and operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor.

With a party of friends Dowling was driving along Broadway, headed toward Malden, when his machine crashed into the side of a touring car owned and driven by Wendell P. Bosworth, of No. 81 Prospect street, Boston. Bosworth, who was also accompanied by a party of friends, was driving along the boulevard toward Boston.

The two cars were slightly damaged by the crash but none of the occupants were injured.

Kentucky Judge of 73 to Wed Worcester Girl

WORCESTER, July 31.—Federal Judge Walter Evans of Louisville, who is seventy-three years of age, today announced his engagement to Miss S. Louise Wood, daughter of Cyrus G. Wood of No. 21 Harvard st., and prominent in the social circles of this city. The attachment of Judge Evans for Miss Wood began following the tragic death of his daughter, Fannie, two years ago. Miss Wood was his daughter's most intimate girl friend and his closest sympathizer in the bereavement.

Judge Evans has been for eight years a judge of the United States District Court of Kentucky. He was for more than forty years a leading figure in Republican politics in the South. He is a former U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a member of the 54th and 55th Congresses.

SON IS BORN TO THE SISTER OF HARRY K. THAW

Named After Father, Geoffrey W. Whitney, and Born at Russell Estate, Milton.

The birth of a son to Mrs. Geoffrey W. Whitney, sister of Harry K. Thaw, before her marriage Countess of Yarmouth, at the Russell estate in Milton, which the Whitneys have leased for the Summer, became known yesterday when the announcement was made from the family. The boy has been named after his father and has already added two pounds to the nine with which he was credited at birth. Mrs. Whitney is doing well, but has not yet begun to receive visitors. The child was born June 30.

As Mrs. Copley Thaw she was married to Mr. Whitney in April of 1913, at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie (Margaret Thaw), at Cumberland Island, Georgia. They soon afterwards came North, remaining for a time at Milton as the guests of Mr. Whitney's mother, Mrs. Charles Whitney. Later they went abroad, returning in September of the same year. Since then they have made their home in Milton.

Her first marriage, at the age of eighteen, to the Earl of Yarmouth at Pittsburgh in 1902, was characterized by an incident so sensational that it formed the main topic of conversation in society for some time afterwards.

After the bridal party had gathered in the church there was a delay, alleged to have been caused by the Englishnobleman's dissatisfaction with the dowry arrangements. Finally the family lawyers were called in to draw up an agreement satisfactory to the Earl. The amount settled upon him is said to have been $1,000,000.

It is said that Harry Thaw bitterly opposed this transaction, and it was even rumored that he had soundly thrashed the Earl just before the march to the altar began.

The Earl and his bride went to England to live almost immediately after the marriage. They were scarcely settled on the other side before rumors of domestic differences began to reach this country.

The Countess and her husband came to New York to attend the first trial of Harry Thaw. It was said that the family of the Earl was highly incensed at this. Neither the Countess nor her husband attended the second trial.

In February of 1908 the Countess obtained an annulment of her marriage and returned to the United States as Mrs. Copley Thaw. Five years later came her marriage to Geoffrey W. Whitney. Her former husband afterwards became the Marquis of Hertford.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Mrs. Whitney, frequently visits the Milton home.

MORPHINISM

Sufferers from the rigid enforcement of the new laws are reminded that the Standard Laboratory treatment for drug addiction is successfully applied by registered physician; positively no suffering.

THE STANDARD LABORATORY
Room 219, 39 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

CAMERA 25c
And Complete Outfit

Pictures taken and finished in two minutes. No dark room required; no printing necessary.

Camera and complete outfit with instructions so that even a child of 6 years can take good pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, etc. Positively no knowledge of photography required. Money promptly refunded if not as represented.

War! On the Camera Trust

Another carload of these fine outfits practically given away.

Why Pay $5 or $1 When You Can Get This Outfit for 25c?

Complete camera and outfit ready for use shipped prepaid by parcel post for only 25c stamps or silver.

NATIONAL CAMERA CO.
235 Fifth Ave., New York. Dept. 121

Telephone Ox. 4520 MAJESTIC THEATRE Telephone Ox. 4520
Re-Opening Tomorrow Afternoon
—OF THE—
SUMMER STOCK SEASON
PRESENTING THE
Gigantic Double Attraction
CARLE STOWE (Without a peer in the role of Daniel Voorhees Pike) AND ECHLIN GAYER (In the role he originally created and played for three seasons)
—IN—
THE MAN FROM HOME
A Distinctly American Comedy
SUPPORTED BY THE MAJESTIC PLAYERS, INCLUDING
ROSE MORISON, MRS. GEO. A. HIBBARD, WM. MASON, JAMES HAYDEN.
At These Unheard of Prices
1000 Seats (All Reserved) at 25c
Daily Matinees at 2:15
Evenings at 8:15
25c, 50c, 75c
NEXT WEEK The Best Gowned Woman on the American Stage VALESKA SURATT In the Sensation of the Season SAPHO

COFFEE Week, Aug. 2 to 7 SALE
PRICE CUTTING
Finest Fresh Roasted Coffees at 1 Oc Lb. Savings
Direct Importing and Cash Selling enable us to do this
30c COFFEE Cut to 19c Lb
"Golden Rose," popular priced grand breakfast cup, fine flavor.
35c COFFEE Cut to 24c Lb
"Pride of Aden," true to the genuine Mocha and Java type.
BUTTER 30c lb
Finest Quality Fresh Creamery Received Daily
60c TEAS 31c lb
Equal quality costs 60c elsewhere
"Golden Rose" Teas. Choicest selection from the world renowned gardens. Formosa Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, Mixed.
EGGS Strictly Fresh 25c dz
FRESH HENNERY EGGS, DOZ. 29c
Orange Pekoe Ceylon, Lb. 37c
FLOUR Gold Medal or Golden Rose Bag 95c
1000 bags. Limit 2 to customer
Sugar Finest Granulated 10 Lbs. 58c
Evap. Milk VAN CAMP'S TALL CAN 7c
Swift's Pride Soap 5 Bars 25c
Blue Label Catsup Bot. 17c
Grape Nuts 1-lb. Pkg. 12c
Royal Baking Powder 1-lb. Can 38c
Cheese York State, Full Cream 19c
Baked BEANS Finest Quality Pea Beans. New Pack Can 9c
Sardines Fish, in Olive Oil. Can 10c
Starch Finest Quality Laundry, Lump 3 Lbs. 11c
Molasses Finest Quality Golden Rd. Bot. 12c
Fig Nougat, Coco Bars 12½c

Ginter Co. Wine Merchants
Week of Aug. 2d to 7th. Special sale Ginter's old whiskies, old wines and well-known imported and domestic brands, at actual price cuts.
Mentor Whisky Full Qt. 73c
Famous blend of pure old whisky. Pleasing flavor, popular price.
Banquet Rye Full Qt. 97c
Old Reserve Stock, carefully blended and mellowed by great age.
G. O. Blake SOFTENING Bot. 85c
Hunter Rye ORIGINAL Bot. 90c
Old Crow Bourbon 95c
Scotch Dewar's Special 1.07
Duffy's MaltWhisky 83c
Gin OLD TOM OR DRY Bot. 73c
Gin Gordon Dry Bot. 95c
Cocktails MANHATTAN or MARTINI Bot. 85c
Rum IMPORTED BEST JAMAICA Pt. 48c Qt. 95c
Glenlivet Scotch Bot. 89c
"Lords of England," special importation this famous Old Scotch.
Rum or Gin Pt. 37c Qt. 73c
Choice quality, pure and mellow. Regular $1.00 value.
Port, Sherry Full Bot. 25c
Port, Sherry IMPORTED 1.00 Value 49c
Duff Gordon Sherry 69c
Champagne "Pequette Sec" Bot. 1.17
Brandy Jas. Hennessy's Old Vintage Bot. 1.49
Stout Imported Guinness's Stout Bot. 25c
Ale Bass', Mellin's or Burton Bot. 27c
Budweiser Beer Anheuser Busch Doz. 1.30
Roessle Pilsner Lager Beer Doz. 80c

The Ginter Co
Free Delivery Hood Nearby Points—20 Groceries, 23 Liquors
Union St., Cor. Elm Opposite Market
1 Canal St. Opposite R. I. Depot
485 Washington St. Bet. West & Temple Pl.
163 Summer St., South Terminal
45 Bromfield St. No Liquors Sold in This Store
122 Tremont Street Corner Boylston Place

HE IS HERE LOCKHART WITH HIS FAR-FAMED MILL-END SALE

There is a vast difference between philosophers. One kind says: "Save for a rainy day." But MR. LOCKHART, being of the practical kind, says:

"Save for a rainy day, AND HERE'S THE GREATEST CHANCE YOU EVER HAD TO DO IT"

Mr. Lockhart will also be at our Roxbury Store on Monday evening.

"I know I voice the sentiments of this splendid firm when I state that anything of enough importance to benefit the grand old name of Houghton & Dutton benefits the entire city of Boston. My Lockhart Mill-End Sale is known to be a public benefit throughout the large cities of the United States and Canada. Beginning Monday this store will be a seething beehive of activity. It will be jammed to the doors with the kind of housewives the wisest man the world has ever known (King Solomon) had in his mind when he said, 'she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness.' The men and women in the City of Boston who here by the thousands, ready to grasp the hundreds and thousands of opportunities offered in every department. Watch your prejudices that they do not warp your judgment. My sale serves the inevitable needs of human life, and the greatest possibilities come to men and women of action and resolute minds. Fate is for imbeciles. 'In these days of storms, winds and fearful convulsions, it is well for society to recognize the eloquence of common sense.' Watch my sale and get your necessities at a right price. Watch the women who have homes to buy for sit tight and make every penny count. My Lockhart 'Mill-End' Sale is like a clearing house for the best mills in the world, and my sale will be the center of all mercantile attractions in the City of Boston all this week."

Again Mr. Lockhart is bringing his genial personality to Boston. You will like him. If you have not already met him and feel inclined to do so—to introduce yourself to him. You will find him most courteous. Railroad president or the youngest salesgirl in the store are alike to him. You will like his frankness. And you will discover that he is very earnest about the great IDEA with which he has done such great good to almost countless numbers. Making economy practical and REAL is his life work.

Listen to him tomorrow as he tells from the stairway and other points in the store, where the greatest savings are. His words are literally silver and gold to those who heed.

We are glad indeed to present the "key of the store" to C. A. Lockhart and to reintroduce him to Boston.

C. A. Lockhart

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Get Your COUPONS With Each Purchase

I Offer You 69c Faille Silk Poplins 44c

Fashion dictates that Silk Faille Poplins shall be used for summer and fall season

The type of garment that will be worn requires a silk of beauty as well as body. To meet these requirements Mr. Lockhart offers a beautiful and serviceable 36-inch Poplin, direct from the looms to you, at the low price of 44c per yard.

$1.00 and $1.25 Apollo Silk Poplins—40 inches wide, for street and evening colors, serviceable and practicable, silk and wool fabrics, more popular than ever. Per yard **79c**

89c Messaline Satins—All silk, 36 inches wide, beautiful, heavy lustrous, firm and closely woven, not the light-weight piece-dyed satins that are usually bought and sold in so-called bargain sales. Per yard **59c**

$1.00 Imported Serges—All wool, 54 inches wide, all perfect. You can buy from the piece in any quantity desired. This is a wonderful fabric and cannot be purchased at the mills in less than 1000-yard pieces at the price we quote for our famous Lockhart Sale. Only 2000 yards in the lot, in navy and black **59c**

29c Costume Summer Silks—36 inches wide, over 40 colorings, ideal stylish mixed fabrics for waists, dresses, slips, foundations and petticoats. Per yard **20c**

39c White Japanese Silks—27 inches wide, launders perfectly, dependable quality. Yard **25c**

59c White Japanese Silks—36 inches wide, launders perfectly, firmly woven. Yard **39c**

$1.19 All-Silk Crepe de Chines—Satin-finish, all the popular street and evening shades, also black and ivory. Per yard **82c**

40c English Mohairs—36 inches wide, good weight, lustrous finish, in navy, brown, green and black. Per yard **25c**

$1.49 Salt Water Proof Satins—54 inches wide, made to stand the hardest kind of surf and the hot sand wear. Per yard **98c**

50c Shepherd Checks—In black and white, 27 inches wide, clear, distinct woven checks in the proper weight for suits and dresses. Per yard **29c**

$1.00 Wide-Wale Corduroys—27 inches wide, where else can you find these superior wash goods at such a price? Wide Wale Corduroys are the rage. We have them in all the best colors, with plenty of white, in length from 2½ to 10 yards. Per yard **49c**

Black Silk Specials

70c Black Chiffon Taffetas—36 inches wide. Per yard **48c**
89c Black Dress Satin Messalines—36 inches wide. Per yard. **48c**
$1.29 Black Satin Messalines—40 inches wide. Per yard **82c**
75c Black Japanese Silks—36 inches wide. Per yard **49c**
$1.49 Black Dress Taffetas—36 inches wide. Per yard **98c**
59c Black Japanese Silks—27 inches wide. Per yard **39c**

LOCKHART Says: "See the New Pieces Secured Especially for this Sale" Jewelry

$3 to $5 Hair Ornaments 98c
A high-grade sample line of exquisite designs, combs of all descriptions, barrettes, pins, etc., all this season's styles.

Beads 9c

Pearl and California Rose. A splendid value at 9c.

50c Pearl Beads—Filled, beautiful lustre, all sizes. Mill-End Price **25c**

25c Jewelry—Cuff links, scarf pins, tie clasps, bar pins, brooches, etc. Mill-End Prices **9c**

50c to $1.00 Jewelry—Extra fine quality, imported bar pins, brooches, beads, vanity cases, mesh purses, long chains, cuff links, scarf pins, etc. Your choice **25c**

50c Pearl Earrings—Fine quality, pierced or unpierced, all sizes. Mill-End Price **35c**

$1.00 to $2.00 Hair Ornaments 48c

A beautiful sample collection combs, barrettes, etc., choice of shell, amber or gray, all mounted with rhinestone and colored stone.

$1.50 Pearl Long Chains Mill-End Price **49c**

$1.50 Pearl Beads—Filled, fine lustre, graduated bead, neck length **69c**

39c California Rose Beads—Pretty colors with pearl and gold combination **19c**

50c California Rose Beads—All large beads, all colors. **24c**

$1.00 Pearl Beads **41c**

Fine quality, beautiful lustre, gold filled clasp.

"The Best of All Good News to Me" Says LOCKHART

"ASIDE FROM THE SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES, which are always the big attraction of my Mill-End Sale, is the master stroke of my good friends Houghton & Dutton in adopting that unequalled system of profit-sharing with their customers. I refer to the

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

They Are Supreme in Redemption Values

REMEMBER—That in United Coupons you receive every advantage as in the past, and the additional redemption privilege of selecting PREMIUMS which can be secured for any number of Coupons. These PREMIUMS are all standard articles and comprise almost everything needful for practical uses. 1000 Coupons entitle you to practically $4.00 in redemption values, and in the same proportion for smaller amounts, computed to the penny with no redeem. IF YOU PREFER—FOR EVERY COUPON YOU ARE ENTITLED TO MERCHANDISE OF YOUR OWN SELECTION TO THE AMOUNT OF 1 CENT. TO BE SECURED FROM DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STORE.

Every time MR. LOCKHART comes thousands of women crowd around the lace counters. MR. LOCKHART thinks the women wait for him—for he sells more and more dainty hamburgs and flouncings every time he comes.

He Will Sell 25c to 33c Hamburgs for 14c

Consisting of 27-inch Flouncing, 18-inch Allover, 15-inch Corset Flouncing, 18-inch Corset Cover, finished banding and beading on fine cambric and nainsooks; hundreds of patterns to select from. Mill-End Price 14c per yard.

8c to 10c Hamburgs—Edges 3 to 6 inches wide, insertings to match, in fine and open-work patterns. Mill-End Price 5c per yard **5c**

15c to 19c Hamburgs—18-inch Corset Cover, 18-inch Dress Flouncing, 18 and 12-inch Flouncing. Mill-End Price 8½c per yard **8½c**

50c Chiffon Veils—1½ yards long, 18 inches wide, assorted colors. Mill-End Price 25c each **25c**

5c Torchon Laces—Also edges and insertions, assorted widths and patterns. Mill-End Price 3c per yard **3c**

Remnants—Of fine nets and veilings, ¾ to 1 yard long, in black and colors. Mill-End Price 10c per piece **5c**

25c Neckwear—Consisting of collar and cuff sets, collars and cuffs and sets, in a large assortment of styles. Mill-End Price **9c**

$1.25 Black Silk Nets—42 inches wide, in stripe, dot and figured effect. Mill-End Price, yd **79c**

25c and 29c Neckwear—Consisting of Various laces, round and square Swiss and organdie embroidered Quaker collars, vestees, collar and cuff sets, hundred of styles and patterns to select from. Mill-End Price **17c**

Drug Store Specials

Hair Brushes—We have purchased a lot of all bristle brushes aluminum set, imitation stone and rosewood backs and handles. The wholesale price of many of these brushes has been $2.50 and $4.00 a dozen. We shall sell the lot at, each **25c**

Whisk Brooms—If you need a whisk broom, be sure to look at these and you will become a customer at once. A 7-inch broom, good clean stock, thoroughly made and bound, wooden handles, assorted colors. These brooms are being retailed in this city today at 25c. We offer them at **18c**

Celluloid Puff Boxes—Genuine, same size and style that have been retailed for years at 25c. No dressing table complete without one. Just purchased a lot, enabling us to offer them at **17c**

French Ivory Goods—This lot includes flexible nail files, tweezers, button hooks, button hooks and knives, all good quality, heavy French ivory handles, former retail price has been 25c to 37c. Your choice **18c**

Tooth Brushes—These are all hand pierced, solid backs, good bristles, good 15c value. Sale price **5c**

Razor Strops—Good quality double leather strop, swivel hanger, padded handle **39c**

Talcum Powder—A very fine grade of talcum in 1-lb. sprinkler top cans, violet and arbutus odors, lb. **9c**

Dress Sticks—A much needed article at the present time. Packages of 10 assorted velopes ..... **7 for 25c**

Gem Safety Razors—This is the same razor that has been retailed for years at $1.00. Complete in leather case with a set of six additional blades, making a total of $1.25 value **89c**

Toilet Soap—The old reliable and genuine Musgrove & Wright hazel soap, per cake **5c**

Seidlitz Powders—Guaranteed full weight and count, made of best ingredients obtainable. Packed in tin boxes **15c**

Rubber Sheeting—This is a very heavy, double coated white sheeting yard and a half in width, usually sold at $1.25 a yard. For this sale, per yard **98c**

Fountain Syringes—If you are looking for an extra good quality fountain syringe at a very reasonable price, here it is. No. 2 red bag, five foot rubber tubing, two hard rubber pipes and metal shut-off, guaranteed **69c**

Bathing Caps—An excellent assortment of all rubber caps, over shapes. No seconds. Caps that fit tightly around the head **29c**

Toilet Paper—Here is an opportunity to obtain a 25c picket picture free of charge. With each purchase of 3 rolls Boston Grand we will give the picture free **25c**

Paper Towels—These are in greater demand this year. Before going to the seashore, camp, excursion or even for the home, we have in a supply of these towels. Good absorbent paper, very desirable and sanitary, laher savers. Rolls of 100 towels **25c**

Or 5 for 98c.

Wall Papers

$2.50 Oatmeal Combination—Consisting of 3 rolls American oatmeal and 20 yards of match to match, in green, brown, blue or tan **$1.49**

20c Wall Papers—For hall, dining room or den, printed on sunproof stock, in shades of green with gold or tan, per roll **12½c**

20c Wall Papers—Suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms or den, gold outline in all popular colorings, floral fruit designs, etc. Per roll. 9 or 18-inch friezes to match, cut out if desired **15c**

8c Wall Papers—For chamber, kitchen and living room, printed on heavy stock in floral designs, block and stripe effects. Per roll 4c 9-inch border to match. Per yard **4c**
Borders must be sold with every lot.

10c Wall Papers—Suitable for chambers, dining rooms, etc., a large variety of appropriate designs and colorings. Per roll **6c**
9 or 18-inch friezes to match. Per yard **3c**
18-inch borders. Per yard **3c**
To match all designs.

15c Gold Outline Papers—For living rooms, parlors, front halls or dens, in tan, blue or green. Per roll **10c**
9 or 18-inch border to match.

Remnants Lots—From 4 to 12 yards in each lot. Figured ratines, tapestry papers, floral stripes, etc., extraordinary values in this assortment. At one-half price.

Pictures

$3.00 Hand Painted Pastels—Beautiful oblong and uprights, also panels, in heavy gilt and fancy burnished frames, glass size 12x36 ..... **1.25**

79c Classics—Such as "Forum," "Old Masters," in those wide rosewood finished frames, glass size 8x24 ..... **59c**

$12.00 Mirrors—Plate glass, in two-inch wide flemish oak. Size 14x22 ..... **7.25**

$2.00 Carbonettes—"Copies of the Old Masters," in those wide rosewood finished frames, glass size 8x24 ..... **98c**

$1.98 Pearl Paintings—In 3 set, neat gold burnished ornaments, 16x20 and 12x24 ..... **1.25**

25c & 35c Stationery 15c

Two-quire boxes, plain and gold edges correspondence cards in white and tints. From one of New England's largest paper mills we received this exceptionally fine line, 500 different boxes to select from. It will be worth your while to attend both your stationery needs.

39c Books, 19c

Harper's Hip cloth novels, such as "Rulers of Kings," by Gertrude Atherton; "Maids of Paradise," by Chamber; "Cross Trails," by Whitlaker; "Mama," etc. Hundreds of other good titles, all new, good, clean books.

NEW GOODS AT MILL-END PRICES

The Signal for a Tremendous Outpouring of Shoppers from Everywhere

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

New England's Greatest Cash Store

15,000 Pairs of Seasonable Shoes

At Almost Give-Away Prices

2000 Pairs 50c and 75c Tennis Sneakers for your vacation wear. For the entire family, in black, brown and white, any sizes you wish. They are all new fresh goods and will give splendid wear. Mill-End Price 43c per pair **43c**

Women's 39c Bathing Shoes—Also children's, in black and white, with rubber soles. Mill-End Price, pair **19c**

39c Bath Slippers—1500 pairs; for men and women, made of Turkish toweling, in colors suitable for bathroom or chamber wear. Mill-End Price 19c per pair **19c**

Women's 50c Canvas Slippers—50 dozen, several colors, all sizes. Mill-End Price 29c per pair **29c**

Women's $1.50 to $2.50 Pumps and Low Shoes—600 pairs, in black and tan leathers, also in satin. They are in broken sizes, great bargains. Mill-End Price 69c per pair **69c**

No Mail Orders filled on this lot.

Men's $5.00 "Heywood" Oxfords—200 pairs. Closing out the balance of several lines, not all sizes. Mill-End Price $3.35 per pair **3.35**

Men's $1.50 Slippers—500 pairs; for home and veranda. In Romeo and low styles. This is a splendid every day and every purpose pair a bargain. Per pair **95c**

75c House Slippers—1000 pairs, including fancy boudoir slippers in right colors. For men and women, all sizes. Mill-End Price 53c per pair **53c**

Girls' "Educator" Boots—1000 pairs. These are subject to slight mill imperfections, which in no way hurt the wear. You can save 65c to $1.00 on each pair, secure them for early school wear, in all leathers.

Sizes 5 to No. 8..... **1.39**
Sizes 8½ to 11..... **1.98**
Sizes 11½ to No. 2..... **2.39**
Sizes 2½ to 7..... **1.69**

Girls' $1.00 Play Shoes—1500 pairs, made of tan leather with elkskin soles, all sizes to No. 2. Mill-End Price 63c per pair **63c**

Women's $1.50 to $2.00 Comfort Shoes—2000 pairs; in boots, oxfords, Juliets, also in splendid lot of "Pegs" pumps in assorted leathers and colors, including white canvas in assorted styles. On five large central bargain counters. Per pair **95c**

Women's $3.00 Pumps—1000 pairs, in all the latest styles, one of the finest lots ever shown by us. Do not fail to secure a pair for your vacation; on sale on special counters. Mill-End Price $1.49 per pair **1.49**

Women's $3.00 Low Shoes—600 pairs, in assorted leathers, boots, oxfords and pumps, in a varied assortment of styles. Mill-End Price **1.85**

Infants' $1.00 Boots and Ankle Ties—350 pairs, in assorted leathers, sizes to No. 5. Mill-End Price 69c per pair **69c**

"Don't take my word," says LOCKHART. "Just see the goods —These are Winners."

NOTIONS

Small items at large savings. The following are way below their regular selling value, but specially priced for our Lockhart Sale.

Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white and black ..... 6 spools **5c**
White Spool Cotton, 500 yards ..... 5 spools **10c**
Spool Silk, 100 yards, in black and all colors ..... 4 spools **10c**
Spool Darning Cotton..... 3 spools **5c**
English Pins, papers containing 600 ..... 5 papers **10c**
Mercerized Crochet Cotton 2 balls **10c**
Cable Cord, black or white, per yd **1c**
White Tape, 24-yard pieces..... **5c**
Nickel Safety Pins, extra heavy. 2 papers **5c**
Imported English Pins, No plus ultra. 2 papers **5c**
Tubular Shoe Laces, one dozen, extra heavy **5c**
Corset Steels, reinforced. Per pair..**8c**
Celluloid Dressing Combs, in white 7c
Fine Dressing Combs, hard rubber **10c**
Duchess Embroidery Hoops, round or oval **7c**
Elastics, sew-on, extra quality, assorted widths and colors..... **7c**
Children's Side Elastics, black and white **5c**
Hose Supporters, satin pad..... **15c**

The Famous $1.98 Baldwin Double Service House Dresses

Mill-End Price **98c**

Every woman knows the value of these wonderful dresses, made famous throughout the country, of standard $1.98 value. The quantity we are allowed to sell at this price is limited, and that is why we can only sell two to a customer.

$1.00 Porch, Street and House Dresses—In percale, percaline, striped ginghams and amoskeag chambrays, per yd **10c**
Mill-End Price. **69c**

$1.00 Long Kimonos—Of serpentine crepe; some are satin trimmed, others in large sleeve styles. Mill-End Price **69c**

29c Dressing Sacques—In pretty floral patterns. An exceptionally good value. Mill-End Price **10c**

59c Chambray and Percale House Dresses—In a very useful assortment of colorings. Mill-End Price **33c**

Underwear

Lot 1—Children's 50c Underwear—All Woolen vests and pants, fine ribbed, all medium weight cotton, mostly short sleeves, ankle length, samples and odd lines of first quality and high-grade merchandise **29c**

Lot 2—Women's $1.00 and $1.50 Union Suits—Bleached, medium weight cotton, all styles, but small quantities of high-grade union suits from a well known manufacturer **58c**

Lot 3—Women's $1.25 to $3.00 Union Suits—Woolen, silk and wool blend, and mercerized cotton, mostly long sleeves, ankle length. Mill-End price $1.00 each. Lockhart says they are unequalled at the price **1.00**

Children's $1.00 and $1.50 Union Suits—Woolen, natural color wool, long sleeves, ankle length, made with drop seat, first quality, only odds and samples lines of a perfect fitting grade. Each **58c**

Women's 12½c to 17c Underwear—Fine cotton vests, low neck, sleeveless, swiss ribbed, odd lots and samples, also stripes; mixed and plain; first quality. Mill-End price **9c**
3 for 25c

Women's 35c Underwear—Bleached fleece lined vests, swiss ribbed, high neck, long and half sleeves, ankle length, pants to match, also slight seconds. Imperfections are hardly noticeable and will not affect the wearing qualities. Each **19c**
3 for 50c

Boys' 50c Union Suits—Heavy fleece lined cotton, jersey ribbed, long sleeves, ankle length, odd lots and seconds of a standard perfect finish goods. Each **33c**

Women's 50c Union Suits—Fine cotton jersey ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, fine and open styles, lace trimmed, neatly finished edge; sizes 4, 5 and 6. Mill-End Price **33c**

Children's 12½c to 17c Waists—Jersey ribbed, with tape seams, only 100 dozen, slightly imperfect. Each **8c**

$2.50 Colored Silk Umbrellas . $1.98

For Rain and Sunshine

The attention of every woman is called to this most practical of all umbrellas, as it is a protection from the sun as well as rain. For those going to the seashore or the mountains it is a necessity. A colored silk umbrella combines utility with beauty.

$3.50 Colored Silk Umbrellas will be sold at **$2.98**

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, 89c
An extra special and bought for this sale.
Men's and Women's $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.39
Plain and fancy carved handles, also sterling silver trimmed.

Children's 50c Umbrellas, 39c

Women's 50c & 75c GLOVES - - 29c

Importer's samples, consisting of 16-button and 2-clasp chamoisette, suede and lisle, in black, white and colors. Mill-End Price only 29c per pair.

Women's 89c Chamoisette Gloves—Washable, 16-button length, with three-row embroidery in natural, black and white, 89c value. Mill-End Price **39c**

Women's 75c Gloves—Fine black Milanese, suede finish, mousquetaire wrist, 16-button, exception-ally fine quality. Per pair **39c**

Women's 79c Gloves, 55c
White, 16-button length, silk mousquetaire wrist, Paris point embroidery, good heavy quality.

PETITE LUNCH
At Soda Fountain

Two 5c Ice Cream Cones 5c
All cool drinks, Ices and Ice Cream found at first-class fountains. One cup Mocha Luther Coffee 10c
One Sliced Ham Sandwich.
One large Doughnut.....

CANDY DEPT.

Spanish Salted Peanuts, regular 20c value, for..... **10c**
Turkish Fruit Paste, regular 75c value, for..... **12½c**
Salt Water Kisses, regular 20c value, a quart..... **5c**

QUIMBY'S
Creme of Marshmallow
Regular Friction Top, 10c Can 6c
Full Quart Can 17c
Full Gallon Can 55c
Visit Demonstration.
Second Floor, Bay Side.

TRUNKS

Large size, dark drab, covering, waterproof painted, 15 hardwood slats, protected with heavy brassed steel hardware, two solid leather straps and full covering. An exceptional trunk at these prices.

32-inch at **$5.49** 34-inch at **$5.69**
36-inch at **$6.24**

STEAMER TRUNKS

A good durable trunk, but the thing for your vacation at an exceptionally low price.

24-Inch at **$2.98** 34-Inch at **$3.98**
30-Inch at **$3.25** 36-Inch at **$4.25**

GROCERIES

"Homekeepers will reap a harvest during this big sale. Come and tell me all about 'lowest prices' when they see what I will do for them in Groceries. How are these specials for a starter?"—LOCKHART.

Crackers 10c Value 7½c
Graham's, Saltines, Barnetts, Social Teas and Oysters. Per pound, baked by National Biscuit Co.

Washing Powder 15c Value 12c
Grandma's kind, and a can of Grandma's Injun Cleanser free with each purchase.

Coffee 28c Value 20c
Special offer of Quimby's Avondale brand. A satisfactory coffee for three times a day!

PEA BEANS—Genuine Californias. Per quart..... **12c**
25c EATING—National Biscuit's Fancy Assorted Crackers. Per pound **19c**
8c SOAP—Swift's Pride, United Profit-Sharing Coupon with every bar ..... **2 bars 9c**
25c SALAD DRESSING—"My Wife's" brand. Per bottle..... **20c**
5c LIPTON'S HEALTH SOAP—Dainty Wash Cloth free with every bar. Per cake..... **3c**
10c PEAS—Fancy De Luxe, first pickings. Per can..... **9c**
Per dozen $1.00
25c COOKING OIL—Wesson's United Profit-Sharing Coupons with every can. Per can..... **20c**
10c QUAKER ROLLED OATS. Per package **8c**
10c TUNA FISH—Falcon Brand, California. The finest of the finest. Per can..... **7c**
10c SARDINES—Fancy Nelson brand, imported smoked Norwegian. Per can **11c**
25c QUEEN OLIVES—Per large Jar **20c**
5c WELCOME BORAX SOAP ..... **10 bars 37c**
8c UNEEDA BISCUITS ..... **3 for 10c**
40c CRAB MEAT—Fancy Domestic Imported Japanese. Per large can **25c**
5c PACKED TOMATOES—Richardson & Robbins'. Per can..... **3c**
Per dozen $1.80
21c VANILLA—Burnett's. Per bottle **23c**
10c CORN FLAKES—Quaker toasted ..... **2 pkgs. 11c**
18c PINEAPPLE—Red Feather Fancy Sliced Hawaiian. Per can **13c**
10c RICE—Silver Head. Per pound **7c**
10c COHN—Grinkel Grit. Per can **11c**
Per dozen $1.22

$10 GO-CARTS, $5.98

Reed folding, with ligitation leather hood, steel gear with 10-inch rubber tired wheels with brake.

$2.24 Folding Go-Carts — Steel frame, rubber tire wheels, with fancy seat side **1.49**

$2.00 English Doll Carriages—Steel gear, rubber tire **1.49**

CUT THIS OUT Good for 20 Coupons FREE

With each purchase of $1.00 or more. Present at Premium Station, 4th Floor

BOSTON MAN IS KILLED ON THE LINER IBERIAN

Vessel Shelled and Torpedoed on Trip to This Port; Report Six Others Dead.

Continued from First Page.

no such attempt to escape such a command, realizing the danger if not the folly of it. Against which reports ts the fact that, on at least one occasion, Jago had successfully shaken off the submarines and got away.

GAVE TIME TO ESCAPE.

No American rights, according to the official view at Washington, have in any sense been violated by the Ibgrian incident. Even after the vessel was halted the commander of the submarine appears to have acted with due regard for those principles of international law for which the United States has been contending.

Those on board appear to have been given every opportunity to take to the boats.

The shelling and sinking of the Iberian took place Friday, and was not known in London until yesterday.

Surgeon Burna of the Iberian, who is mentioned in the cabled report of Consul Frost to Washington, is Dr. Patrick S. Burns of Boston, who was making his third round trip on the liner. The cable from Consul Frost showed that Dr. Burns survived the shelling of the liner. Dispatches later from Washington said the physician's wife had received a cable message from him that he was not even wounded.

The Iberian is the first ship to be sunk while carrying cargo to an American port. Formerly the attacks on vessels plying between American ports and England have been confined to the eastward run. The original explanation of the German Admiralty was that a blockade had to be established and a war zone declared in order to stop the shipment of war supplies and food into England. The new policy of the Germans, however, in attacking ships out-bound from England, indicates that Admiral von Tirpitz has planned a bolder campaign against England's enormous mercantile commerce.

WHO CAME ABOARD AT QUEENSTOWN.

W. E. Stevenson, assistant manager of the Leyland line's freight department in Boston, declared yesterday that the Iberian carried no contraband of war on this voyage. Mr. Stevenson said:

"The Iberian was a freight boat and had been engaged in carrying horses from this country to England. She sailed for this port from England with only a part of a cargo consisting of about 120 tons of mixed cargo of baled goods, and there was nothing aboard that could be regarded as contraband of war.

"The ship was in charge of Captain J. Jago, and the entire crew consisted of about fifty-three, all told, officers and men. There is no question, however, that some of the Americans engaged in caring for the horses shipped abroad were returning, and that is the only thing about the destruction of the ship that may result in an international incident for America."

The Iberian was a British oil-burning screw steamer, built in Newcastle-on-Tyne ago at Sunderland, England, for F. Leyland & Co., Ltd., commonly known as the Leyland line, the headmaster's home port was Liverpool.

The liner registered 5,328 gross tonnage, 3,840 water ballast, two decks and wireless outfit. The chief dimensions were: Length, 427 feet; width, 48 feet; draught, 20 feet. The three-cylinder triple expansion engine generated 2,800 horsepower.

The 800 horses sent over on the last eastward voyage were from western points. The general cargo that trip included 400 tons of provisions, 200 tons of starch, 300 tons of lumber and 400 bales of cotton waste.

ONE GOOD ESCAPE.

Waterfront men felt that the Iberian was fully as safe from submarines as any liner, because Captain Jago had eluded them once at least and had shown himself able to cope with an emergency.

The lookout on that last run to this side, who spied the submarine's periscope in time to give warning to Captain Jago and him alone of his vessel, is a Boston man, James Hickey. He used to be a porter at the hotel Touraine and at the American House. It is supposed that Hickey was on the Iberian this time, but, if he was, his sharp eyes did not avail the liner.

To Make Munitions at Atherton Plant

LOWELL, July 31.—The Atherton plant, off Rogers street, has been leased by the Newton Manufacturing Company. It is planned to have the plant running by October 1, making war munitions and employing about 3,000 men. F. C. Newton of Perth Amboy, N. J., will be general manager.

YOUR NOSE

BUMP DENT CORRECTED
Whether deformed from accident, Birth or Disease can be corrected at once, painlessly and without detention from business.
GIBSON METHOD of COSMETIC SURGERY
ALSO CORRECTED—Protruding Ears, Thick Lips, Crooked Limbs, Projecting Chin, Hairy Moles and Warts, Superfluous Hair, Moth Patches, Tan, Freckles, Coarse Pores, Red Veins, Blackheads, Coarse Hair, Red Nose and Pimples, Wrinkles, Sagging Cheeks, Double Chin, Baldness, Stooping Shoulders, Thin Arms, Scrawny Neck, Flat Chest, Superfluous Flesh, Obesity, Dandruff, and all other skin diseases; Bending Limbs, Stammering, Stuttering, Deafness, Deaf Speech, Treatment for Acne, Eczema, Hair-lip, Birthmarks, Skin Red Nose and Freckles, and Ugly Facial Blemishes, etc., removed painlessly. Wrinkles without cutting.
Write for free Illustrated Book, Mailed in Plain Envelope. Consultation Free. Established 20 years.
GIBSON INSTITUTE, 150 Boylston st., Phone 1820 Beach, Boston, Mass.
Beware of IMITATORS.
Here is But One Genuine GIBSON METHOD

The Housekeeper's Friend
Costs Less Than One Cent Per Day to Operate
NOTHING HOT BUT THE IRON.
You Can Iron Under the Shade Trees.

THE IDEAL A SELF HEATING SAD IRON Using GASOLENE
Regular Price $5.00.
Special Price $3.50 for those sending the order with this advertisement before 17th of August.
GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY
27 Union St., Boston.

IBERIAN, BOSTON STEAMSHIP, SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Photograph of Leyland liner, taken at her dock in Boston before she made her last run from this city.

NEW ENGLAND MEN ON THE IBERIAN

JOSEPH KELLEY, 81 Judson street, Roxbury.

NEIL McLEAN, Sudbury.

PATRICK SHERIDAN, 20 Merrimack street, Lowell.

GEORGE A. BREALEY, 11 Allen street, Methuen.

HARRY WOODS, 821 Sargeat Holyoke.

JAMES McCARTHY, 18 Rodman street, East Boston.

JOHN MORGAN, East Cambridge.

MARK L. WILEY, 34 Haynes street, East Boston.

street, New Bedford.

JOHN ANDREWS, 1130 Cambridge street, Cambridge.

GEORGE COULTER, Cambridge.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, 90 Bow street, Everett.

WILLIAM LA ROSE, 310 Ester street, Woonsocket, R. I.

DENNIS SULLIAN, 91 Hadley avenue, Central Falls, R. I.

EDWARD LEWIS, 11 Church street, Boston.

LESTER BENT, Lowell.

Churches Toll Bells Today for War's 1st Year

Church bells will be tolled this afternoon between 4:30 and 5, upon the first anniversary of the European war.

In many services reference will be made to the twelve months of war and the upheavals it has made. Prayers will be offered for those who have been called upon to bear the sorrows and calamities of strife.

Peace meetings will be held after the morning service, with the singing of peace hymns. Congregations will be asked to make its main for silent prayer, invoking a speedy end of the war.

Services of intercession for peace will be conducted upon the lawn of the Hotel Winthrop Hotel at 5 p. m., by the Rev. R. M. Harper, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Winthrop. Lyman G. Smith, a teacher in the Boston High School of Commerce, will deliver an address.

Ministers of Greater Boston will hold a special peace meeting tomorrow at 11 a. m., in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Shumaker, formerly of the Shawmut Congregational Church; the Rev. G. S. Fiske of St. John's Episcopal Church, East Boston; the Rev. A. H. Sargent of Brookline, and the Rev. W. J. Rutledge, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, South Boston. The Rev. W. J. Britt of Concord Junction will preside.

Guard Against Bombs and Fire at Navy Yard

Strict orders to keep sharp watch for persons who might throw bombs or set fire to government property at the Charlestown Navy Yard, have been given the shipkeepers and watchmen, and hereafter a closer scrutiny than ever will be maintained over visitors.

The new instructions have been issued by Lieutenant William K. Riddle, captain of the yard, who specifies that particular watch be kept over the new supply ship being completed at the yard and the frigate Constitution. Irresponsible persons will be carefully watched.

Sundays when the ships are in, large crowds are now permitted to visit the vessels, but cameras are barred without the commandant's permission, and all bundles taken in or out are inspected by the guards.

RUSSIANS LEAVING POLAND AS LUBLIN FALLS TO TEUTONS

Continued from First Page.

Brest Litovsk and cut off the retreating Russians.

"The Russians are cut off from retreat to the south by the solid Austro-German line, and it is purely a matter of speculation how many will succeed in retiring from the Lublin-Cholm line to the new Brest Litovsk defenses in view of the great pressure being exerted by the Germans and the fact that their important strategic railway has been lost.

ENORMOUS LOSS IN MEN.

"This line, which was the nerve centre of the entire Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug, is now almost entirely in German hands, and the Teuton advance has been pressed well to the north of the railway.

"It is considered here, however, that as long as the Teuton armies now storming at the Bug lines behind Warsaw can be held in check, the Russians have an excellent chance to make good the retreat of a vast portion of their forces. Their wastage already has been great, both in prisoners and killed, and the fact that their rear guards will have to be of unusual strength in order to hold back the Teuton forces, which will be at their heels in a pack as soon as Warsaw falls, will cost them many more lives.

"These losses in man power, however, can be made up easily and as soon as their supplies of ammunition are replaced the Russians will be in a position for a vigorous offensive which will keep large numbers of Germans permanently engaged in the East.

WARSAW ONLY A SHELL.

"The Russians have taken all or destroyed everything that could possibly be of use to the Germans in Warsaw and along the line of their retreat. For the 126 miles between the Polish capital and Brest-Litovsk, farms are being stripped bare and crops destroyed, the farmers being paid an indemnity for their losses.

"Warsaw itself, when the Germans enter in a couple of days or a week, will be but a shell. Every ounce of metal has been taken from the city.

"The historic edifices have been stripped bare of their art treasures and the banks of their gold. The homes are the only ones left. More than 350,000 people have taken flight from Warsaw alone, while fully as many more, it is estimated, have deserted the surrounding districts.

"Plans for the evacuation were complete, it is reported, more than a fortnight ago, and the complete were they that every individual was assigned to the road by which he must travel and permitted to take with him just so much that there might be no loss of time along the way. Every kind of vehicle is being used in the great flight, in which it is believed 700,000 civilians alone are taking part.

HAVE PASSED LUBLIN.

Tonight's official statement from the German war office, on the eastern situation, follows:

"North of Lomza and the railway line, north of Gorlice, east of Rozan, our attack is progressing.

"The troops of General Woyrsch, which crossed the Vistula, are now advancing further to the eastward under continuous fighting. All the counter attacks by the Russian reinforcements which were rapidly moved up have completely failed.

"The enemy seems desirous of offering further resistance to General Von Mackensen's armies, which are participating in the pursuits on a line from a point near Novo Alexandria, on the heights of the Vistula, to a point exactly south of Cholm. These pursuing armies have passed Lublin, which was occupied by them on Friday afternoon. The enemy has been attacked everywhere."

GRAND DUKE'S REPORT.

The latest report of Grand Duke Nicholas follows:

"On the Narew the fighting consisted enemy crossed to the right bank and attempted to bridge the river. The Russians are attacking the detachments which effected the crossing."

"Heavy artillery destroyed the enemy's bridge at Kobyinitas.

"Between the Vistula and the Bug, on Thursday, large enemy forces attacked our lines. Attacks also were made on both banks of the Vlepra. By Ilinow, Khmiel and Pilaki the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, but along the left bank of the Vlepra the enemy succeeded in advancing. One division captured Travalinka and subsequently got beyond Travniki to the right bank of the Vlepra.

"In the region of Kowna enemy outposts advancing from the southwest approached the outposts of the fortresses.

TELLS OF REPULSES.

On the Narew the fighting consisted for the most part of an artillery duel. At Kamienka on the Narew and on the railway the Germans were repelled. On the right bank of the Narew, near Cerock, several enemy attacks were repulsed.

"On the Bug, in the region of Sokal, the enemy was repulsed. Two lines of trenches, a thousand prisoners and four Maxime were captured by us.

"Between the Niemen and the Dvina there were outpost engagements south of Bausk.

"In the trans-Niemen region, on the left bank of the Nousha, the enemy on Thursday night renewed his attacks northwest of Suwalki and Kianore[illegible]."

CASE OF IBERIAN SEEMS NOT TO ADD TO DIFFICULTIES

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The sinking of the Leyland line steamship Iberian by a German submarine, with a loss of at least one American life, is accepted here as Germany's answer to Great Britain's recent activities in stopping the shipment of goods from Germany and Austria to the United States.

The State Department promptly cabled Consul-General Skinner at Queenstown for a full report of his reply is expected tomorrow.

Officials of the department do not anticipate that the Iberian incident will add to the issues between the government and Germany. The demand of the United States that Germany, in her submarine warfare, shall take precautions to safeguard American lives, and these precautions appear to have been taken in the case of the Iberian.

The view is held here that if Great Britain, as anticipated, modifies her order in council to permit goods bought by Americans in Germany and Austria to be taken out, Germany will probably discontinue her new warfare against westbound traffic.

Turks Set Fire to Allies' Stores

By LUDWIG VON KLEIN,
Special Correspondent of the International News Service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and Amsterdam), July 31.—The Turkish artillery has set on fire warstores behind the allies' front at the Dardanelles, the war office announced today.

The Russian retreat in the Caucasus continues, with the Turks pressing forward in pursuit. The official statement follows:

"Alternate weak and violent artillery and infantry fire occurred Thursday on the Dardanelles front. Our artillery set fire to stores beyond the enemy's trenches in Sed-el-Bahr. Our Anatolian batteries bombarded the enemy near Teke-Burnu.

"On the Caucasus front our pursuit of the enemy continues."

LAWN MOWERS at REDUCED PRICE—BUY NOW

We are closing out for this season our stock of guaranteed Philadelphia lawn mowers at substantial reduction in prices.

Extra high grade. Style K. 16-inch. Philadelphia.

$7.25

Never Sold for Less Than $8.50.

Guaranteed Style C. 18-inch. Philadelphia.

$7.00

Never Sold for Less Than $8.25.

These prices hold good only as long as our stock lasts.

J. B. HUNTER CO.
HARDWARE
60 Summer St.
Boston, Mass.

GERMAN FLYERS MAKE RAID ON THE CHANNEL

Child Killed at Gravelines, but Saint Pol-Sur-Mer Escapes Damage.

PARIS, July 31.—German aviators bombarded the Channel towns of Gravelines and Saint Pol-Sur-Mer early today. At Saint Pol-Sur-Mer no damage was done, according to the official communique issued by the French War Office this afternoon, but at Gravelines a child was killed.

The communique reports no important infantry engagements as having occurred during the night. The text of the communique follows:

"Some German aviators this morning bombarded Saint Pol-Sur-Mer, where no damage is reported, and Gravelines, where a child was killed.

"Around Souches and the Labyrinth, there was intermittent rifle and artillery fighting during the night, without any infantry engagements.

OCCUPY GERMAN EXCAVATION.

"In the Argonne district at the junction of the highway from Servon to Bagatelle and that from Layon to Binarville, the explosion of a German mine was followed by a very sharp conflict in the course of which we succeeded in occupying the excavation caused by the explosion.

"Some bombs were thrown by the enemy's aviators on Nancy, where property damage was insignificant. One of the German machines struck by our artillery was forced to return to earth between the French lines at Khmiel and Pilaki the enemy able to escape. The aeroplane remained in our trenches. In the Vosges the Schluch height was bombarded."

BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

"Tonight's official statement follows:

"Some bombs were dropped upon Dunkirk by aeroplanes. The damage was insignificant.

"In the region from Angers to Arras there was the usual artillery action today. One long range gun sent nine shells into Compiegne, only damage to property is reported. A fire was started, but was quickly put out.

"In Argonne, in the region of La-Fontaine Aux Charrues and the Four De Paris, the bombardment of trenches on both sides continues almost without cessation.

"On the Vosges the Germans bombarded our positions from Hill 607 to LaFontanelle and the village of Metzral.

"This morning certai... of our aeroplanes bombarded the railway station and aeroplane factories at Freiburg on Brisgau. One of our machines, in returning, was forced to alight within the German lines, owing to motor trouble."

GERMANS REPORT NO GAIN ON EITHER SIDE IN WESTERN THEATRE

BERLIN, July 31.—The following official report of operations in the western theatre of war was issued tonight from the office of the general staff:

"On Friday morning we stormed the houses on the western edge of Hooge, which still remained in the possession of the British after our attack of June 3. We also stormed Point d'Appui, south of the Ypres road. During the afternoon the enemy made a counter attack which was repulsed.

"The French vainly attacked with hand grenades near Souches.

"Southern fighting, which has been going on for the possession of the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line in the Vosges, has continued to the standstill. The French still hold a portion of our trenches but those occupied by them at Lingekopf, Schratzmennele and Barrenkopf, after having been temporarily lost, are again in our hands.

"The damage caused by the raid of enemy aviators was unimportant. A French aeroplane was shot down near Freiburg by our anti-aircraft guns."

American Consuls Fear Passport Plot

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 31.—American consuls in Switzerland and Italy are refusing to indorse passports for travel in Germany because of charges that many passports have been forged.

CARDINAL GIBBONS THINKS UNITED STATES MUST ACT IN MEXICO

"Some Form of Intervention Only Solution to Reign of Anarchy," Says Prelate.

By International News Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 31.—"Armed intervention by the United States in Mexico would be deplorable and I should be sorry to see it, but I believe that some form of intervention by this country is the only solution to the reign of anarchy that has existed there for years."

The speaker was Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who, with the Right Rev. F. O'Connell of Virginia, and Bishop Duffy of Brooklyn, is spending his annual fortnight at the rectory of the Church of the Sacred Hart of Jesus and Mary, where he consented to receive today a representative of the International News Service.

Seated on the rectory porch, the prelate discussed with much sadness the conditions that have torn Mexico asunder.

Sadder still was his reference to the war in Europe, which he believed could not continue much longer. When the final chapter is written and a move made for what he hoped would be everlasting peace, the Cardinal expressed the hope that it would be President Wilson and Pope Benedict XV. who would be the guiding lights in the mediations.

DEPRESSED BY WAR.

The Cardinal, now past eighty-one years, has preached a venerable old age with dignity and ease. But, although his eyes are bright and his mind alert, he seemed keenly depressed at the calamity to his beloved church in Mexico and to this unfortunate state of affairs. A pathetic horror has added its measure of depression.

In a friend recently the Cardinal, when asked the state of his health replied:

"Here," indicating his heart, "everything is all right, but here," indicating his body, "everything is wrong."

Seating himself in a rocking chair, the Cardinal deliberated carefully when asked if he believed peace in Mexico was possible under the present conditions and whether the United States would finally intervene.

"I am really loth to talk about it," he finally answered. "Because I have about exhausted the subject. I am afraid further talk from me might embarrass the President. But I cannot see any solution to the problem unless the United States takes some firm steps. A state of anarchy has existed for several years in Mexico, and I suppose it will continue with the leaders at one another's throats.

SUGGESTS PROTECTORATE.

"Only three ways to settle the difficulty lie open: Armed intervention, which would be deplorable, but probable; peaceful installation of some strong man with a restoration of constitutional government or a protectorate. We did very well with a protectorate in Cuba, and it might be repeated in Mexico, although with more difficulty."

"Your eminence, do you believe intervention by the United States would be acceptable to the Mexican people?"

"No, I do not believe the final answered promptly. "I have talked with the Archbishop of Mexico City, and the Archbishop has talked with other Mexican bishops in Chicago. They believe the Mexicans settle their troubles among themselves. As I have said before, the whole trouble seems to be the struggle for power on the part of the head of the government.

"Felix Diaz I regarded as a strong man, but he was assassinated before he had a chance to prove what he could do. Huerta, I thought, was getting along all right, and wants to go back, but the trouble with him is that he was mixed up in the Madero assassination."

"Do you feel that the United States should have recognized Huerta?"

"I will not answer that question, because I feel too strongly on the subject."

"In your opinio. who is the man capable of governing the Mexican people?"

"CONDITIONS DEPLORABLE."

"The good, capable men have left the country. Villa will not do, and Carranza, by the way he is acting, is showing that he will not do. Minister Lehara [illegible] was a cultivated, capable honest man. He might have been a solution.

"Conditions are certainly deplorable. The country is going to ruin and its property is being wasted. The poor are suffering and the church has lost practically its all. Capitalists will not put their money in industries there because they are guaranteed no protection. After all, I believe the great solution is the distribution of the land. It should be distributed among the people and they should be taught to cultivate and improve it.

"I see that President Wilson has said he had a plan by which he hopes to restore order. I hope that is so. I do not know what it is, but he is wise and it may be that he will find a happy solution without unnecessary bloodshed."

The attention of the Cardinal was called to the fact that one year of war in Europe had passed and at once he became very grave.

"It certainly has taught a lesson of the horrors of conflict. No acquisition of territory will recompense for the bloodshed. Countries laid in waste, hundreds of thousands of men and homes wiped out and a continent still in a death struggle. No, there is no recompense."

PRAISES POPE'S PLEA.

"Do you see any signs of peace?"

"It is too violent to last much longer. The more violent the shock, the shorter its duration. The most violent storm is of the shortest duration.

"I read with a great deal of feeling this morning the Pope's plea to the belligerent nations. It impressed me as most beautiful, full of feeling and sorrow for the countries at war and with a wonderful prayer that peace would soon be restored.

"In the end, your eminence, do you believe that the Pope will be the mediator to restore order in Europe?"

"I believe that he would be a good man for the position."

"Do you believe that the strained relations between this country and Germany preclude the possibility of the President acting as a mediator?"

"I can't see why I should like to see both the President and the Pope acting together, but I do not know that it will occur. I can only surmise."

Would Arbitrate on the Lusitania

By International News Service.

AMSTERDAM, July 31. — Dutch newspapers learned today from correspondents in Berlin that the German government wishes to submit to The Hague tribunal the question of compensation for American lives lost in the Lusitania case.

It is reported upon excellent authority that the German foreign office has already sounded the United States government upon the question, and it is believed that the numerous conferences in Berlin this week between American Ambassador Gerard and officials of the German government have something to do with the matter.

Automobiles Crash at Quincy Corner

The automobiles of Charles W. Marsh of Summit street, Weymouth, and Robert Warrener of No. 10 Goffe street, Dorchester, collided on the corner of Quincy avenue and Wyer streets, Quincy. Marsh was thrown out and injured. His car was damaged. Warrener was unhurt.

Glen Shirt & Collar Co
121 TREMONT ST.

BOSTON'S SHIRT WAIST SHOP

MIDDY SUITS $1.98

The Middy Suits advertised today are the greatest suits ever offered for the money. There are ten different styles to select from. These suits are especially designed for washing purposes. Your choice, any style $1.98

SHIRT WAISTS—THEY'RE OFF!

Not off in color, style, quality or desirability, simply off in price. Our buyer picked up this week while in New York from two large manufacturers the greatest collection of high-grade, up-to-date waists ever purchased. These waists have been divided into two lots. They include waists of all grades from $1.50 to $3.50. You will find them on our bargain counters Monday morning at 8:30, at

69c and $1.19

Complete Middy Suit $1.98.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Children's Summer Coats, white or colored ..... ½ Price
Muslin Bonnets and Hats to be closed out ..... ½ Price
Girls' 98c Dresses, gingham, etc 69c
Ladies' $1.50 Long Kimonos, new open stock, light and dark grounds, ribbon trimmed 98c
Manufacturer's Sale of 125 dozen Bal Wire Veils, 50c grade. Each 14c
85 dozen Washable Four-in-Hands, 25c grade. Each 11c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.

These items are from our regular stock and are desirable and dependable in every way.
98c Negligee Shirts, with soft or stiff cuffs. Reduced to, each ... 69c
50c Balbriggan Underwear, ... to be closed out 39c
69c Balbriggan Union Suits, made with closed crotch; sizes 34 to 46. Each 49c
$1.00 Union Suits, all styles and sizes. Reduced to 79c
$1.00 Pajamas. Reduced to 79c

BECKER PLATE READS 'MURDERED BY GOV. WHITMAN'

Inscription Placed on Casket of Executed Man by Direction of Widow.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The following inscription, engraved in large letters on a silver plate, was placed today upon the casket of former Police lieutenant Becker, and will go to the grave with him on Monday, by direction of the widow:

Charles Becker
Murdered July 30, 1915.
By Governor Whitman.

The plate was placed on the casket by Mrs. Becker, it is said, as a result of a wish expressed by her husband when she last saw him in the death house a few hours before he went to the chair.

Those admitted by Mrs. Becker to the room where the body is lying saw the plate tonight. She would make no comment, nor would she allow her relatives to say anything about it.

The casket was covered with roses and it was necessary to lay these aside as well as slide the cover back into normal position before the plate became visible.

Wave in Liner's Wake Wets 250 on Ferry

Waves in the wake of the incoming steamer Massachusetts of the New ork line swept over the crowded decks of the Narrow Gauge ferryboat Ashburnham in mid-harbor yesterday, causing confusion among the passengers. Twice the rush of water poured over the ferryboat's deck to the depths f three feet. Men and women let loose shrieks of terror, several of whom were bowled over by the whirling pools of water. Baggage and other merchandise were tossed about helter-skelter. At one timet he railingo f the Ashburnham was submerged. Most of the 250 passengers were wet almost to their waists.

Police Search for Body in the Basin

Working upon the clew of a pocketbook containing the name of a well-known Atlantic man, the Park Police yesterday dragged the waters of the Charles River basin near the West Boston bridge for the body of the person whose name they refused to divulge.

LOTS OF LOW RENTALS

Because of the time of year are advertised in the "Want" columns of the Boston AMERICAN today. Better look them over now. They will interest you.

Britain's Restful Recreation Resorts

If you wish to find clean, comfortable, out-of-door entertainment go to Normtimes of Kensington Park for open air theatres or dinners, to Marine Park or Revere Beach for more amusements, or to Middlesex Fells or Blue Hills for woods.

One-Day Sale At Special Prices

We Offer for Monday

Choice of several high-grade, fully guaranteed pianos and player-pianos at greatly reduced prices and with convenient monthly terms.

NEW PIANOS

This low price of $190 is for one day only, so those who want a new piano at the latest case design with a superb tone and a most responsive action should see these high-grade makes that regularly sell at prices up to $325. Tomorrow, Monday, is the special price day $190

$5 SENDS PIANO HOME

NEW 88-NOTE PLAYERS

Every member of your household can use and enjoy a player-piano and when expensive makes like these, which regularly sell at prices up to $625, are offered for $390 it behooves you to investigate. See them Monday—Special price day $390

$10 SENDS PLAYER HOME

Liberal Allowance For Your Present Piano

CHICKERING

WAREROOMS 169 TREMONT ST. Between Mason and West Sts.
At the Sign of the Clock

Victor-Victrolas and Records
Edisor Diamond Disc Phonographs

Richest Girl in the World a Bride, Her Mother a New England Girl

MISS BARKER IS NOW MRS. HOWARD SPAULDING, JR.

Owns a Car Factory; Employs 3,000 Men; Will Visit the Orient.

Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., and his $30,000,000 bride, who was Miss Catherine Barker, and an old time photograph of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. H. Barker, formerly Miss Kate Fitzgerald of Manchester, N. H.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich., July 31.—The richest girl in the world today became the world's wealthiest bride. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Catherine Barker, worth $30,000,000 in her own right, was wedded to Howard H. Spaulding, Jr.

It was easily the most-talked-of wedding of the year and in lavishness it came up to expectations. It was carried out as planned, on the most elaborate scale possible. And that meant all that huge wealth could do in lavish elaborateness.

The nuptial day of the nineteen-year-old girl whose name for several weeks has been on the tongues of folk all over the country was not without its excitement. Fact is, it was unusually exciting, as weddings go.

First there was a tiff between the girl chosen to be maid of honor and the groom, acclaimed by his friends to be "the luckiest chap in all the world."

The girl is Miss Elizabeth Goodrich of Chicago, lifelong friend of the bride. She caused a stir by announcing that she would not act as maid of honor because of a "slight misunderstanding with Spaulding."

She refused to explain further this matter.

Her mother, however, said: "My daughter Elizabeth will not be in the wedding party, but my daughter Rosamond will remain in the party as bridesmaid."

That was not the only exciting incident. Another stir came when a "sea lawyer" in the wedding party announced that the Michigan laws forbade the wedding ceremony in this State by any but an authorized clergyman of the State. Arrangements had been made for the knot to be tied by a clergyman of Michigan City, Indiana.

The "lawyers" dictum was immediately followed by hurried efforts to get in touch with the district attorney, who after delving into the lawbooks assured the couple that he couldn't locate any statute requiring a Michigan clergyman.

The final preparations thereupon moved forward apace, and when the hour came for the ringing out of the wedding bells, the Barker summer home and the 300 invited guests were resplendent in a wealth of beauty.

The ceremony took place in the enclosed sun porch of the mansion, overlooking the bay. James B. Forgan of Chicago, personal and financial guardian of the bride, accompanied her to the altar.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John H. Blockmann of Indiana.

The ceremony brought to an end a week of pre-nuptial festivities. A dance followed the wedding, and the honeymoon is to be a trip to the Orient.

The Barker place was the mecca for newspaper men and photographers and "movie" men, for curious visitors, for the townspeople generally. Employes of the Haskell & Barker Car Company, owned by the bride, had a holiday. The 3,000 workers were among those that cheered the bridal couple.

One of the centres of interest was the display of wedding gifts. It was a rare sight—of gold and silver and diamonds and other precious gems. So valuable were they that guards remained on duty about the presents. One estimate was that the gifts were worth at least a million dollars.

The wedding, nationally interesting as it was, possessed the merit of being a real romance. The groom is twenty-four and recently graduated from Yale University. He first met the bride when she was fourteen, and their friends say it was a case of love at first sight, though their romance did not become known until last Spring.

She is the only daughter of the late John H. Barker, who made his fortune as head of the Haskell & Barker plant. John H. was the son of John Barker, founder of the works. Dying, John left the business to his sons, John H. and Wallace Barker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE THE EARLY HOME OF HER MOTHER

'Poor Little Rich Girl's' Romance Does Not Compare with Kate Fitz-Gerald's.

Poor little rich girl!

Poor little Catherine Barker, richest girl in the world, calling the courtship which culminated in yesterday's wedding a "romance."

A romance, indeed!

There has never been but one romance in the Barker family and there can never be another.

The real romance of the Barker family was that of Catherine's late mother, Kate Fitz-Gerald, a New Hampshire beauty, who, years ago, attended the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston, and went away to Indiana to teach at Barker Hall, a private school for the higher education of girls. Barker Hall was founded and endowed by John H. Barker as a memorial to his wife.

To begin with, Kate Fitz-Gerald was a beauty. Blessed with a sweet disposition and happy good nature, she had been given a good education.

Traveling to Indiana, in those days, seemed like going to the extreme West and there were wagers that the New England girl would soon tire of her professional engagement and return to her native hills.

Instead of which the beauty from New Hampshire—she was then about twenty-six—won the heart of the lonely, childless and wealthy widower. They were married and they lived happily ever after.

Kate Fitz-Gerald was the only daughter of the late Martin and Mary (Devine) of Manchester, N. H. Her father was a dealer in stone and marble monuments. She was graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School and Manchester High School, class of 1883. Then she came to the Emerson School of Oratory. Subsequently she taught oratory, privately, until her call to Michigan City—and the altar.

All of which, the transition from life in a $5,000 cottage in New Hampshire, on an income of never more than $5,000 a year, to the residence of the Barkers in Indiana and the income of $1,000,000, would appear to make nineteen-year-old Catherine Barker's "romance" altogether commonplace according to the standards of her set.

CARRANZA'S ARMY IN MEXICO CITY

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Cable advices received at the Carranza agency in New York announced that Mexico City had been retaken by the Constitutionalists operating under General Pablo Gonzales. It was stated that Villa forces and Zapatistas had been driven out beyond the federal district after a complete rout.

Rodolfo Fierdo, a Villa commander, was also reported to have been defeated at Pachuca, a strategic position which would make possible the reopening of railway and telegraph communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

Pablo Gonzales is one of the strongest of the Constitutionalist generals and was for a number of months last year minister of finance. He comes from the State of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital.

300 Guests at Hotel Pemberton Full Dress Ball

Three hundred attended the full dress ball at Hotel Pemberton, the first of a series of Friday night dances that are to be held at the hotel during the season. The costumes of the women were especially beautiful, many novel effects being noticed.

The patronesses were Mrs. George A. Dodge, Mrs. J. A. Morse, Mrs. Fred Wright, Mrs. G. A. Parmenter and Mrs. E. P. Ryder. The Bostonian Orchestra of eight pieces furnished music.

Among those noticed were Governor Spaulding and family of New Hampshire, former Mayor and Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald and family, Henry Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Coon, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Bewis, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dickson, Mrs. George Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blanchard, Captain and Mrs. McDonald, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Gaward, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hawtelle, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. McKever and Mrs. Knowles.

BOSTON KNIGHTS AT BIG SESSION

The supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus will be opened in Seattle on Tuesday morning.

Delegates representing a membership of 350,000 Knights are now either in the convention city or are on their way from all parts of the United States and Canada. The sessions will last until Thursday.

Among the leading knights who have gone to Seattle as delegates from the Massachusetts and New England councils are: Joseph C. Pelletier, who is Supreme Advocate of the order; State Deputy Louis Watson, Past State Deputy William J. O'Brien, John H. Gately of Melrose, James A. Kilby of Somerville, Maurice Kane of Whitman, Judge William J. Day of South Boston, D. J. Haggerty of Chicopee, James A. Ryan of Allston, John H. Gordon of Auburndale and William W. Buckley of Southbridge.

Maine—John J. Keegan, State Deputy, and Frederick E. Doyle, Past State Deputy, of Millinocket.

SUFFRAGISTS AND ANTIS PLAY BALL

The Cambridge Equal Suffrage Club is planning an outing at Lexington Park on Aug. 12, with a baseball game between opponents and proponents of votes for women, and speeches by Secretary of State Langtry, Guy A. Ham of the Governor's Council; Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Edna L. Spencer, vice-president of the Cambridge Equal Suffrage Club; Roger S. Hoar, former Attorney-General Boynton, and Edward S. Wallace, counsel for the State Board of Labor and Industry.

CAMP MEETING AUG. 29.

The fifty-seventh annual camp meeting at Asbury Grove, from August 29 to September 5, will be opened by Mayor George H. Newhall of Lynn.

CALIFORNIA $62.55
MEALS AND BERTH
COLPITTS TICKET AGENCY
332 Washington and 144 Canal Street.

Vacation Days and Bed Bugs

If you should wake up to a strange bed, to some out-of-the-way corner of the land, and discover that bed bugs had taken possession of your person, it will put a crimp in your dream of blissful comfort.

Aside from the annoyance caused by these bugs, they are positively dangerous to health and even life.

They spread disease. In selecting their victims to feed upon, they never stop to find out whether the person has tuberculosis, typhoid or any other equally dangerous disease. They indiscriminately attack person, sick or well. After making a meal on a sick person, they turn around and bite a well person, inoculating them with the disease of the first victim.

Never let them bite you if you can help it.

I have seen statements that cockroaches ate bed bugs. But in all my experience I have never noticed anything of the kind. I find the cockroaches and bed bugs living under the same roof without any apparent difficulty.

When you start on your vacation be prepared for bed bugs by just putting a can of "Martin's" Red Hug Powder in your grip. It is non-poisonous, odorless and tasteless. If you use it, it will never be noticed by you or them, and it will clean out the bed bugs at once.

Sold by all drug and department stores everywhere for 50c and $1.00 per can; 5c and 10c extra by mail. Eleven different powders for other pests; name kind when ordering.

WALTHAM CHEMICAL CO.,
Waltham, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED FREE

When We Print the Same.
Printing per roll of 8:
2½x3½, 16c; 2½x4½, 24c; 3¼x5½, 30c.
Prints for Roll Extra by Mail.
Prices for other sizes on request.
Work Guaranteed Unexcelled.
S. N. Wood, 46 Cornhill Room 804 BOSTON
Keep this Ad. for reference.

This announcement is of vital importance to men, women & children of New England

On Friday, July 30th, we closed our store at 2 p. m. for our Semi-Annual Stock Taking. And on Monday, Aug. 2nd, at 8:30 a. m., begins the

Final Clearance of the season

An unusual opportunity to secure men's, women's, children's clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes at final clearance prices.

Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
"THE SERVICE STORE"

Magrane Houston Co.

WASHINGTON STREET AND TEMPLE PLACE

PURCHASE ANNIVERSARY SALE

Five Day Sale
8:30 Monday Until 5 Friday

Store Closed All Day Saturday, and Other Days at 5 P. M. During July and August

A GREAT Bargain Event to Be Commemorated by One That Will Be GREATER

THE GREAT BARGAIN EVENT was Our Sale of the Entire Stock of O'Callaghan's store, located for years on Washington St., purchased by us at

40c on the Dollar

THE GREATER EVENT opens here tomorrow with Better Merchandise at Lower Prices. Many After-Inventory Lots at LESS Than 40c on the Dollar.

The Only Time of Year When We Put Such Stress on the Word "BARGAINS" Like All Our Sales in the Fine Quality of the Merchandise

Final Markdowns on Summer Millinery

$8.00 to $10.00 Trimmed Panama, White and Leghorn Hats 2.98
$7.50 Trimmed Hats, in dark colors 1.98
$5.00 Trimmed Hats 98c
$3.00 Trimmed Hats 49c
$1.25 Untrimmed Panamas 39c
$2.00 Untrimmed Hats, chiffon and lace with satin and velvet 98c
$1.00 Untrimmed Hemp Hats 10c
Children's $1.25 Trimmed Hats, light and dark colors 49c
$1.00 Sport Hats, velvet band and bow 49c
$5.00 and $7.50 Sport Hats, in Rangkok, steam and two-tones 2.98
$1.75 Ostrich Pompons, white, black and colors 98c
$3.50 Ostrich Bands, all colors 1.85

All Our Wash Skirts at Sale Prices

$7.50 Palm Beach Skirts, circular model, patch pockets 2.69
$5.95 White Ratine Skirts, three flounced 1.98
$5.00 White Skirts, galaxdine and poplin, button front 1.47
$3.95 White Skirts, linon and ratine, tailored models 98c
$3.95 Linen Skirts, broken lot, natural color, small sizes 98c

Undermuslins at After-Stock-Taking Prices

$1.50 Nightgowns, trimmed with organdie and lace 89c
$2.00 Long Underskirts, full flounces of lace and embroidery 98c
$3.50 Combinations, medallions and Val. lace, all sizes 1.75
25c Corset Covers and Drawers, embroidery and ribbon run 19c
$4.00 and $5.00 Nightgowns, trimmed with lace and ribbon 2.49
$1.00 Trimmed Muslin Nightgowns, full and long 39c
$1.00 Envelope Chemise, trimmed with lace and Hamburg 39c
$1.00 Combination Underskirt and corset cover, lace and Hamburg 39c
$1.00 Underskirts, full flare, deep Hamburg 49c
$4.00 Princess slips, new long skirts, deep lace flounces 1.98
$1.00 Silk Combinations, pink and white, medallion trims 1.39

Women's Silk Dresses at Sensational Prices

$9.75 Foulard Dresses, in floral and checked material 3.98
$16.50 Checked Silk Dresses, in black and white 7.69
$16.50 Taffeta Silk Dresses, coat model 7.69
$17.50 Taffeta Silk Dresses, three-tiered skirt 8.69
$18.75 Crepe Meteor Dresses, ruffled sleeves 9.69
$25.00 to $35.00 Dresses, in material slightly soiled 9.87

Purchase Anniversary Prices

Women's Late Summer and Spring Suits

25 Women's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, formerly $15.00, now 4.98
45 Women's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, formerly $17.50, now 6.98
15 Women's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, formerly $10.00, now 3.98
12 Women's Cloth Suits, former prices $15.00 to $25, reduced to 1.79
12 Women's Cloth Suits, former prices $15 and $16.50, reduced to 3.79
12 Women's New Spring Cloth Suits, former prices $16.50 & $19.75 ..... 8.98
12 Women's New Spring Cloth Suits, mostly blues, former prices $25.00 and $27.50, colored suits, reduced to 10.98
97 Women's Linen Suits, mostly full skirts, former prices $7.50 to $18.00, small sizes, reduced to 1.98

Women's Seasonable Coats for All Occasions

Women's ... Black Taffeta Silk Coats, changeable silk 14.98
Women's ... Heavy Short Silk Coats, black and copen ...
Women's ... Satin and Silk Poulin Coats, some loose effects ...
... others with black silk cord and ornaments 10.48
Women's $1.50 Silk Coats, full effects, novelty trimmings 1.98
Women's $15.00 Black Moire Silk Coats, belted effects, full collars 7.98
Women's $18.50 Moire Silk Coats, navy, copen and black 7.98
Women's $18.50 and $25.00 Coats, in rep ... novelty crepes and ...
and wool ... Copenhagen, navy and black, broken sizes 7.98
Women's $17.50 Silk Coats, plain and dressy, blue and black 4.98
Women's $10 Top Coats, in serge and fancy weaves, navy, black 4.98
Women's $12.50 Short Taffeta and Moire Silk Coats, 4 colors 2.98
Women's $10.00 Mohair Top Coats, navy and black 2.98
Women's $12.50 Fancy Crepe All Silk Lined Sport Coats 2.98
Women's $15.00 to $27.50 Outing Capes, heavy crepe, diagonals, fancy weaves and black and white checks, some fancy collars, others with green collars and vests 3.98

After-Inventory Clearance of Underwear

Women's $1.00 Summer Union Suits 59c
Women's $1.00 Mercerized Union Suits 69c
Women's 50c and 75c Union Suits, sizes 34 and 38 ..... 39c
Women's 25c Union Suits, all perfect 19c
Women's 25c Swiss Ribbed Vests ..... 3 for 1.00 25c
Women's 25c Jersey Pants 15c
Children's 25c to 50c Summer Underwear, odd lots ..... 12½c to 29c
Men's 50c Balbriggan shirts, short sleeves, ankle drawers to match 39c

Purchase Anniversary Prices

Women's $4.50 Wash Dresses of Fine Quality Voile 1.98

Three-tier models, edged with silk, prettily trimmed with silk-cord ored buttons, twenty other models in checks and stripes.

$5.98 BLACK AND WHITE VOILE DRESSES, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and white cord, ten other models fully as attractive 2.98

$6.50 EMBROIDERED VOILE DRESSES, scalloped three-tiered skirt, silk girdle, Irish lace jacket effect 3.49

Several other dresses not described, values equally as good—
4.87, 6.98, 7.45, up to 12.50.

Women's Shoes Below Cost

Women's $4.00 and $4.50 Pumps, Oxfords and Slippers 1.89
Women's $5.00 New Boots, in eight new models, for 2.39

Women's Bathing Suits

$5.00 to $7.50 Bathing Suits, small sizes 1.48
$6.00 to $8.50 Bathing Suits 1.98
$8.00 to $9.50 Bathing Suits 2.98
$8.50 to 10.50 Bathing Suits 3.98

Corsets and Brassieres

$3.50 La Resista Corsets 1.98
$3.50 La Resista Corsets 1.98
75c Summer Corsets 39c
75c Coutil Corsets, pink and white 39c
75c Trimmed Brassieres, hooked fronts 39c
$3.00 Corsets 1.98
75c Embroidered Brassieres 25c

Purchase Anniversary Prices

Children's Shoes

GIRLS' $2.00 WHITE CANVAS PUMPS AND OX-FORDS 1.19
MISSES', YOUTHS', GIRLS' AND BOYS' $2.50 VALVET KID OR TAN CALF OXFORDS 1.29
CHILDREN'S $2.00 WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, ONE-STRAP, sizes 8½ to 11 ..... 1.29
MISSES' $2.50 WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, Goodyear welt, sizes 11½ to 2 ..... 1.79
GIRLS' $2.00 WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, Goodyear welt, sizes 8½ to 7 ..... 1.98
Children's $4.00 Bloomer Dresses, gingham, 2 to 6 yrs. 69c
Children's $1.00 and $2.50 Bloomer Dresses, chambray, ginghams and figured piques 89c

Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

Misses' $5.00 Voile and Linen Dresses 1.98
Misses' $15.00 White Serge Suits 2.98
Misses' $15.00 Navy Serge, navy and colors 2.98
Misses' $7.50 Hopsack Dresses 2.98
Misses' $10.00 White Chinchilla Coats 2.98
Misses' $1.50 Sport Coats 3.98

Black and White Fabric Gloves

Women's 50c Chamoisette Gloves, odd lots 12½c
Women's 50c Silk Gloves, 16-button length 25c
Women's $1.25 Silk Gloves, 16-button length 49c
Women's 25c Silk Gloves, mercerized 12½c
Women's 50c Silk Gloves, 8 clasp 39c

Summer Stockings

Women's $1.00 and $1.25 Silk Stockings 89c
Women's 50c and 75c Silk Lisle Stockings 39c
Women's 50c Silk Lisle and Lisle Stockings 25c
Women's 25c Black Mercerized Stockings 12½c
Women's 75c and 50c Sample Stockings 25c
Women's 25c Black Mercerized Stockings 19c
Women's 25c Black Silk Lisle Half Hose 19c

Purchase Anniversary Prices

Bargains Just as Good in All Other Departments

ASK RECALL OF REDFIELD FROM CHICAGO

Accuse the Secretary of Trying to Whitewash Inquiry of the Eastland Horror.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Demands came from several quarters today that President Wilson recall Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and take the investigation of the overturning of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River a week ago today out of his hands.

Secretary Redfield's investigation of the disaster that cost more than 1,000 Chicago lives, it was charged, was not a real investigation.

Harry Moir, a wealthy hotel owner and member of the coroner's jury which held two government inspectors, two steamship line officials and two officers of the Eastland responsible for the catastrophe, told of Secretary Redfield's secret appearance before the jury.

"Redfield should be driven out of Chicago," Moir said, "unless President Wilson recalls him at once. The two hours' speech he made before the members of the coroner's jury, in which he said steamship building was still in an experimental stage, was astounding.

"Instead of appearing before us as an investigator, he came as a special advocate of men under suspicion. Everything he said before our jury seemed to be double coated with whitewash. He defended the Eastland as a seaworthy boat."

They buried the "little feller" today. The small form that had lain in a morgue for six days without any identification except the number "396" was followed to its last resting place by a larger procession than attended the funeral of any of the other hundreds victims of the disaster.

With military honors and with a funeral that would have been a fitting tribute to a great public philanthropist, final tribute was paid to Willie Novotny, the little Bohemian boy, who as "Body No. 396" had found a place in the hearts of every resident of Chicago.

Every Boy Scout troop in Chicago was represented in the procession. The funeral of Willie, whose father, mother and sister met death on the Eastland, attracted persons in every walk of life. Hundreds of dollars' worth of flowers were banked about the casket, the gift of those who had never known the lad.

Messer Boomed for Middlesex Sheriff

A dinner, athletic sports and the launching of a boom for Adelbert H. Messer of Concord for the next Middlesex County sheriff were features of the annual outing of the Cambridge Republican yesterday at Rose Cliff, North Weymouth, the summer home of Chairman Harry F. Dolan.

AMERICANS IN HAITI FEAR NEW CIVIL WAR PERIL

With Intervention Practically in Force, Wilson Studies Admiral's Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The battleship Connecticut, with 500 marines for Haiti, sailed from the Philadelphia navy yard today to reinforce Admiral Caperton, following the killing of two American sailors by Haitian "snipers."

With Admiral Caperton and his marines and bluejackets holding Portau Prince, armed intervention by the United States in Haiti practically was in force today.

Six Haitians have been killed and two wounded since the landing of Americans at Port au Prince. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today.

PRESIDENT KEPT INFORMED.

Latest reports from Port-au-Prince are that Haitiens are being rapidly disarmed.

Dispatches say that President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., spent much time today with the Haitien advices.

The revolutionary committee of safety in Port-au-Prince has declared for Wr. Rosalvo Bobo for the presidency. He was the leader of the recent revolution in the northern part of the republic. The Blot party at Cape Haitien, it is reported in Portau-Prince, has declared for Baourand.

In view of the probable contest between the Bobo and the Baourand elements, Americans in Haiti fear a renewal of civil war.

For lack of funds the aitian Construction Company, an American concern, has stopped construction of public works for which it has a contract with the recent government. The Haitian treasury now is empty.

The Navy Department reported the arrival at Cape Haitien today of the gunboat Nashville from San Domingo City. Cape Haitien was reported quiet, with American bluejackets from the survey ship Eagle still on guard at the French consulate.

Secretary Daniels also announced that the hospital ship Solace had been ordered to sail from Norfolk for Port au Prince in order to give medical service to the sick. Yellow fever may be overcome by the heat or wounded in future fighting. The battleship Connecticut is under orders to remain at Port au Prince until conditions shall have been restored to normal.

LARGE FORCE ASKED FOR.

Charge d'Affaires Davis at Port au Prince, in a dispatch to the State Department advised that a large naval force be sent to Haiti for its moral effect on the people and for patrol duty. Davis filed his message yesterday before he knew that 500 more marines had been ordered to the republic.

It was the general impression in administration circles that the American forces would stay in Haiti until a new government has been recognized by the United States.

Not a Chance, Young Man, to Marry These

The Not-a-Chance Club, a Harvard Summer School social organization, has been launched by a group of girls pledged to remain unwed until after their twenty-fifth birthday and then to marry no suitor who has a smaller salary than $2,000 a year.

The members are said to be attractive, athletic and pursuing specialties that promise good salaries.

Miss Anna M. Benson holds the school's laurels as the prettiest girl of the blonde type, and Miss Margaret L. Hodges of Worcester is given the palm for brunette beauty. Miss Benson is specializing in physical culture, Miss Mooney in economics.

Miss Frances L. Hall of Merlin Heights, Ohio, and Miss Helen Wood of Long Prairie, Minn., have been nicknamed "The Graces" by girl friends because they are inseparable and particularly graceful.

St. Paul has honors for height in Miss Lillian Davis in the Sargent School. Miss Eugenia De Feo is the shortest girl, but is long on good looks.

Jam-Bo-Ree for Scituate Church by Woman's Club

Jam-Bo-Ree!

Such is the name announced for what's going to happen at Scituate.

It's going to be for the Church of the Nativity on Friday, the thirteenth of August.

A defiant date, truly.

Moreover, it's going to be a fearsome project. The Scituate Woman's Club is putting on this Jam-Bo-Ree. Mrs. Jacques Futrelle, the novelist and short story writer, is head of the club committee on this mysterious affair.

Other facts about the Jam-Bo-Ree are withheld for the present. But the bare and bare-faced announcement has put the entire South Shore on the qui vive, meaning "all to the curious."

It was learned yesterday that one particularly mysteriferous surprise is already up the committee's sleeves. This surprise, it is promised, will make everybody sit up and observe things.

Child Drowned in Beverly Sluiceway

While playing near a sluiceway that takes the overflow of the Danvers Rivers into Beverly Harbor, Marie Deluccl, the three-year-old daughter of Angelo Deluccl of No. 149 Park street, Beverly was drowned late yesterday afternoon. Thkymaide returned to her home and told her parents that she had fallen overboard. The body was recovered after the tide had dropped in Beverly Harbor.

EATON DIVORCE HEARING MAY BE POSTPONED

Sherman L. Whipple, Counsel for Husband, Ill at His Brookline Home.

Owing to the illness of Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for Charles S. Eaton, proprietor of Thompson's Spa, who is suing his wife, Ella F. Eaton, for divorce, on the ground of cruel and abusive treatment, the trial, which was scheduled to begin tomorrow in Salem, will probably be postponed.

Mr. Whipple is confined to his home in Brookline with an abscess of the ear, and is under the care of a nurse. Last night it was reported that his illness, while not serious or alarming, will necessitate his being confined to the house for a few days, at least.

The Eaton case is set for tomorrow in the Salem Court before Judge Jenney, but on account of nearly all the witnesses who are to be called by both sides being located in or near Boston, it is likely that a change of venue will be asked for and the hearing transferred to Boston.

Because Mrs. Eaton lived in Marblehead at the time of the abuses alleged by her husband in his libel, the law requires that the trial shall be held in that county, but it is possible for a change of venue to be obtained.

Mrs. Eaton, the libellant, is to be represented by Charles F. Choate and James H. Ely. They have secured depositions from a number of witnesses in Pasadena, Cal., where the Eatons built a home, at a cost of $170,000. Counsel for the husband also have many depositions to be read and, in addition to this, have more than seventy witnesses.

Sheriff Makes Sahara of Bar Harbor Kitchens

No sultana roll at Bar Harbor hotels today. No wine jelly. No champagne sauce for roast ham. No wine sauce of any kind.

The sheriff of Hancock County, Me., has "pinched" all the hotel cooking wines at Bar Harbor.

The high-priced chefs at these hotels are in a simply indescribable state of mind.

L. C. Prior, proprietor of the Hotel Lenox of this city and of the Hotel Louisbourg at Bar Harbor, returned to Boston yesterday with a trilling tale of how the sheriff had raided the hotel wine closets.

Bar Harbor is on Mt. Desert Island and the island is part of Hancock County when it comes to enforcing the prohibition law of Maine. The sheriff and his party came down on the hotels Friday. He and his men went through the wine closets of the Louisburg, the Newport and other fashionable hostelries, making a clean, dry sweep.

Guests who had private stock in their rooms suffered no loss. At last accounts the chefs were wondering if this circumstance might furnish a way out of the wineless Sahara.

Fog Holds Up the Bass Point Steamer

Members of the Old Fort Hillers and the Boylston School Association, who held their annual outing at Bass Point last night, were obliged to make the return trip to Boston by train instead of by boat, as had been planned—the fog preventing the steamboats from running.

Deputies Ruhl and Hicks Leave Service

James C. Ruhl, for twenty years Deputy United States Marshal, and Albert J. Hicks, another Deputy Marshal, left the service yesterday. They were removed a few days ago by Marshal Joseph J. Mitchell, who will announce their successors tomorrow.

Gilchrist Shoe Employes at Shore

The annual outing of the Gilchrist shoe department was held at Nantasket Beach yesterday. The steamer left Rowe's wharf at 10:30 and the trip around the harbor was enlivened by songs and recitations by the Shoe Department quartet.

The committee in charge comprised Mr. Carlisle, Miss Sheahan, Mr. Small, Mr. Marceau, Mr. McNulty, Mr. Sweit and Mr. Wallish. They arranged the following list of sports:

100-yard dash for men, 50-yard dash for women, Teddy bear race for men, three-legged race for men and women, 100-yard dash for men, kneedeep in water; 50-yard dash for women, knee deep in water; potato race for women, 50-yard swimming race for men, 25-yard swimming race for women, ring-of-bear between married and single men.

At 2 o'clock "ye old-fashioned basket lunch" was served. In the afternoon there was a ball game between mixed teams of men and women. At 6 o'clock a big South Shore fish dinner was served, and after dinner Farragan Park was visited, and then the 9:40 boat was taken for home.

Thanked for Saving Everett Boy's Life

The mother of ten-year-old Richard Holyoke yesterday thanked James Armstrong and Raymond Miller, electric cable splicers of Everett, for saving her son's life. Richard, climbing a tree, touched a leaky cable and had been rendered helpless when Miller and Armstrong arrived and saved him. His hands were burned.

Suffrage Dance Given at Marble Palace, Newport

NEWPORT, July 31.—A dansant for woman suffrage was given at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's marble palace today. Society people took great interest in the amateur dancing contests, held on the marble esplanade.

In a dance forchildren Miss Betty Pierson, daughter of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Miss Kathleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, won a silver cup.

In a fox trot contest the judges were Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, her mother, Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary. Miss Roberta Willard, dancing with Lieutenant E. S. Vrandt, U. S. N., defeated in the finals Miss Margaret Fannestock and Mr. Baker. When Philip Mills declined the consolation cup it was awarded to Harry Oelrichs.

LYNN SUFFERS IN CLOUDBURST

A cloudburst struck Lynn between 10:30 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, overflowing streets, flooding cellars, wetting store goods, stopping factory engines and doing damage estimated by the Lynn Water Department at $100,000.

Lightning ripped off part of the roof from Alfred Arnold's house on Believe avenue. Mrs. Arnold suffered a slight shock. The Hiller block at Chestnut street and Western avenue was struck by a bolt which came through the Pierce grocery store.

Another bolt picked out a construction car of the Bay State Street Railway Company on Chestnut street, ripping up floor boards.

A. Caproni's barn in Swampscott was struck. Jefferson Owens, call man of the Lynn fire department, fell from a ladder truck going to the Swampscott call and suffered concussion of the brain.

Big Welcome Planned for J. R. Nicholson

A rousing welcome at the South Station followed by a parade and reception and lunch at the Elks' Home on Somerset street will feature the home-coming on Tuesday of James R. Nicholson, recently elected at the Los Angeles national convention, the Grand Exalted Ruler of the National Order of Elks.

Mr. Nicholson, who reaches Boston on the Twentieth Century express from Chicago at 11:30 a. m., will be escorted by friends and brother Elks through the heart of the city to the Somerset street lodge home. A band will head the escort.

GEN. TRACY IS SERIOUSLY ILL

NEW YORK, July 31.—General Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who was Secretary of the navy in President Harrison's administration, was today reported as seriously ill at his home here.

General Tracy is in his eighty-fifth year. He has been a prominent lawyer here and was long connected with the Republican party, both national and local.

SIDNEY H. GRIFFIN DEAD.

The funeral of Sidney H. Griffin, sixty years old, who died yesterday at his home, No. 210 Winthrop street, Winthrop, will take place tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Griffin was a former town official of Winthrop and a Mason.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

SHEPARD STORES.

TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

ANNUAL AUGUST SALES

Start Monday at 8:30 A. M.

By systematic planning and buying months in advance of the demand, The Shepard Stores hold a series of sales in August, offering new and desirable merchandise at under prices. Just one reason for buying now. You will have to pay the usual prices in the Fall. We make low prices to keep the store busy in August.

AUGUST SALE BLANKETS

Another Occasion When We "Do Something" for Our Customers

—We strive from year to year to make this a more notable event, giving our customers an opportunity to purchase a good quality of well-made blankets at far below the regular retail prices. We want to say, right here at the beginning, that wool has taken several large advances in the past year, and all indications point to a very much higher price. The advance in wool, so far, has advanced the price on all good blankets at least 10%. We purchased for this sale about a year ago, and consequently own a large stock of the popular blankets at old prices, so familiar to our customers. We would suggest that you make purchases now for Fall and Winter use, as the chances are that we will not be able to duplicate these values again this season.

All these are Wool Blankets, with a thread cotton warp, which makes them stronger and keeps them from shrinking. This is true of all good quality wool blankets at these prices, but all merchants do not take the pains to tell you about it.

$3.50 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $2.89
—A very attractive White Wool Blanket, full size, 70x80 inches. Pink, blue and yellow borders. With 4-inch silk binding to match.

$3.50 "VANITY" WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $2.75
—"Vanity" Wool Blankets are fluffy, light in weight, yet warm and durable. They have pink, blue and yellow borders. Pure white with 2-inch silk binding.

$4.50 "LEADER" WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $3.69
—"Our Leader," made from selected long staple wool. Soft, warm and light in weight. They are full size, 70x83 inches, with pink and blue borders.

$4.50 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $3.50
—A very attractive White Wool Blanket, "Blenheim" Brand. Made from soft, warm, downy wool and have attractive colored borders with 4-inch silk binding to match. Full size, 70x80 in.

$4.00 "JOHNSTON" WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $3.00
The best Blanket in Boston for $3.00
—"Johnston" White Wool Blankets are made from good quality downy wool, light in weight. A cotton warp blanket, with cotton and wool filling. Full size, 70x80 inches. Pink, blue and yellow borders, with 2-inch silk binding.

$6.00 "PLAZA" WOOL BLANKETS, Pair, $4.59
—We consider this "Plaza" Wool Blanket one of the best values ever offered in the city. Made from selected long staple wool, with pink, blue and yellow borders, also plain white and 2-inch silk bindings.

GOLDEN FLEECE BLANKETS, Pair, $5.00
—These blankets are made of 75% wool and 25% cotton, and when woven make the most desirable and durable blanket on the market. They will not shrink—the cotton prevents that. Made with pink, blue, yellow and plain white borders.

AUGUST SALE BED SPREADS

$2.75 DAMASK BED SPREADS . $1.95
—Satin Damask Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, handsome new designs. Fine quality, soft satin finish. Full size.

$1.50 CROCHET BED SPREADS . 95c
—Full size Crochet Bed Spreads, the most desirable quality for everyday use. They wash and wear well. Hemmed ready for use. Size 70x80.

$3.00 SILK BORDERED BED PUFFS Silkoline covered. Size 72x78 inches. Both sides. 8-inch dotted silk mull border to match. **$1.98**

$5.00 DAMASK BED SPREADS . $3.49
—These Bed Spreads are of an extra fine quality pure white satin damask. All new, handsome patterns. Beautifully finished. Full size, 80x90. Hemmed ready for use.

$5.00 DAMASK BED SPREADS . $3.29
—This fine quality Satin Damask Bed Spread is full size, 90x100, with an 18-inch drop. Cut-out corners, scalloped all round. Patterns are all of the latest designs.

AUGUST BED SALE

—The savings are so large that it is easy to see that it is well worth while to buy now in August, rather than to wait until later.

$25.00 BRASS BED $17.95
—Our special "Shepard" Brass Bed, extra well constructed. All sizes. Vernet finish, six 1-inch fillers, 1¼-inch square top rod, 3-inch post, guaranteed lacquer.

$35.00 Mattress $26.45
—Gray Drawing Hair Mattress, one or two parts. All sizes. Choice of ticks.

$28.00 Mattress $21.45
—Pure *S. A.* Mattress, one or two parts. Choice of ticks.

$22.00 Box Spring $15.95
—Our Upholstered Box Spring, roll edge, Ball top. Your selection of ticks.

$10.00 Mattress $7.45
—Layer Felt Mattress, one or two parts. Choice of ticks.

$15.00 Mattress $10.95
—Java Kapok Floss Mattress, guaranteed odorless. One or two parts. Choice of ticks.

$6.00 Springs $4.00
—National Wire Spring, block tin plated. Full helical round corners. Extra heavy.

$22.50 BRASS BED $15.95
—Extra well made Brass Bed. Five 1-inch fillers, 1¼-inch top rod and bottom. All sizes. Velvet finish. Guaranteed lacquer.

$25.50 IRON BED OUTFIT $17.45
—White Enamel Iron Bed, brass top rods and vases, all one inch posts and head. All sizes, with best National wire springs and white layer felt mattress. Choice of ticks.

$5.00 Pillows $3.95
—Guaranteed Odorless Feather Pillows—

20x28 in.	$5.00 value	$3.95
22x28 in.	6.00 value	4.95
22x28 in.	7.50 value	5.45

LACE VESTEES, $1.00

—Made of white Oriental lace and net, flat collar.

ORGANDIE VESTEES—Of fine white organdie, some have tucked fronts; others of fine Swiss embroidery and dainty colored edges **50c**

FLAT COLLARS—A miscellaneous lot including collars of Swiss embroidery, organdie and lace. One of the best assortments we have offered this season **50c**

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS—Also included in the lot are Vestees, Collars, Pendants and Windsor Ties. All are made of this season's favored materials **25c**

LACE PLEATINGS—Value 25c yard **12½c**
Value 50c yard **25c**

Arranged Especially for Monday

29c RIBBON 17c

Satin Back Black Velvets

Very fashionable for Panama hats and girdles. These ribbons are 3¼ inches wide and exceptional value for 29c. Sale price, 17c yard.

SASH RIBBONS—*Values to 69c*
Sash Ribbon from 6 to 8 inches wide—in fancy satin and taffeta weaves.
—Also in plain, rich satin taffeta. Values up to 69c yard **29c**

LOOM ENDS—*Values to 39c*
Loom ends of satin, taffeta, moire and fancy ribbons. Values to 39c yard **12½c**

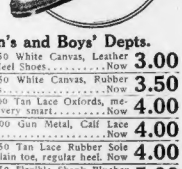
DRESDENS—*Values to 29c*
Dainty designs and colorings **19c**

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Thayer McNeil's Annual Mid-Summer Mark-Down Sale

Opens Monday, August 2d

This will be an unusual sale following an unusual season in footwear. At no sale in the past have we been able to offer such a variety of fashionable novelties. The stock is standard, highest-grade Thayer McNeil's this year's fashionable footwear—a complete range of sizes—all approved styles. Price reductions are greater than ever. This is an exceptional opportunity to get the best at prices that spell intelligent economy.



Women's Men's Misses' Boys' Departments

Women's and Misses' Depts.

Women's $4.50 White Canvas Rubber Sole Sport Shoes.....Now	**3.50**
Women's $5.00 Tan Russia Calf Rubber Sole Sport Oxfords.....Now	**4.00**
Women's $6.00 Pumps, patent leather vamp, gray ooze quarters.....Now	**4.00**
Women's $5.00 Tan Russia Calf Blucher, low shoes—medium and low heels—suitable for early Fall wear.....Now	**4.00**
Women's $6.50 Imported Patent Calf Low Louis Heel Pumps.....Now	**5.00**
Women's $9.00 White Buckskin Sport Lace Boots, trimmed with black and tan Russia calf.....Now	**7.00**
Women's $10.00 Pumps, gray kid vamp with white quarters.....Now	**7.00**
Women's $10.00 One-Button Pumps, with patent leather and gun metal calf vamps and gray and fawn buck quarters.....Now	**7.00**
Women's $10.00 Pumps, patent leather vamps with white calf pongee kid and gray kid quarters.....Now	**7.00**

Men's and Boys' Depts.

Men's $4.50 White Canvas, Leather Sole and Heel Shoes.....Now	**3.00**
Men's $4.50 White Canvas, Rubber Sole Shoes.....Now	**3.50**
Men's $5.00 Tan Lace Oxfords, medium toe, very smart.....Now	**4.00**
Men's $5.00 Gun Metal, Calf Lace Oxfords.....Now	**4.00**
Men's $6.50 Tan Lace Rubber Sole Oxfords, plain toe, regular heel. Now	**4.00**
Men's $6.50 Flexible Shank Blucher Oxford, tan and black.....Now	**5.00**
Men's $6.00 White Buck Red Trimmed Tennis Shoes.....Now	**5.00**
Men's $6.50 White Buckskin Rubber Sole Oxfords.....Now	**5.00**
Men's $6.50 and $6.00 White Buckskin, leather sole and heel.....Now	**5.00**
Men's $9.00 Tan Oxfords, cloth tops, blind eyelets, English last; very smart. Now	**5.50**
Men's $9 Black Oxfords, cloth tops, blind eyelets, English last. Now.....	**5.50**
Men's $8.00 Lace Oxfords, broad shank and heel, English last, in vici calf and tan.....Now	**6.00**
Men's $9.00 Gun Metal Calf Lace Oxfords.....Now	**6.00**
Men's $14.50 Tan and Black Shoes. Now	**9.00**

15 West Street **Thayer McNeil Company** *47 Temple Place*

NEWS SECTION
PART II.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

Boston American
Sunday Circulation Largest in New England

NEWS SECTION
PART II
SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

Messages From the Nations on the War's First Birthday and Thoughts for Patriotic Americans on Preparedness

Britain, Her Prime Minister Cables to the American, Will Continue to the End—Germany Reports a Well-Filled Treasury, but, Says the Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, Energy, Not Money, Is the Vital Factor—French Authorities Predict the End of the Struggle in One Year More.

By Hon. Herbert H. Asquith.
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

LONDON, July 31.—I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

The reasons why we are fighting are known in America. The world has judged, and will judge, not our words, but our actions. The question today is not of our hopes or our calculations, but our duties.

Our duty, which we shall fulfil, is to continue to the end in the course which we have chosen, and "to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

TO END GERMAN POWER FOR EVIL, SAYS SENATOR COMBES

By Senator Emile Combes,
Former Premier of France and leader of the Radical Socialist Party.
By International News Service.

PARIS, July 31.—The Austro-Germans are not in a position to hold out as long as the allies. If one of the Balkan neutrals enters the war on our side Austria will be at our mercy. She will either have to accept our terms or submit to a ruinous invasion.

The allies are not in absolute need of such aid, yet it is of great importance that the Balkan States share in the final decision. France is absolutely of the determination that peace terms must end Germany's power for evil. For us the capital question is Alsace-Lorraine, but on other questions involved we shall refuse to treat except on the basis approved by the allies.

Germany grossly deceives herself if she entertains a shadow of flattering hope that she can make a separate peace with any of the Powers opposed to her. Pan-Germanism, the original cause of the war, will disappear. That is one of the chief results sought.

Satisfaction must be given to each of the allies. The peace conditions will include complete reparation for injuries inflicted by the Austro-German arms.

I don't think the question of Albania will cause complications, the understanding between Italy and Serbia on that subject being complete.

Russia will gain all the rights she asks as to a maritime exit on the Mediterranean, while conserving the rights of Rumania and Bulgaria in the same direction. The door upon the Mediterranean must open for Russia without restrictions, but the Sea of Marmora must be equally free to all nations. The ruin and dismemberment of Turkey is assured.

The western allies, including Italy, will each acquire a sphere of influence, if not a share of territory, in Asia Minor. Aside from the direct compensation from Germany, it will be perfectly reasonable for Belgium to ask for part of the colonial territory conquered from Germany in Africa.

'VAST LOSSES, NO RESULTS,' DECLARES LORD SYDENHAM

By Lord Sydenham,
Former Governor of Bombay.
By International News Service.

LONDON, July 31.—In the west, since October, the combatants have faced each other in lines of trenches more than 500 miles in length, which have been steadily strengthened.

Attacks and counter attacks have led to immense losses on both sides, but neither has achieved a strategic advantage.

In the east vast waves of men have been advanced and retired, also suffering huge losses, and the Austro-Germans are now striving to break the Russian main armies so as to shorten their too widely extended front, economize the forces necessary for the defense of their territories and thus set free troops for other needs.

On the Gallipoli peninsula the allies, in two entrenched positions based up the sea, confront the Turco-German forces, also strongly entrenched. Heavy fighting has caused great losses and the allies have gained ground.

The Italians have occupied important Alpine passes and are fighting for free development beyond the Isonzo River, which the Austrians have delayed by formidable defenses. On no part of the vast theatre of war have decisive results been obtained.

Meanwhile the allied fleets have swept the Germans' ships from the Baltic alone. The Germans have shown tentative naval activities while their submarines continue to destroy merchant vessels and fishing craft without any naval military advantage.

Such is the situation, which no one anticipated after a year of war.

Alike in the West and the East the German armies are on foreign soil, and means for expelling them are not at present available—so great are the results of so many years of elaborate preparations for an aggressive war. On the other hand, all the colonies of Germany, except the Cameroons and East Africa, have passed from her control.

Resources and time are on the side of the allies if they can overtake the organization which Germany long ago perfected.

The allies have nothing to learn as to the cause of this most unnecessary war. Psychological forces may prove the determining factor, and as the Winter draws near they will strengthen. Europe is becoming sick of the appalling slaughter—already exceeding 4,000,000.

At best long years of severe economic stress lie before all the belligerent Powers. At the worst there is bankruptcy, but every month of the war brings industrial Germany nearer utter disaster, as her sober thinkers are well aware of.

GERMAN FINANCES BEST, DECLARES DR. SOLOMONSOHN

By Dr. Arthur Solomonsohn,
Noted German Banker and Economist.
By International News Service.

BERLIN, July 31.—I know that Germany stands better than any other power and able to continue the war until her object is achieved.

France was bankrupt before the war, and her taxes immense. An estimate of France's war expenses until the end of the year is 20,000,000 marks. What will become of France after the war? None can tell.

France must pay for foreign country imports with gold. The best productive parts of France are occupied by us and her agriculture is stagnant.

Russia will probably recover second. Italy is as bad as France—bankrupt since the Libyan war.

England will lose foreign capital in great bulks. English finances per se are good, but will not remain so. Taxes will grow enormously after this war.

America alone will grow rich and much more powerful than before, principally at London's expense. Germany will also have to carry a heavy tax burden after the war. Our advantage is we do not have to send gold to the outside. Everything remains within. We do not have to spend money for restoring cities and bridges because the enemy has been practically kept outside of our border.

Germany is ready, financially and military, for another Winter campaign. The battle in the East will not end the war now.

2,393,000,000 MARKS GOLD RESERVE IN THE REICHSBANK

By Otto von Glasenapp,
Acting president of the Berlin Reichsbank.

BERLIN, July 31.—I cannot tell how long the war will last. I am sure, though, Germany will win. At any rate, Germany will be able to hold out.

Financially and economically our situation is better than the enemy's. So far there has been no difficulty in obtaining money for conducting the war, and there will be no difficulty in the future either.

Today ninety-eight per cent. of the second war loan has been paid, although only eighty-five per cent. was due.

The gold reserve in the Reichsbank is now 2,393,000,000 marks, or over 1,100,000,000 more than before the outbreak of the war. This is much better than France's and England's showing.

Maeterlinck Voices Confidence in Hour of Belgium's Reward

By Maurice Maeterlinck,
Famous Belgian Poet.

NICE, July 31.—As the closing days of the first year of war's anguish run out, our confidence in the glorious resurrection of Belgium, heroically sacrificed to the call of honor, solidifies and increases.

It is impossible that Belgium's magnificent hour of reparation shall not soon strike on the great bell of Justice. Otherwise our planet would be forever disqualified and unworthy to bear man.

Germany's Weakness Is Naval; England's, Military; It Is Our Part to Profit by the Lesson. The United States Has All of England's Military Weakness of a Year Ago Without England's Naval Strength—All of Germany's Comparative Naval Weakness With NONE of Germany's Military Strength.

ONE year has passed since what we long called civilized Europe sprang to the work of wholesale slaughter.

That year which might have been, which should have been, for mankind a time of plenty and of happiness, has been for hundreds of thousands of men the opened door to eternity—to millions of men and women and little children an age of agony and of tears.

We of the United States can scarcely comprehend the full measure of the mercy that has saved us from the scenes of Flanders or of Poland, and from the sacrifices that have been so heavily imposed upon the home circles of Germany, of England and of France, Russia, Austria and Italy. We have been as isolated from the conflict, as heedless of its supremest agonies, as the gay crowd of shoppers that thronged Chicago's busiest streets when only two blocks away women and children by the hundreds were meeting death in the slowly sinking Eastland.

Now and then some incident of the war, like the sinking of the Lusitania, startles us into sudden consciousness that here is indeed at our very doors a maelstrom into which we may yet unwillingly, but irresistibly, be drawn. But even then the vast majority of our people give but a single startled thought to the possibility and turn again to their daily tasks, serenely oblivious to danger, placidly willing to let the more far-seeing few bear the brunt of preparation for it.

And yet the history of those twelve months as made across the ocean, where the guns have been roaring and the people suffering, has taught the lesson of the folly of national indifference to national defence as no twelve-month in all the world's history has taught it.

Two nations stand forth pre-eminent in this struggle—not because they outdo the others in their devotion to their national ideas or in valor, for they do not. But because of the dramatic quality attached to the aggressor and the primary victor, Germany holds to the public gaze ever the centre of the stage. Great Britain, because of the extent of her empire, the pride of her world-wide possessions, her long record of wars in many continents and her colossal wealth, stands as Germany's great protagonist.

We admire to the degree of reverence the magnificent stand almost to the point of self-annihilation made by the Belgians. Steadily from the day the first tri-color waved over a field of battle the silent, proud, unyielding and uncomplaining courage of the French has impressed itself upon the consciousness of the world until gentle whispers of admiration are now swelling into world-wide thunders of applause for the glorious courage of La Belle France. We are not unaware that Austrians, Serbians, Russians, Italians and Turks are fighting and dying like men, each for the cause and the country he deems right, each sure, with that pathetic certainty of the human mind, that God is on his side and his alone.

But when all is said, when the roster of belligerents has been called over and the deeds of each extolled, to the American mind the struggle settles down to a war between Germany and England.

Germany, being absolutely prepared, elected to fight her defensive battles on her enemy's soil. We need not now discuss the political ethics of the invasion of Belgium. Enough that perfect military preparation carried the German lines straight through that country to the sea. The advance was as scientifically planned as the laying of a railroad. It proceeded as remorselessly as a glacier. In ten weeks practically all Belgium was in German possession. Her great cities responded to German government. Her taxes were paid to German officials. German stamps carried her letters and German signs informed her people what was "verboten."

More important, the great coal and iron districts of Belgium were in German occupation, and the steel mills began supplying the German army with the prodigious supply of shrapnel and of shells that pounded the allies into quiescence in their trenches and forced them to wait until the British, Canadian and United States mills could furnish them with an adequate supply for responding.

France, too, fell at least a partial victim to German preparedness. Her capital barely escaped capture, and today, after twelve months of gallant resistance, the French find a broad expanse of their territory held in an iron grip by their enemy. They have sustained no such crushing defeats as hurried the melancholy defence of their land in 1871 to an impotent conclusion. Their armies are intact, stronger than ever, and the progress of their foe is probably finally checked. But in the early days of the war, caught, if not ill-prepared, at least less ready than the invaders, the French were driven from one of the richest industrial sections of their land, and now know that their mines and their factories are supplying

MESSAGES FROM NATIONS ON WAR'S FIRST BIRTHDAY

the missiles with which the invading foe rends their gallant legionaires.

Great Britain, too, feels bitterly the shock of military unpreparedness. True, her magnificent navy, of the services of which we shall speak further, has saved her territory from actual invasion. But Flanders is in effect the British frontier. Englishmen and troops drawn from her furthest colonies are dying in the trenches of France and Belgium and the thunder of the guns is heard on quiet English moorlands that have listened to no hostile cannon since the days of the Armada.

Last week Lord Lansdowne declared in Parliament that Great Britain had but 400,000 men on the firing line in France and Belgium. The world stood amazed. With an empire at stake Great Britain was forced to depend on the French and a handful of Belgians to defend her very frontiers. Her military affairs were in chaos. Though responsible officials declared that recruiting was progressing satisfactorily, Lord Lansdowne's blunt revelation exposed the fact that if the men were available, arms and munitions were not.

We offer no defence of the ethics of the German campaign—if there be ethics in war—but we depict as contrasting examples of the rival systems of preparedness and negligence the Germans equipping their armies with munitions from French and Belgian mines and workshops operated by the prisoners of war, and the British pleading with indifferent workmen to serve in the munitions factories for the salvation of the empire.

And yet not all the honor of complete preparation for war rests with Germany. If the overwhelming superiority of her armies makes ridiculous the professed fear of her diplomats that she might be the victim of an unprovoked attack, the inferiority of her navy lends color to the rumor that the Kaiser really did not wish war until his navy program was more nearly complete.

For on the seas, and in those far distant colonies which only sea power could hold, Germany has paid the price of unpreparedness. Her main battle fleet has been held powerless behind the protecting batteries of Heligoland, while her roving ships and squadrons, one after another, have been swept from the ocean. Such naval victories as have been hers have been won by the sinister submarine alone, with the single exception of the naval battle off Coronel, in which Admiral von Spee destroyed the squadron of Admiral Cradock. But that one victorious action was avenged by the annihilation of Von Spee's fleet a few weeks later.

Because of naval unpreparedness Germany's merchant fleet, the second in the world, was driven from the seas within a few days of the declaration of war. More than $200,000,000 worth of merchant ships lie flying the German flag however, for a year been lying idle in neutral ports. The world-wide trade which this noble fleet was aiding German statesmanship to build up is being dissipated among German's commercial rivals—most of it going to her most hated foe, Great Britain.

AFTER A YEAR OF WAR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS STILL MANIFESTED NO CAPACITY TO SECURE ANY OF THIS CARRYING TRADE FOR OUR COUNTRY.

How great is the loss and hardship inflicted upon Germany by the British naval superiority employed in the blockade it is difficult to estimate. When seeking to impress the world with the enormity of the British policies the Germans speak bitterly of starving their women and children. But except in the heat of controversy they profess themselves to be getting along very comfortably without outside aid—as may well be the case, for the application of military thoroughness to German's large sources of food supply may well render the nation wholly self-supporting in that respect. But a tightening of the blockade against cotton, copper, oil, rubber and other essentials of modern warfare may yet show the German naval weakness to be the vulnerable point in her otherwise magnificent preparation for national defence.

Writers on international topics who have sought to prove that Germany entered upon this war wantonly and in a spirit of land-grabbing have told of Germany's hunger for "a place in the sun." We have ourselves referred to the German choice of fighting their defensive battles on their enemies' soil. But today Germany is stripped of possessions vastly greater in extent, though not in wealth or population, than all that part of Europe upon which she has laid her mailed hand. In Africa, Asia and in the Pacific her colonial dependencies have fallen into the hands of her enemies. Japan and Great Britain have fallen heirs to the more than 1,025,000 square miles of territory, with a population of over 12,000,000, that made up the overseas empire of Germany. She is bereft as Spain was shorn in her war with us, and for the same reason—lack of sea power.

That the loss is final to Germany no one would assert now. Today, should peace suddenly descend upon Europe, the German diplomats have nearly all Belgium, and a slice of the richest mineral and industrial section of France to exchange for their ravaged colonies. And peace is on the tongues of all men except the diplomats.

How is that peace to come?

Shall sheer losses of men compel the cessation of warfare?

The allies embarked upon the war with a total of approximately 12,400,000 men. This includes Italy, whose actual entrance upon the war was not made until May 26, 1915. Of the allied armies it is estimated that 6,160,000 have been killed or wounded or are missing. The killed alone are estimated at 1,503,000.

The Teutonic alliance, for its part, including Turkey, is believed to have had a total of 6,020,000 men, of whom 3,205,000 have been put out of action, 905,000 having been killed.

It is apparent, therefore, that the losses have borne about the same ratio to the forces engaged on the one side as on the other. But the resources of the Teutons in men are limited, those of the Russians practically unlimited, while should Great Britain resort to conscription, her contributions to the battle line would be reckoned in millions.

And yet if the war is to be won only by the preponderance of men ready for slaughter—if, to put it bluntly, we must wait for peace until all the able-bodied male Germans, Austrians or Hungarians have been killed or wounded, we shall have long to wait.

It seems hardly possible now that any great battle, any decisive conflict like Waterloo or Gettysburg, will bring an end to this war—for that matter, our own Civil War raged long after Gettysburg had made its ultimate outcome certain.

Other factors than the machine gun and the 42-cm. howitzer may enter into the problem.

Labor is growing restive. In England, where it is free, it furnishes the gravest problem for the Government. Strikes in the mines and the munitions factories imperil the very life of the armies. To some extent this unrest is apparent among German workmen, though the rigid military control keeps it quiescent and alert censorship prevents much news of it from escaping. But it is known that there are at the present moment labor troubles in Krupp's. France keeps her internal troubles to herself, but thousands of her workingmen are toiling for Germany in the conquered districts of the north. So, too, are tens of thousands of Belgians. How long can Germany rely upon a supply of munitions prepared practically by slave labor?

Back of the fighting line must ever be the working line. If the workingmen of the world could act in unison they could compel peace despite the ravings of War Lords or the frantic appeals of Ministers of Munitions.

But they are not likely to. International Socialism did nothing to check the rush into war. The international solidarity of labor does not exist sufficiently to stop the conflict now raging.

For nothing except war would nations spend money as they are spending it today. The people might own the railroads, the ships, the telegraphs and telephones; there might be free libraries and municipal theatres in every town in Europe; street cars might be as free as walking; public baths, hospitals, parks, schools and universities as plentiful as shrapnel in Flanders if a tithe of what is being spent in slaughter were used in public works.

Mr. Asquith says that Great Britain is spending $15,000,000 a day. A German statistician, William Michaelis, estimates the cost to all belligerents at $42,250,000 a day, or $11,500,000,000 a year. France and Russia are credited with spending about twelve millions daily. England has thus far borrowed $5,525,000,000, France $3,203,000,000, Germany $2,491,000,000, and Russia and Austria about $1,350,000,000 between them. The grand total of loans for the chief belligerents exceeds seventeen billions.

Will the financiers of the world permit it to continue long at that price?

For the war's first year the United States has successfully maintained its position of strict neutrality. It has suffered—suffered as does the innocent bystander at a street fight. Our trade has been interrupted, our ships seized and sunk, our citizens even slain on their peaceful voyaging upon the high seas.

So we find our foreign relations at the end of the war's first year strained, despite our very earnest desire to be let alone in the enjoyment of peace. And, considering the situation judicially, we see but too clearly that the United States has all of England's military weakness of a year ago without England's naval strength—all of Germany's comparative naval weakness with none of Germany's military strength.

What such a position might mean were either of the great belligerents free to turn and wreak its wrath upon us, the history of the war by land and sea tells only too well. It is our part now to profit by this lesson, and, continuing to maintain peace if possible, omit no effort to put ourselves in a position to defend our rights, and all our right, with something more than diplomatic notes, should the time come when diplomatic notes shall fail.

Allies Determined to Fight for Liberty, Declares Grey

By Sir Edward Grey,

British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1915.

I HAVE been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite contented to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

The United Kingdom, and the entire Empire, together with their gallant allies, have never been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty, and not burdensome militarism.

ENERGY, NOT MONEY, IS VITAL FACTOR, SAYS VON HELFFERICH

By Dr. Karl Helfferich,

German Imperial Secretary of the Treasury and one of the three men responsible for Germany's marvellous financial organization in the present war.

By International News Service.

BERLIN, July 3.—This war demands financial sacrifices unheard of before. I estimate the daily expenses of the belligerent states to be more than $70,000,000. The monthly expenses are accordingly more than two thousand millions and the yearly expenses more than twenty-five thousand million dollars.

The heaviest financial burdens are carried by Germany and England; however, I do not believe their financial expenses will enable any one to form conclusions regarding duration of the war. At least this is not the case concerning Germany, for Germany is waging war almost exclusively with means and materials produced in her own country by exerting all the national producing energies.

"Germany's war expenses are payments to itself," is a common expression. The money stays within the country, and means nothing else but German wages. Her war is not with money, but with her labor exerted in its most tense form.

The financial question is for us a question of national work and energy.

Germany cannot be defeated financially as long as Germany's work and energy cannot be broken.

WAR TO LAST AT LEAST YEAR, SAYS FERRERO

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO,

Famous Italian Historian.

By International News Service.

ROME, July 31.—Before the Russian retreat I hoped the war would end this year. I have unfortunately lost that hope. I now ask: "Will the war finish the next year?"

It seems impossible it can last more than two years when one thinks of the sufferings of the peoples involved, but it seems equally impossible it can end even next year, when one contemplates the political and military situation of the belligerents.

We are thus between two impossibilities. The wisdom of humanity appears powerless to solve the problem postulated by the madness of men.

It is impossible to foresee the extent of the defeat of the Germanic empires, because it will depend on the resistance of Russia, which is difficult to calculate. The fate of Constantinople hangs on munitions. If Rumania refuses to allow them to pass the city's fall cannot long be delayed.

SACRIFICES TO CONTINUE, SAYS NOTED BELGIAN

By HENRI DE WIART,

Belgian Minister of Justice.

By International News Service.

PARIS, July 31.—After twelve months of warfare I say most emphatically that Belgium will not abandon her noble struggle to defend her rights until they are completely restored. However great my country's past sacrifices have been, she is unswervingly resolved to make any further sacrifices that may be necessary.

In this war Belgium is proud to represent the respect of the pledged word, which is the very basis of civilization. It is extremely comforting to us to receive the unstinted sympathy of all honest people, even in neutral countries. The sympathy of the great American Republic has been manifested by generosity without example in the world's history, and for which Belgium will be forever grateful.

We recognize that sympathy is tendered us, because of all the countries engaged in this terrible conflict, no one's case is clearer than Belgium's, at whose throat Germany sprang last August.

Economic Pressure to End War in Year Declares Monzilli

By Commander Antonio Monzilli,

Editor of the Economista d'Italia, leading financial daily of Italy.

ROME, July 31.—It is now clear the war will end under the pressure of economical factors. The high standard of living and intense economic movement exclude Austria and Germany standing any longer than a year the privations, sufferings, disorders and immense damages of the war.

Even he who admires the perfect German organization and other splendid qualities, must admit that her economic preparation, though great, never contemplated such a long war. Germany and Austria are almost completely isolated from a financial and commercial viewpoint. Incidents have closed to them even the American financial market.

The allies' condition is different. They have at their disposal an inexhaustible quantity of raw materials and provisions and are supported by the large financial markets in America. Economic pressure with the allies is almost nil.

It is my conviction that visions of the grave dangers in these conditions will dispose Germany and Austria to make peace sooner than generally believed.

Great War Likely to End Next Year, Says G. K. Chesterton

By G. K. Chesterton,

Famous English Essayist.

LONDON, July 31.—I do not believe in detailed predictions about things depending upon the human will. As a probability, I should guess the war would end some time next year. I think I can promise you it will end in one way if it lasts until the day of judgment.

Take It From Me

Sanfords Ginger

Is best for your stomach, bowels and nerves when upset by hot weather. Besides, it's always healthful.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatics and French brandy for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

POET D'ANNUNZIO SAYS WAR WILL LAST ANOTHER YEAR

By Gabriele D'Annunzio.

Famous poet who persuaded Italy to enter the war.

By International News Service.

VENICE, July 31.—The war will be a long one, increasing in bitterness day by day. Of all nations, Italy is the one that will derive the greatest spiritual benefit. The spectacle of our civil and military renovation is the most extraordinary which the world offers.

Whatever the result of the war may be, we shall never repent having undertaken it.

Germany's ambiguous attitude towards us and other hints lead us to suspect she is mediating to conclude peace at the expense of her ally, taking from her the territory she will be compelled to surrender or abandon. But a peace which would leave intact German power and cohesion would be most dangerous for every other nation. Therefore it will be necessary to prolong the war till the enemy is crushed.

I think we shall not have lasting peace until the Fall of 1916.

Appetite Keen and Bowels Regular

You can relish your meals without fear of upsetting your liver or stomach if you will put your faith in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Foul accumulations that poison the blood are expelled from the bowels and headache, dizziness and sallow skin go.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

STOMACH SUFFERER GETS PROMP THELP

Hartford Resident Gets Quick Relief From Use of Wonderful Remedy.

Mrs. S. E. Johnson of 61 Whitmore street, Hartford, Ct., was a victim of stomach and digestive disorders, attended by much pain. She suffered from pains in the side and other discomforts.

She took Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and found quick relief. In writing of her experience she said:

"The pain left me the next day after taking the remedy. It's simply wonderful how it relieved me, and you may be sure I shall tell every one who has stomach trouble about it."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.—Advertisement.

R. H. WHITE Co

Pictures & Oil Paintings

Suitable for the Home—the Club-Room—the Hotel—Lodging Houses—Seashore or Country

The most wonderful bargains of the entire year.

A Wonderful Collection of Carbonettes of Old Masters, framed in antique burnished, ornamental oval frame: "Age of Innocence," "Simplicity," Madame Le Brun and many others too numerous to mention.

Value $1.25, at 69c

Hand Colored Carbonettes and Plain Carbonettes and Colored Landscapes, framed in bright gilt, antique, and some in 3-inch solid oak frames, with gilt linings, all the most popular subjects in this lot: Sir Galahad, The Castle St. Angelo, Reading From Homer, The Forum, The Coliseum, etc.

Value $1.75, at 97c

Carbon Pictures, framed in beautiful 3-inch mahogany frame with gilt lining, all are copies of old masters. The Dance of the Nymphs, The Old Windmill, The Angelus, The Gleaners, and many others. Come and see for yourself.

Value $2.98, at $1.79

$8.50 Pastels and Hand-Colored Gravures, framed in several styles of antique ornamented burnished frames; also some in very fine mahogany frames. The subjects are marines, landscapes, country scenes and figure subjects $5.00

Odd Lots of Handsome Water Colors, Pastels, Etchings, Prints and Hand-Colored Photographs, framed in antique, Roman gilt and bright gilt and gold burnished ornamented frames.

Values Up to $5.00, at $1.00

French Mirrors, Pastels, Water Colors and Imported Colored Photogravures. Some are very rare copies of old masters. They are framed in antique, Roman gilt and bright gilt and antique burnished. Quantity limited.

Values Up to $10.00, at $3.00

Colored Landscape and Carbon Reproductions, framed in very artistic antique ornamented frames, sizes 20x30 and 20x24. Complete assortment of subjects to select from. Some hand colored pictures in this lot.

Value $3.50, at $1.98

Carbon Pictures, framed in 3-inch mahogany with gilt linings, picture sizes 16x24 and 14x28. All the very best subjects are in this lot. The Forum, Castle St. Angelo, Sir Galahad, The Kreutzer Sonata and many others.

Value $4.50, at $2.69

Most Wonderful Collection of Hand-Colored Pictures, Prints and Etchings, framed in 3, 4 and 5-inch burnished ornamented antique gilt frames. Figure subjects and landscapes in this great lot of pictures.

Value $6.00, at $2.98

French and Colonial Mirrors, framed in handsome antique ornamented frames with hand-colored pictures at top, the dark frames of plain brown wood and mahogany with plain and colored picture at top.

Value $9.00, at $5.75

$5.75 18x38 Carbons of The Coliseum, The Forum, Reading from Homer, The Holland Girl, and many others, framed in 3-inch mahogany frames. Each has a neat gilt lining $3.98

$5.50 Carbon Reproductions of Old Masters, framed in handsome 3-inch mahogany frames with a gilt lining. The subjects are Age of Innocence, Dance of the Nymphs, Christ in the Temple, Stratford - on - Avon, and many others..... $3.49

Another Odd Lot of Pastels, Water Colors, Etchings, Colored Photogravures, Old Prints, framed in several styles of Roman gilt, antique and bright gilt frames. Quantity limited.

Values Up to $7.50, at $2.00

Oil Paintings of Marines, Landscapes and Figures, framed in handsome deep gilt and gold burnished ornamented frames. Some are framed in Roman gilt.

Value $5.98, at $2.98

Landscape Paintings, framed in 4-inch deep ornamented antique burnished frames, size of canvas 20x30. A large variety of choice subjects to select from.

Value $7.50, at $3.49

VICTROLA SPECIAL

For Dancing, Canoeing or Entertaining

$1.00 A Week After First Payment of Two Dollars

VICTROLA VI.—Oak finish. Six latest popular selections, dance or vocal (three 10-in. double records). Price complete $27.25. This Victrola plays any size record. No need to wind after every selection. **Free deliveries in New England.**

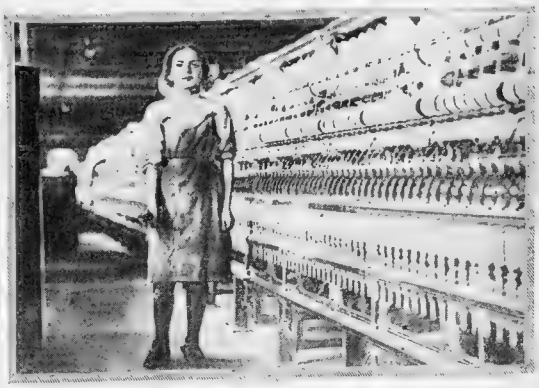
ONLY 100 MACHINES ON THIS OFFER

J. N. COLE DECLARES CHILD-LABOR PICTURES MISREPRESENT STATE

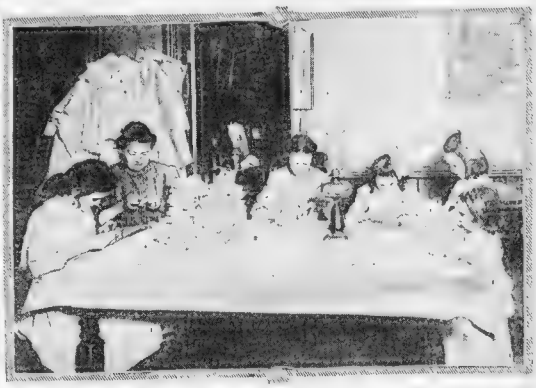
SAYS 'HIGHBROW REFORMERS' ARE RESPONSIBLE

Secretary Conant and Committee Defend Exhibition of Slides as Now Given.

This is one of the park slow pictures over which controversy has arisen. It shows a girl of [illegible] years working in a mill. It [illegible] this picture was taken [illegible]



Another picture of the shows which has aroused those who say the good name of the State is slandered. It shows a family of six, of whom four are small children, engaged in home labor



Child labor conditions portrayed upon the free Park shows screen as existing in Massachusetts are branded as untrue in a resolution to be presented by Joseph [illegible] chairman of the Boston Industrial Development Board, this afternoon.

Mr. Cole denies charges that [illegible] and other scenes were [illegible] other states, and are now being shown here under the guise that they depict existing Massachusetts factory conditions.

He further asserts that certain "high brow reformers, who have [illegible] as practical statesmen [illegible] are constantly [illegible] people with vainly attempting to solve [illegible] great social problems, are responsible for the present controversy over the exhibition of these slides.

Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] in calling to the front Edgell as proponent of the child labor exhibition of Mayor Curley, [illegible] the [illegible] scenes are [illegible] every detail a statement [illegible] up the matter was by Richard H. [illegible] secretary of the same organization.

Secretary Conant further asserted that all but two of the slides exhibited at the free shows given in the parks of Boston are from official photographs taken at Mayor Curley's request that these two pictures are used merely to illustrate the rest of the object lesson with.

CUSHING CHAMPIONS SHOW.

The picture exhibited to portray the evils of child labor was sent by young citizen pictures here on the former exposure of child labor abuses by the AMERICAN which brought about a drastic change in the State laws for the protection of children.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing has stated that these laws are not fully enforced although he was not at his home in the Back Bay section when the AMERICAN sent to see his reply to Mr. Cole's late charges.

That Cole either had Lieutenant-Governor Cushing or some of his special reform colleagues in mind when making the high brow remarks was indicated by the inquiry [illegible] heard when he left with all [illegible] to the Park Square [illegible]

The Park Commissioners of Boston [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] effect [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] Park scenes [illegible] to [illegible] such pictures [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] plainly.

At least one of the common sewers [illegible] to have favored [illegible] Park [illegible] the exhibition of pictures [illegible] as in the Park shows that toppled upon the dark side of life in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BRANDEIS SEES LITTLE GAIN FOR JEWS IN SPAIN'S 'WELCOME'

Declares Recall of Old Spanish Expulsion Order Does Not Help to Solve Jewish Problems.

Cabaret Girl Makes Good as Farmer's Wife

Maida Perry 'Loves Cows and Chickens'

Wife of George Hovey Dodge, Son of Paragon Park Manager, Blissfully Content a Year After Her Romantic Marriage

Mrs. Maida Perry Dodge, former cabaret singer, on her farm in Cohasset. She has succeeded in making her three cows, with one of which she is shown, give more milk by singing while she milks them. She takes care of hundreds of chickens as part of her daily routine.

"I love chickens" Pop Wur Song

GULESIAN A FORCE FOR GOOD STREETS

Leader of Huntington Avenue Improvement Adds Voice to American's Campaign.

M. H. Gulesian, a leading Boston business man and president of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, urges immediate action looking to the improvement of Boston streets.

Mr. Gulesian's statement not only vigorously supports the cause of the AMERICAN'S better street campaign but adds another to the list of prominent Boston business men who demand that the streets be improved at once.

Mr Gulesian's statement follows

By M. H. GULESIAN

It is an encouraging sign that the general public are becoming interested in the streets of Boston, and proves the old saying that "things must become worse before they are better."

Certainly the streets of Boston for a good many years past have been disgraceful, and have reflected upon the intelligence of its citizens. What is the use of building wonderful hospitals, of all kinds, when we neglect the most important of all essentials, the streets approaching them, over thousands of which among us every week especially numbers who pass Boston's citizens and what type of men and women are, by our streets more than by our churches, schools, libraries and art institutions museums &c.

If we were to rate the first impression be it not to found after the schools, should be an appropriation for the streets, for keeping them in repair, construction and repair. It must be borne in mind that the roads of the street department should be not only practical men, but men of the highest intelligence and as arties should be large enough to that each man and the for a should be as well organized and equipped as a fighting unit of war. We have a splendid example of effective work in the Metropolitan parks. He has a company which attracts hundreds which I mean, and every year who travel up and down our commonwealth feel proud of his state.

There is a most shameful abuse of our streets which should be corrected by the gas and electric companies, as well as the sewer and water departments who tear up the streets for service to put the streets back as they found them, instead of just throwing dirt in like a mound in a cemetery.

Such conditions as existed on Boylston street last year, and on Park and Tremont and Summer street in the very heart of the city, is really the fire of our great terminal should never have been tolerated for a moment.

If politicians of Boston cannot agree and wrangle for months over appropriations to put the streets in decent conditions the citizens must find some other means for obtaining this necessary result.

Another abuse, which it seems to me ought to be remedied is that the repair of the streets which should be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground and not wait until the middle of Summer to tear up the streets when they are time sands of visitors and motorists among us, causing them discomfort and annoyance, and thus could be done if the street department were well organized and planned for earlier in the season, and put on sufficient men.

The need of immediate action for better streets. Let Boston street be improved NOW.

NORTH SHORE WILL SEE 'PIED PIPER'

Mrs. Lodge Heads Patronesses for Society Event on Night of August 26.

Mrs Henry Cabot Lodge will head the list of patronesses for the production of The Pied Piper of Hamelin to be given at Nahant on the night of the ninth moon, on August 26.

The [illegible] are enrolled in the [illegible] order as [illegible] picked from the North Shore's most [illegible] will have [illegible] and music, [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] of children [illegible].

A chorus of [illegible] with a cast of [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] event. The production will be in charge of Frank A. Tom [illegible] which insures its success both as a musical and social function.

An orchestra of twenty pieces and vocal artists will contribute. The leading parts in the operetta will be taken by [illegible] of the Metropolitan Opera Quartet of Boston, with [illegible] engaged in the [illegible] tenor who will play Master of Hamelin. Mrs. [illegible] the former soprano who will be the Lyric Schoolmaster's wife, and [illegible] Clark the Mayor [illegible].

The [illegible] will be under the direction of Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Alice Tower will [illegible]. Honorary patronesses are Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Walpole, Rotch, Mr. James H. Ropes, Mrs. Ira B. Blood, Mrs. Barrett, Bruce, Mrs. Robert Cochran, Mrs. Clarence [illegible], Mrs. Charles Grover, Mrs. Arthur Jackson, Mrs. Edgar Jackson, Mrs. [illegible] Lawrence, Mrs. Erving, Mrs. Thomas Motley, Mrs. James Newell, Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. [illegible] Perkins, Miss Georgia Lowell Richards, Miss Anna A. Sanborn, Mr. [illegible] Sprague, Mrs. Charles W. [illegible], Mrs. Charles D. Wilson, Mrs. Henry Wilson.

The proceeds of the event will go to [illegible] the debt of the Nahant Historical Library. The expenses have been [illegible] by the [illegible] which [illegible] and meeting other [illegible].

Judge in Quincy Puts Man on Honor

Martin Ka[illegible], when sentenced to the House of Correction in Quincy Court for drug [illegible], said that he had [illegible] Boston [illegible] to collect, he [illegible] want them [illegible]. Judge Wes[illegible] him on his [illegible] to call [illegible] back to [illegible] sentence today.

Horse Tramples on South Boston Boy

A horse trampled on Leo Baldeigh, six years old, of [illegible] Kilgore street South Boston, and broke four [illegible] on his left side. The boy is at the [illegible] Hospital in a serious condition. [illegible] was owned [illegible] police say, by C. J. Flynn of No. 22 Dexter street.

FAMILIES IN NEED

Of larger, better-situated homes at low rentals should consult the Boston [illegible] ASSOCIATION, 1493 Tremont Building. Double [illegible] repairs.

St. Ambrose Party Saturday

Read Read's Favorite Poem at His Funeral

Postal Leased Wire Night Rates Reduced

Blame County and State for High Tax

JITNEY BUS KILLS MAN

FALL RIVER, July 31—Henry [illegible], [illegible] years old, [illegible] of Bliss Point, R. I.

Would You

Like to find a remedy that will bring back your old zest of food, that will give you perfect digestion, that will make you glad every time you come to the table to eat?

Peruna has done this for thousands of people. Why not you?

Liquid Peruna.....$1.00
Peruna Tablets.....50

Give Them a Trial

For Summer Colds and Coughs

Catarrh of the stomach destroys many lives of men, women and children.

CALIFORNIA $62.55
MEALS AND BERTH
TOURISTS TICKET AGENCY
689 Washington and 360 Canal Street.

WILSON BROS. 3 Stores

4 Winter St. Near Washington Street | 6 Tremont St. Tel. Haymarket 120 | Scollay Sq. 5-Story Corner Building

IF YOUR EYES are not ailing, your eyes demands the best possible service. Remember, WILSON BROS. have separate and distinct rooms, equipped with all the latest scientific instruments for the careful examination of the eye, making it THE LEADING OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW ENGLAND. Why not pay us a visit? There may be danger in delay.

QUICK REPAIRING By Return Mail. Having our own factory, we make glasses to order while you wait in case of accident, your glasses, wherever bought, can be repaired and exactly duplicated in a few hours by means of our improved scientific instruments. Bring or send your broken lens; prescription not necessary. In case of emergency we will send boy. Call Haymarket 120.

N Z P L R D F

You are to read the large letters with each eye separately at a distance of 15 feet, and also read the following at all paragraph at exactly 13 in line from each eye.

If you cannot do this it is proof that either one or both eyes are defective or that you are now wearing incorrect glasses. In either case you should give the matter your prompt attention. If [illegible] at all [illegible] with [illegible] eye [illegible] by the [illegible] Here one of our registered specialists in optometry examine your eyes. By appointment if preferred. Call Haymarket 120.

Store A, Scollay Sq. Store B, 4 Winter St. Store C, 6 Tremont St.

WILSON BROS.

Store A, Scollay Sq. Store B, 4 Winter St. Store C, 6 Tremont St.

FREE

THIS BEAUTIFUL PIN

—with genuine imported stone—a little gem —will be given away absolutely free.

Here's the Story—

We firmly believe in publicity—realizing that the more people there are who know about the Lord Piano, the more pianos we'll sell—therefore, we are preparing a big

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

to tell the people who do not now own a piano how they can become actively interested and save from 25% to 33⅓ of the regular purchase price.

Your Work Will Be Easy

All we ask is that you send us the names and addresses of 4 families who do not own a piano—and this beautiful pin will be yours.

Either bring the names to anyone of our three stores—or send BY MAIL enclosing two-cent stamp for postage.

Genuine Imported Stone

Names Must Be at Our Store Before August 16th.

Lord's Piano Warerooms

757 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

34 Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass.

Masonic Bldg., Portland, Me.

When In Doubt Buy Of

OSGOOD

New England's Greatest Exclusive Store

144-156 WASHINGTON ST BOSTON

Use It This Summer—Exchange It Next Fall

Talking Machine Sensation

$12.95

$1.00 Down and $1.00 a Week

Just the Machine for Your Camp, Cottage or Canoe

This talking machine (exactly like illustration) is a beautifully toned, mahogany finished instrument, it is as large as a regular $25.00 machine and will play any disc record. Included in this outfit at $12.95 are 3 ten-inch double-faced records and 100 needles.

As this machine is especially adapted for service in camps or summer homes, we will extend the privilege of exchanging it for a higher priced machine in the fall.

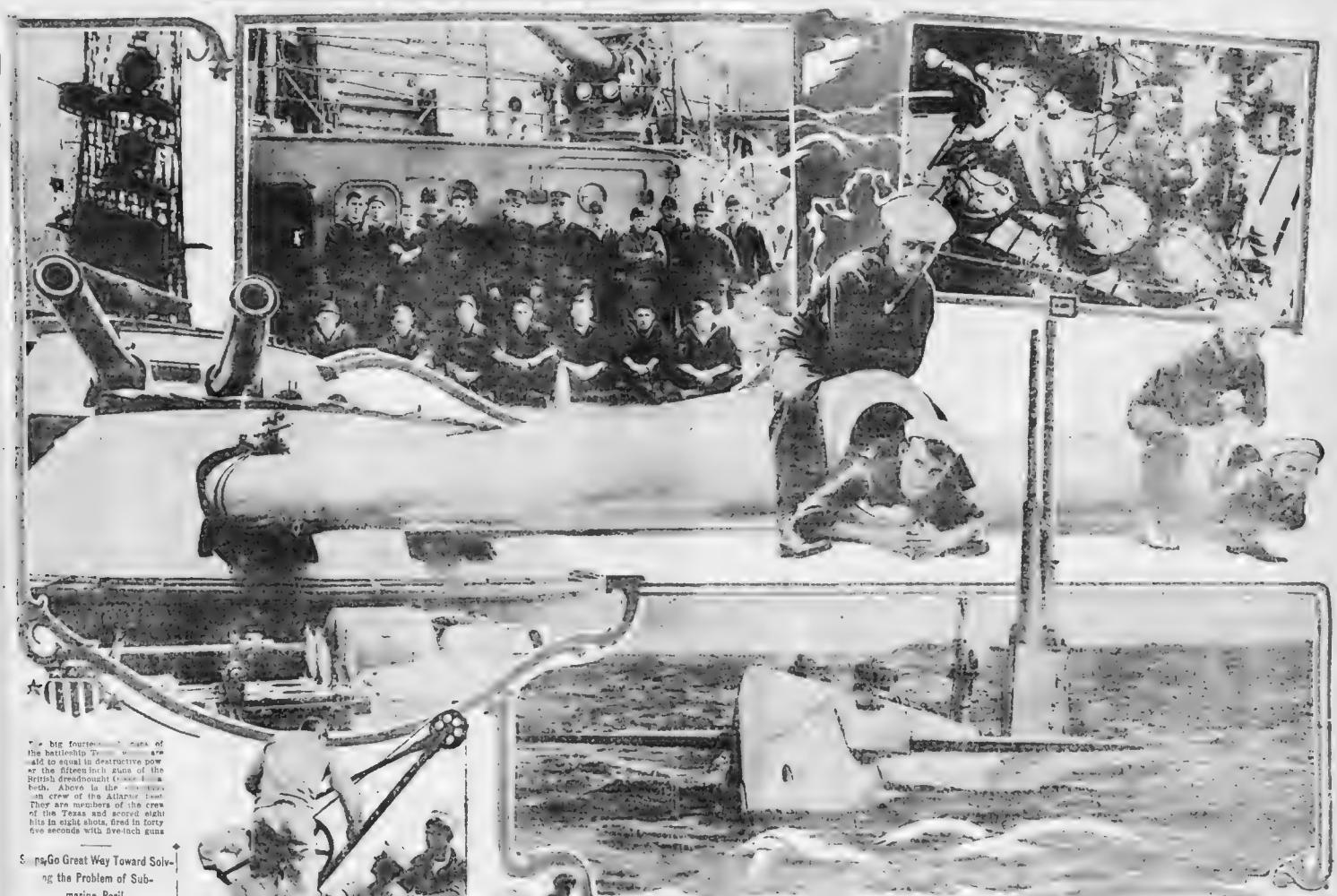
Open Saturday Evenings

C. H. OSGOOD CO.

$500,000,000 WORTH OF FIGHTING SHIPS AT NEWPORT

Entire North Atlantic Fleet Is Mobilized in Waters of Narragansett Bay for Important Manoeuvres

Remarkable and unusual photographs of men, ships and [illegible] Yankee fleet in Narragansett Bay [illegible] some of the most powerful naval guns and some of the [illegible]



The big fourteen-inch guns of the battleship Texas are said to equal in destructive power the fifteen-inch guns of the British dreadnought Queen Elizabeth. Above is the gun crew of the Atlantic fleet. They are members of the crew of the Texas and scored eight hits in eight shots, fired in forty five seconds with five-inch guns

Photos © By E. MULLER JR.

The United States submarine E-1, a splendid picture of the modern sea terror, showing the new [illegible] reaching the surface after a plunge, much the same as the planes of an aeroplane. At top [illegible] series of floating mines

Ships Go Great Way Toward Solving the Problem of Submarine Peril.

BY BERT FORD.

Newport is ringed today by $500,000,000 worth of fighting [illegible]

The choicest spot on the American map, in hot weather—socially speaking—is at present also the best protected.

Rear Admiral Fletcher brought his ships of the Atlantic fleet to anchor over the week end Sunday and to permit his men to limber up for a couple of days and to load on supplies before starting the battle manoeuvres [illegible] which are to last a month or more in Narragansett Bay.

Residents of "Millionaires' Row" crawled into their beds last night with a feeling of security. For they might, with the stoutest arm of Uncle Sam's navy riding at anchor in the offing, and with the guns and mortars of four forts—Adams, Wetherell, Greble and Getty—as a fringe.

Woe to the foe that attempted last night to pepper or invade the sacred peninsula bounded by the cliffs. Thirteen-inch guns and arms of lesser calibre were as thick as pins and needles in a dressmaker's cushion.

They directed their protecting snouts toward "The Breakers," the palatial Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion on the point, and the Widener palace, and Mrs. Belmont's Marble House (she is careful not to use the "farm palace) and toward Mrs. Oelrichs' "Rose Cliff," and Stuard Duncans old English castle and the other famous piles of brick and granite and marble that adorn the ocean's well groomed acres fronted by Bellevue avenue.

The same engines of death that shielded America's most popular colony of millionaires and notables stood watch through the night also over the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors, and over Prince Pierre Troubetskoy, the Russian artist who married Amelia Rives, the author, and over the Duchesse de Chaunas, the fetching young widow from Paris, who, with her young son, is visiting her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, on Old Beach road, both daughters of Theodore P. Shonts, the New York street railway and subway magnate.

All of which shows how really difficult it is not to mix up society and the navy. Besides the coming of Admiral Fletcher's ships, [illegible] of a social event than usual this year owing to the scarcity of young men in elite circles.

Young matrons and debutantes have had to tango and play tennis and golf with girl partners and go swimming without young men to liven the parties, until the dearth actually became a bore. There hasn't been such a young man famine in Newport in years. What wonder then that the smart set is delighted with the arrival and promised stay of the Atlantic fleet.

Do the officers young and old have to be coaxed? Just stand on the white-washed goverment [illegible] and see how they have to be dragged from the tennis and golf and pink tea engagements—NOT Are there as a consequence a lot of the visit of the fleet. Decidedly—when one remembers that the population of Newport is swelled over night by more than 40,000 men. And when one recalls also that on a single day the navy paymaster doles out $250,000 and all but a lean part of that is freely spent right in hospitable Newport.

Then again the local postoffice does the business of a major league city and the bluejackets have social festivities of their own and baseball games and the girls have plenty of partners and the uniforms in the narrow streets give a touch of color that cheers and—well it pumps new life into the famous sport.

As for that $250,000,000 figure don't think we've exaggerated. That is no appraisal of the intrinsic value of Admiral Fletcher's fleet.

With one dull lead pencil and a [illegible] for the fleet of AMERI- [illegible] noughts and [illegible] and $30,000,000 for the fleet of colliers, and we can't recall offhand just how many millions for submarines and cruisers and supply ships and tenders. But any way, [illegible] mathematics allowed [illegible] only that $500,000,000 is a good minimum which did not represent cost of armament and equipment, and there you are.

Any landlubber giving the Atlantic string of gray scrappers the "once-over" would be apt to place it at twice the figure. Congressman "Gus" Gardner's criticisms notwithstanding. Admiral Fletcher has some fleet.

The naval men admit that every [illegible] in a fleet in "the dockyards" [illegible] in standing line [illegible] the fact that [illegible] are needed. Inexperienced men approve, in a degree [illegible] the fact that [illegible] to make [illegible] Take either the largest [illegible] from whatever source that the navy as it stands, is a joke.

OUGHT TO BE LARGER.

Officers and men admit the navy ought to be larger, but remind critics that what Uncle Sam has on hand can give a good account of itself. They say those who are flaying the navy seem to overlook the personnel and the individual intelligence and spirit than which there is no finer in the world. They say these elements would make up for [illegible] of ships of Rear Admiral Fletcher's fleet have been achieving far more than the public realizes of late. In the division practice off Provincetown and Rockland and at sea many problems have been worked out with a success that exceeded expectations.

[illegible] precommanding factor. It is found among the officers of Fletcher's fleet that the menace of submarines has been given [illegible] ments to [illegible] ing the [illegible] strategy.

Battle strategy brought to play by Admiral Fletcher's men is said to have shown that destroyers properly used can work havoc with submarines and greatly reduce their peril. It is because of the submarine activities in British waters that this phase has been featured in simulated attacks, and the effectiveness of the fleet destroyers is reported to have [illegible] are working [illegible] torpedo [illegible]

WAR COLLEGE BUSY.

And the War College was next to [illegible] buster Rear Admiral Austin [illegible] has [illegible] lege and [illegible] have specialized this Summer [illegible] sons drawn from the sea [illegible] Fleet [illegible]

But nobody denies the scarcity of [illegible] men. That is today a popular feature and one that parries [illegible] recruits at the training stations [illegible] have been undergoing a [illegible] seamen and coal passers, [illegible] be assigned [illegible] sail for battle [illegible] But that quo [illegible] the gap.

Destroyers [illegible] port with [illegible] the torpedo flotilla and the [illegible] they came [illegible] most of them looking Tonopah, reader of the second late Friday and early yesterday.

Jackies planting mines, a precarious business and a branch of the service which the public hears little about. The mine shown is a floating one of terrific power

BOSTON AMERICAN PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION TOURISTS PHOTOGRAPHED IN DENVER

This photograph was taken in front of the Brown Palace Hotel at Denver, Col., last Tuesday, July 27, after the party had been tendered a dinner and reception by the Denver Chamber of Commerce. From left to right they are: Louis Ross, Quincy, Mass.; Henry Desmarais, Springfield, Mass.; Hyman Abrams, Worcester, Mass.; George Donovan, Plant Shoe Company, Boston; Robert Allen Hutchinson, Bay State Railroad, Melrose; John T. Kennedy, T. D. Cook's, Boston; Mrs. Sadie B. Martin, Franklin Square House, Boston; W. H. Cutler, superintendent, Harvard University; Marie Hayden, Lynn, Mass.; John N. Mullins, Frank Tourist Company; William T. Dwyer, assistant manager Promotion Department, Boston American, in charge of tour; Joseph F. Goode, municipal swimming instructor, South Boston; Marion T. Bailey, Conrad & Co., Boston; John Crowley, Jordan Marsh Company, Boston; Clara E. Dunbar, supervisor, Providence Telegraph Company; F. L. Hall, Congress street broker, Boston; Daisy G. Beamish, Riker-Joyce Company, Boston; Dr. Walter F. Clark, Riker-Joyce Co., Boston; Martin A. Geary, Providence, R. I.; Victor H. Loftus, Lawrence High School; Margaret McChristal, supervisor, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Revere; John A. Hacking, Providence, R. I.; Gertrude Weeks, William Filene's Sons Company; Philip A. Chapman, South Boston; Frank B. MacDonald, designer for J. Caul MacDonald, designer for Mitchell & Co., Boston.

WORK FOR ALL IN BROCKTON SHOPS

BROCKTON, July 31.—Between shoemakers are hop[illegible] since the war began by this factor's much work. A[illegible] factories are rushed with army shoe orders. There is plenty of work for everybody.

There will be no lockouts for some time to come, it is understood. Those in a position to know say the factories the E. L. Tracy Co., the Thomas Eaton Co. and the H. B. Ellis Co. are working on orders that will keep them busy, running night and day shifts, until the end of May.

No alarm is felt in the report made by the various agents of conditions that there will be a shortage in the shoe industry [illegible] out war [illegible] the allied armies.

Heart Disease Is Infectious, Says Doctor

That heart disease in most cases is infectious and that its prevention is the prevention of infections and toxins in the human system is the newest medical world theory set forth by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

Treatises and theories about heart affections were studied with [illegible] by Dr. Copeland, who said that [illegible] can be regarded as the cancer of disease to the heart. Experiments showed he mentioned [illegible] an infection so that the appearance of the [illegible] may be detected as soon as they [illegible]

The Boston AMERICAN California tour party is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco at 9 a. m. today, Pacific time, or 12 p. m., Boston time. Its headquarters will be the Inside Inn, right inside the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds.

The party will be met by Charles O. Power, secretary of the Massachusetts Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, and a committee of Massachusetts people specially appointed to receive the AMERICAN party. Mr. Power has arranged a program of entertainment for the party that will keep its members hustling every minute.

The festivities include teas, boating trips and entertainments for the women and outings for the men. Several prominent clubs have offered to arrange entertainments for the men also. Late last night Mr. Power wired that Boston people could rest assured that he would extend the party every courtesy.

It is probable the party will view the wonders of the fair under Mr. Power's personal supervision and it is announced that they will be guests at the Massachusetts Building at a special affair arranged in their honor.

COMPLETE LAST LAP

The party left Salt Lake City yesterday, en route for San Francisco, via Ogden. It spent nearly all day yesterday in crossing the arid region west of Utah, which used to be labelled in the old-fashioned geographies as the "Great American Desert." This region is almost an exact imitation of the Sahara Desert in Africa, although not so large in area.

In Pullman cars, with every convenience at hand and with a well-stock diner in the rear, the members of the party had to use their imaginations freely to get an idea of the hardships undergone by the California Forty-Niners, two generations ago.

When the party left Ogden on the last lap of their outward journey, everyone on board was reported well, but tired. The party, in Salt Lake City, viewed all the wonders of the Mormon stronghold. They saw the temple and tabernacle, the assembly hall, the Pee Hive, and refreshed themselves with a dip in Salt Lake at Saltair Beach, where the water is so dense on account of the presence of salt that a person cannot sink.

After leaving Salt Lake City the route was along Feather River, giving the party an opportunity of glimpsing the far-famed Feather River Canyon.

PLANS FOR WEEK.

The next four days will be spent in San Francisco and at the fair with numerous side trips to points of interest near the city. On Thursday the party will go to Santa Cruz and see the big trees, stopping at the Del Monte Hotel in Del Monte. Friday the party will be in Los Angeles at Hotel Alexandria and Saturday it will be in San Diego, with headquarters at the U. S. Grant Hotel, where the party will visit the Panama-California Exposition.

To keep in touch with the doings of the party watch the Boston AMERICAN for the stories, telegrams and photographs that will appear from time to time.

GOV. BEECKMAN GOOD SOLDIER

PROVIDENCE, July 31.— With Governor Beeckman still "roughing it," real soldier-like, with the rest of them, Batteries A, B and C of the Rhode Island State Artillery, will today terminate their week's tour of duty by "breaking camp" at Quonset Point near Narragansett Pier. Early tomorrow morning the batteries will return by special cars to their respective quarters in this city.

Governor Beeckman has acquitted himself like a "regular" soldier since Thursday. Clad in regulation khakis, he has cleaned, loaded and fired the guns—and like a veteran—and lent a willing hand at digging trenches. The Governor has sought no favors.

ATTEMPTS CANOE TRIP ON A DARE

Next Tuesday morning Jackson Palmer, a young attorney of Lowell will leave The Weirs, N. H., in an attempt to make a canoe trip down the Merrimac River to Stanley's Pavilion, Lawrence, in five days.

The trip is being made on a dare. The conditions are that Mr. Palmer shall make the trip, including all carries, without assistance, in five calendar days. He must take with him all food and supplies and obtain nothing along the way except water. The canoe is to be an ordinary canvas and lightweight racing craft barred, and he is to have but one single bladed paddle.

Says Some One Tries to Smoke Him Out

Clarence Blackstone complained to the police that some one was trying to smoke him and his family from their apartments at No. 6 Leonard place, Somerville. He said that when they started a fire in the kitchen stove the chimney refused to draw and the house filled with smoke. The elder Mrs. Urquhart, who is said to be in a precarious condition from old age being ninety-six, was overcome. Investigation showed a big bundle of burlap in the chimney.

Blackstone told the police that he and his wife and three children formerly lived at No. 8 Leonard place. He had been out of work and was dispossessed from No. 8 Leonard place and went to live with his father-in-law, Mrs. Agnes Urquhart, next door. Now, he says, some one is trying to drive him from there.

Man Awakes to Find New Clothes Stolen

John W. Day of No. 2 Jay street, South Boston, in planning for a big day, purchased a new suit, new shoes and suspenders. When he awoke yesterday he found that the new trousers, shoes and suspenders had disappeared. The police arrested Maurice J. Higgins of No. 424 E street, South Boston. They claim at the time he was wearing the trousers, the shoes and the suspenders and that he also had two dozen boxes of cigarettes. Higgins was held under bonds of $700.

Mother Finds Baby Suffocated in Arms

When Mrs. Louise Morris of No. 107 Bower street, Roxbury, awoke after a short sleep yesterday afternoon, she found that her four-months-old boy, Russell, which at first was sleeping in her arms, was dead. The mother is prostrated with grief. Death was pronounced due to suffocation by Medical Examiner McGrath. Mrs. Morris is thought to have laid on the child as she slept.

Mother Forgot Babe for Motion Pictures

An eighteen-months-old baby was found in the balcony of the Orpheum Theatre yesterday and turned over to the police of Station 2 who, for awhile thought they had an abandoned child on their hands, until the mother claimed the youngster. According to the police the mother was so spellbound by a film show that she forgot all about the little fellow until she was some distance away from the theatre.

Petitions Court to Avoid Alimony

Fred R. Muse has filed a petition in the Superior Court, asking to be relieved from paying his wife Jerome divorced from him November 1st, $12 a week, claiming that she has received really valued at $2,000, that she owns a valuable property and that the minor child, now eighteen years old, is now a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis and is supported by the government.

B. F. DODGE OF BEVERLY DEAD

BEVERLY, July 31.—Benjamin F. Dodge, a prominent resident of this city, died today at the age of eighty-seven. He was a California Forty-Niner and active Mason. He is survived by several grandchildren.

THE NEW UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

A Great and Immediate Success

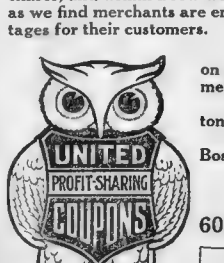
Boston shoppers have been quick to appreciate the advantages of this national system of profit-sharing.

Representative merchants, leading advertising men and the shopping public all pronounce this new and up-to-date system of profit-sharing to be superior to any other system of profit-sharing or discount. It has only just started, and already over a million trading stamps have been brought in and exchanged for the profit-sharing coupons. Under the new system the buying public gets everything received in the past with the additional feature of redeeming coupons for premiums of standard value and on practically a $4.00 basis per thousand; and——

You do not have to wait to save up a thousand coupons, you can redeem any number of coupons from five up for premiums on the $4 basis.

Here's another advantage: You get a coupon (marked ½) with every 5c purchase.

Already 232 stores in Greater Boston are giving United Coupons with purchases, and within a few weeks we will probably be able to list ten times this number, as we find merchants are enthusiastic about the new plan and quick to see the advantages for their customers.



Until further notice Legal Stamps will be exchanged on an even basis for United Coupons, thus giving you immediately the greater advantage of the new system.

Visit our new premium station on the 4th floor, Houghton & Dutton's.

More premium stations will soon be opened in Greater Boston and vicinity.

United Profit-Sharing Corp.

609 Blake Bldg. Washington St., Boston

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS GIVEN WITH ORDERS FOR COAL AND WOOD

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

Direct Entrances from Cambridge Subway or Washington Tunnel and from Washington, Summer or Hawley Streets

Rounding the Corner of Our Busiest July We Sight a Busy August

Purchases already made for this month promise even more than the usual number of extraordinary bargains for mid-summer.

Keep your eye on the Automatic Basement. Make it a plan to walk through whenever in town. New lots every day and every lot must be a bargain to insure quick selling.

Should customers decide any lot is not a bargain down comes the price automatically.

25% after 12 selling days
50% after 18 selling days
75% after 24 selling days
Given away after 30 selling days

Arrived Too Late for Detailed Description—Overstock from a Big New York Mail Order House—All Fresh and Clean.

Hundreds of Children's Washable Dresses

READY MONDAY At These Very Low FIRST Prices

13c—25c—39c—79c

Plenty of all sizes, 2 to 6 years, in colored dresses, white dresses at the two higher prices. Rarely have we been able to quote such low prices. Rarely have we offered such a wide variety of patterns, styles and colors. Ready tomorrow.

Hundreds of Other Bargains MONDAY Including:

Bathing Suits

Women's Brilliantine Bathing Suits, several models, trimmed with contrasting colors and black and white stripes, some with bloomers on full-length tights. Sizes 34 to 44. $1.95

Middies' Worsted Bathing Suits. Navy and grey. 69c

Mohair Bathing Suits, for women and misses. Black and navy. Contrasting trimmings. $1.45

Undermuslins at Economies

Envelope Chemises of muslin lace trimmed. 27c

Nightgowns of good quality cotton, full length, round neck style, yoke of dainty embroidered medallion, lace trimmed. 39c

Lingerie Skirts, flounce of dainty embroidery, ribbon run. 59c

Lingerie Skirts, flounce of dainty lace insertions, ribbon trimmed. 85c

Bathing Accessories

Caps. Pure gum rubber bathing caps, in 3 assorted colors. 18c

Shoes. High-top, tufted sateen bathing shoes, assorted colors. 39c

Tights. Fast black, 7-gauge bathing tights. 39c

New Bargains in Waists

New Flowered Jap Silk Waists of good, heavy quality, with inset fall of net or lace, $1

Beautiful Net Waists. $1

New Lingerie Waists of lawn, tucks or crepe, many with dainty lace and embroidery trimmings. 55c

Allover Embroidered Voile Waists, with bat sleeve or kimono effect and pearl button front. 69c

Embroidered Organdie Waists, hand embroidered yoke and sleeves, all $1

Dainty White Organdie Waists, neatly embroidered, also voiles, lawns and embroidered, in a $1.59 number of styles

Skirts

Cordaline and Narrow-Ribbed Pique Skirts, novelty pockets, detachable trimmed belt, with pearl buttons. $1.55

Cabardine Skirts, two attractive models, button down front, with flare and patch pockets. $1.79

Skirts of Poplin, panama, satine, pure linen and various other mixtures, to choose from. $1.50

Outing Skirts, for large women. Pure linen, linen, pique and $1.95 crepe

Branded Underwear for Men—Low Prices

Men's Gotham Athletic Shirts or drawers, first quality. 25c

Men's "Rockinchair" athletic shirts or drawers, ecru, mercerized. 29c

Men's "Porosknit" shirts or drawers, second quality. 29c

Women's Coats

Misses' and Women's Loose Fitting Mannish Mixture Coats. Sizes 14 to 40. $5

Misses' and Women's Auto Coats, 14 to 40 sizes. With or without belt, of assorted silk materials. $3.45

Misses' and Women's Corduroy Sport Coats, lined throughout, in tan, navy, light or dark green. $2.65

White Chinchilla Coats, 14 to 44 sizes. A large, loose fitting coat, half belt across the front, self-covered buttons, convertible collars. $7.50

For Children

Children's White Dresses, mostly samples, fine mate, plain, dainty trimmings of lace, insertion and ribbon. French style. $1.35

Infants' and Children's White Dresses, long and French styles, many samples in the set including long dresses, size 6 months to 5 years. 79c

Infants' New White Dresses, dainty styles, yoke and skirt trimmed with fine embroidery, at late date, 3 months to 2 years. 55c

Infants' Long and Short Dresses, also princess slips, many samples. 29c

For Girls

Girls' Wash Dresses, made of colored percales, also with white gingham, others in fine color effects, striped gingham and figured lawn, sizes 8 to 14 years. 59c

Girls' Dresses, made of striped gingham, linen with white linon and lace, also silk. Some dresses with kimono sleeves, hand smocked. Sizes 4 to 14 years. $1

Rare Bargains in Silk Petticoats

Silk Petticoats, makers' surplus stock, messaline, jersey tops with messaline and liberty satin flounces, brocaded silk poplins, also novelty petticoats in stripes and plaids, plaited and semi-tailored models, several colors 89c

Hundreds of Other Lots—Every Lot Is a Bargain

SPORTING SECTION

BOSTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915 Boston American BOSTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

THE FATAL CUPS---By JULIAN HAWTHORNE

Being an Exposition of a Well-Known Baseball Axiom Together With Some Other Observations Made at Fenway Park on Natick Day.

A WHOLE JINX CREW IN THOSE SILVER GIFTS

When Loving Cups Appeared on the Scene the Old-Timers Knew What to Expect.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

WHEN my companion saw the two canvas bags, his countenance expressed concern; when the contents of the bags appeared, he looked frankly uneasy; and when it was revealed that the genial Mr. Lannin was the recipient of one of the contents, and the umpire of the other, he was manifestly disheartened, and muttered between his teeth, "It's all off!"

This was not superstition, but experience, but it requires explanation.

In the first place, if the exploring stranger tried to get over to the right hand side of the grandstand he was met by the uplifted hands of a gentlemanly usher, who uttered, with an interrogative inflection, the word "Natick?" That was as far as the explorer might go, it appeared, unless he had the distinction of being Natick born.

Natick, it further turns out, is the home and source of most of the great athletes of this country, especially of those who make baseball their particular study.

Natick had decided to attend the game on this Wednesday last, the second day of the sojourn of the Red Sox at Fenway Park, and celebrate the victory which they were expected to win over the White Sox, as a sequel to that which they had won on the Tuesday; and they had in mind a further ceremony of a festive and genial sort, as a kind of celebration of the celebration.

Natick, then, arriving early, had filled a whole section of the stand by the time the rest of us got there, and were already in a joyful frame of mind, as was attested by their ejaculations and explosions, both concerted and individual.

Enter the Spectre of the Fatal Cups.

Further, they had brought along a brass band—at any rate, one was present—which enriched the brief pauses in the routine action of the game, but ceased summarily the moment play began, as if somebody had abruptly caught it by the throat.

The sisters, mothers and wives of the Natick athletes had accompanied them to the grounds, and added greatly to the beauty and comfort of the occasion, in spite of the fact that two players came near killing some of them with foul tips, which dropped like aeroplane bombs into the boxes in which the ladies were innocently dispensing smiles and good cheer.

Now, when the clock at the western end of the enclosure showed that the hour for play to begin was ripe, instead of that there was a gathering together of the warriors of both camps at a point between first and second base; they lined up in a semicircle, the White Sox on one side and the Reds on the other; and at the apex stood, modestly and expectantly, Mr. Lannin, of the latter organization, and the umpire in his blue serge suit—the hats of both these gentlemen having been doffed at the outset of the proceedings, heedless of the rays of a hot and muggy Boston sun poured down upon them from above.

Into the group thus deployed entered two highly affable and personable gentlemen in canvas Summer suits, with each a canvas Summer bag in his hand.

The bags might have been eighteen inches in length, and they bulged in a way that aroused one's intelligent curiosity; and, in fact, the bearers of the mysterious receptacles fingered them and shifted them in a way which suggested that they were as impatient as were the rest of us that the mystery be disclosed.

The scene being set, first one and then the other of the bag-bearers divulged the secret—an enormous silver cup, in both cases, which caught the sun and gleamed afar, like the shield of King Arthur in the front of war.

Hereupon there was great uproar and exultation on the stands, especially from the Natick reservation; and then a partial hush, in order to hear what the orators should have to discourse. From my elevation in the press box I could hear nothing except the sound of a voice—a music without words—though the bald spot upon the head of Mr. Lannin, and the other on the umpire's, were distinctly visible. But the donors and the recipients severally uttered their appropriate remarks, and one of them was so carried away by—as the late Lord Beaconsfield phrased it on another occasion—the intoxication caused by the exuberance of his own verbosity, that portions of the stands—presumably not from Natick—became restive, and inconsiderately called out, "Play Ball!"

Wisdom of Experience Not to Be Gainsaid.

But the act was played through conscientiously and eloquently; and Mr. Lannin retired with his cup, which he is sure to put to good use; and the umpire let somebody else, whom he could trust, take care of his for the moment; and then game was called.

And all this would have been very pleasant to observe but for the sinister emotions betrayed by my companion, as a foresaid, who, when I sought an interpretation of his rumblings, informed me that in all cases where a ball club, or anybody connected with it, was presented with a loving cup, before the start of the game, that club was certain to turn up a loser. And this, as I said, was not superstition, but experience.

But it has taken longer than I anticipated to make it clear. A great deal more which might be adduced in the way of comment I omit, for the game has now really begun.

The billiard-table green of the field, with the straight white lines, the remote fences, the tall flagpole off in one corner (does any batter ever hit that pole?), and the stands and bleachers packed and murmuring sea-like—and Boston roofs and domes still more remote, with one eleemosynary roof that had a section view of the field, thronged with a perilous assemblage of economic or impecunious devotees—all was a pretty sight; but that mathematical diagram immediately below, with the alert little figures disposed each at his point of vantage, disturbed the merely aesthetic recognition of these charms.

The magic white ball was flying to and fro, as fast as thinking, and Chicago was at the bat. A very neat and active lot the Chicagos looked to be, trained to the minute, and dressed in well-fitting dark blue uniforms with white stockings up to the knee. The Red Sox wore red socks, but their uniforms were white, or had formerly been so, before the grime and heat of the struggles of the latter weeks had taken off their bloom. But they, too, were trained and tough, and some of them were known to be terrible; and they were having winning streaks, and enjoying the prestige of success, and the support of a home audience.

One Little, Trivial and Harmless Run.

Not that this particular home audience was blind to merits displayed by the opposing team; Boston likes good ball, by whomsoever dispensed, and they failed not to discern and applaud the many excellent plays executed by our valiant visitors. But one can have too much of even as good a thing as clever work by an adversary; and the work of this kind by the White Sox palled upon us a trifle before the ninth inning arrived. We became merely

Continued on Page 8, Column 6.

RED SOX WON GAME DOZEN TIMES--BUT

White Sox Won It Once, but It Was One Run That Did It—and It Stayed Done.

HARVARD PAIR GETS LONGWOOD DOUBLES HONOR

Williams and Washburn Winners in Eastern Event Over Wright-Johnson.

R. Norris Williams, 2nd., the national singles tennis champion, playing with his college mate W. M. Washburn of the Harvard tennis team, won the Eastern doubles tennis championship yesterday afternoon at Longwood.

A good sized gallery saw the match and the champions, Messrs. J. C. Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, Jr., of Boston, Mass., Association were the runners-up. While they captured the first set, it was obvious after their more skilled opponents had taken the second set, which went to seize, that the contest was going to go to the Harvard racquet wielders.

Two more sets ended the contest,

with the noticeable feature of the match, the supremacy of hard hitting and forehand driving as against chop strokes and lobs. Wright is a master of the chop stroke and it is a hard form of play to cope with. It took the champion set to size the situation and after that the games went along very quickly, with Wright and Johnson securing but two games in the third set and only one in the last.

MILES A WINNER.

There were two singles contests played in the afternoon also, and R. W. Niles and Craig Biddle were the winners. These two players have now reached semi-finalist berths. C. J. Griffin and R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. F. Johnson and W. M. Washburn will play their contests in the fourth round the first of next week.

The mixed doubles tourney heralded for next week has been called off. Lack of entries has made this move advisable, and the interest will centre in the remaining matches to be played in the Longwood Bowl singles, and the challenge match between the winner of the all comers and Maurice McLaughlin, the present title holder.

Considerable significance was attached to the play of Williams and Washburn, as they are a new doubles in point of years, their youth points to a strengthening team in the course of the next few years. Their win over Fell and Hackett, two veterans showed them at their best.

PLAY IN SINGLES.

In the singles the results were joined on the scoreboard just as the critics would have them, with Niles the winner over Clothier beaver in this first named match. Leroy very unfortunately twisted his ankle and the tennis enthused maiden was so literally limned about the court after his mishap.

Beaver's victory in five sets over Clothier has raised his stock considerably when the many-time Davis Cup team winner faced the Philadelphia [illegible]

LONG ISLAND DOUBLES.

Final round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated J. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

MATCHES FOR MONDAY

Court—R. N. Williams 2d, vs. C. J. Griffin, Los Angeles W. M. Johnson vs. W. M. Washburn.

WILLIAMS-WASHBURN CAPTURE TENNIS TITLE

R. Norris Williams, 2d, national singles champion, at top, and W. M. Washburn of Philadelphia, one of the teams in the finals of the Eastern doubles title play at the Longwood courts.

Pittsfeds Down Tip Tops by 4-2

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—The Pittsburgh Federals beat Brooklyn here today, 4 to 2. The score:

BROOKLYN.					PITTSBURGH.				
	ab.	r.	h.	p. o.		ab.	r.	h.	p. o.
Lennox, 1 f.	4	0	2	2	Wilson, l. f.	4	0	2	1
Hoblitzell, 1 b.	4	0	0	7	Hyatt, 1 b.	4	0	1	11
Mowrey, r. f.	4	0	2	1	Wyatt, r. f.	3	1	1	1
Hickman, c. f.	4	0	2	3	Allen, c. f.	3	1	1	2
Wheat, l. f.	4	0	1	1	Hinchman, 2 b.	4	0	1	2
Myers, 3 b.	4	0	0	1	Mowrey, 3 b.	4	0	0	1
Konetchy, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	Kelly, s. s.	4	0	1	2
Fisher, s. s.	4	0	1	2	Berry, c.	4	0	1	5
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	5	Cullop, p.	3	0	0	0
Totals	35	0	9	24	Totals	33	2	8	27

Batted for Cullop in 9th.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Error—Hoblitzell. Three base hits—Mowrey, Konetchy. Two base hits—Lennox, Brooklyn; Hyatt, Pittsburgh. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Berry, Cullop, Wheat. Left on bases—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4. Bases on balls—Off Cullop 1, off Fisher 1. Struck out—By Fisher 1, by Cullop 1. Double play—Fisher to Konetchy. Umpires—Finneran and Nallin. Time—1h. 55m.

Large Entry of Beverly Racers Seen off Marion

MARION, July 31.—A light breeze prevented the boats that took part in the regatta sailed by the Beverly Yacht Club this afternoon from making good time. There was a large entry of racing craft.

21-FOOTERS

Dexter, A. J. Wilkinson			
Rose, W. Mason, Harvard			
Turia, R. A. Lewis			

30-FOOTERS

Thesis, R. H. [illegible]			
Pegasite, F. S. [illegible]			
Tweedledee, W. [illegible]			

CRANE 45-FOOTERS

Nahma, W. F. Phillips			
Clarion, Senga Teele			
Falcon, Francis Austin			

MARBLEHEAD ONE-DESIGNERS—Class A.

Martha, Arthur Rotch			
Pheasant, Miss Mary Wilson			
Nutmeg, George Lee			

CLASS B

Anathema, Miss Wendell			
Tern, S. Dabney			
Maria, Mrs. Charles Wh.			

BUZZARDS BAY 25-FOOTERS—Class A.

Dreamaway, A. L. Swan			
Ed, Gardner Brooks			

SECOND HANDICAP

Breeze, H. Atwood			
Pirate, A. Clark			
Owaissa, C. B. Hooper			

Annisquam Yachts Needed More Wind

ANNISQUAM, July 31.—Today's race of the Annisquam Yacht Club almost proved to be a fizzle, for nearly all of the boats in the [illegible] classes withdrew on account of a heavy head tide and a scarcity of wind.

HANDICAP CLASS

Crayling, Harry Duane		
Tekoa, W. H. Fay		

CLASS I BOATS

Tahanee, Jr. Miss Wendell		
Wanda, H. H. Wendell		

OPEN DINGHY CATBOATS

Tern, Carl Hart		
Pass, Bruce Wood		
Tadpole, Gertrude Wood		
Penguin, A. Lee Perry		
Omen, Sam Wood, Summer Address		

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Sam M'Vey Will Meet Ferguson at Atlas Club

Sam McVey, the famous negro heavyweight, has been signed to clash with Sandy Ferguson in a twelve-round bout, which will be staged at the Atlas A. A., on Aug 10. Jim Coffey, the New York heavyweight, was originally booked to battle with Ferguson, but he quit out of the match after being informed of the fine condition of the Chelsea glove wielder. He also feared, it is said, that Ferguson would give him the same rough treatment which he handed to Jess Willard in an exhibition contest at Framingham the other week.

McVey has made quite a hit in Boston this year. He boxed a slashing twelve-round draw with Joe Lynnette, and then defeated Sam Langford in one of the best heavyweight matches which has ever been held in Boston.

Cornell Race Reported Off Harvard List

The Cornell-Harvard rowing race for 1916 has been dropped from the Crimson athletic schedule, it was unofficially announced yesterday at Harvard, and it was likewise hinted that the track teams of the respective colleges would not meet again after the present contract expires.

The reason given is that the trips to Ithaca have been hard on the team members. With last spring's rowing victory to her credit, Harvard was enabled to withdraw gracefully. It is thought Princeton will succeed Harvard on Cornell's schedule.

MANY YACHTS IN BIG TROPHY RACE

Sixty boats started in the annual regatta given under the auspices of the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club off the clubhouse at the foot of K street, City Point, yesterday afternoon. The event was marred by poor weather conditions, a fluky easterly wind prevailing during the sailing time.

The race for a silver plate offered by Governor Walsh was a feature of the event in which classes eight to were A, B, C, I and K. The winning boat must start in ninety per cent of the remaining regattas under the auspices of the Y. R. U. of M., standing to be figured on percentage.

The races were close and interesting and were witnessed by many visiting yachtsmen and it Lay was covered with all sorts of sailing craft.

CLASS A

Arc, C. F. Dow		1.34.27
Ariel, Frank H. Peard & Son		1.36.05
Cygnet, A. B. Hollingsworth		2.04.00
Lucia, W. L. Jefferson		2.06.50
Vanda, H. Barbe		2.08.10

Norma protested the Kanee on the first round.

CLASS E—SINGLES.

Harpoon, W. D. Lane		1.00.33
Tartan, F. H. Davis		1.10.11
Sally VI., Caleb Monroe, Jr.		1.16.15
Mary Day, Ray Hall		1.21.13
Ruth, D. J. Jones		1.23.30
Trim, F. E. M. South		1.43.34

CLASS H

Wanda, R. J. Murphy		1.26.05
Mary Ann, M. Lanhan		1.32.50
Carol, Frank Fraser		1.35.00
Wanda III., McLean & Sullivan		1.36.45
Mary Ann, Montgomery & McLean		1.39.30
Mary, Frank Fraser		1.40.00
Florence, R. Rothwell		1.45.35

CLASS I

Lucia, A. B. Whittemore		2.14.35
Lucia, L. M. Wade		2.15.00
Lucia, H. A. Wade		2.15.30
Lucia, H. A. Wade		2.16.00
Dot, Earl Cook		2.26.00

CLASS K

Wanderer, James Myrat		withdrew
Wanderer, A. N. Bigelow		

CLASS K

Lucia, Schubert & Pope		2.14.20
Lucia, H. A. Wade		2.14.30
Lucia, H. A. Wade		2.14.40
Lucia, Frank Dodgen		2.15.00
Lucia, Earl Cook		2.15.30
Wanderer		withdrew
Wanderer		

CLASS B

Phantom, J. W. Callahan		1.56.00
Phantom, Jr., Callahan		1.56.30
Phantom, Callahan		1.57.00
Phantom, Callahan		1.57.30
Phantom, Callahan		1.58.00
Phantom, Callahan		1.58.30
Phantom, Callahan		1.59.00
Phantom, Callahan		1.59.30
Phantom, Callahan		2.00.00
Phantom, Callahan		2.00.30
Phantom, Callahan		2.01.00
Phantom, Callahan		2.01.30
Phantom, Callahan		2.02.00
Phantom, Callahan		2.02.30
Phantom, Callahan	

BRAVES BEATEN IN HARD GAME WITH REDS, 5-3

Dick Rudolph Hit Freely by Herzog's Team—Champions Make Late Rally.

CINCINNATI, July 31—The Reds took the last game of the series from Stallings' Braves today on a blistering hot field, 5 to 3, walloping Rudolph to the four corners of the lot. Dale, for the Reds, gave nine hits, but in only one inning—the eighth—were the Braves able to bunch their smites with telling effect.

All the Red hits were made off Rudolph, who was jerked after the seventh in favor of Davis in the half inning that he served. Davis held the slugging Rhinelanders hitless.

Herzog's doormats had plenty to do in the heat of the afternoon, and performed nobly in spots. Red Killefer's sprint after Magee's screaming fly in the sixth being the feature of the fielding. Killefer came to bat immediately afterward and singled.

EVENS STARTS IT.

Boston, a corpulent inning was the eighth. It opened disheartenincly enough. Tyler, batting for Rudolph, poped to Wagner and Moran circled to Williams.

Evers started something by smacking a single into left, retiring to 1st. Fitzpatrick ran. Connolly followed with one to right. Griffith's throw bounced off third base and Fitz raced home, while Connolly took third. Connolly scored on Magee's single to right.

The beat Schmidt could offer was a grounder to Herzog, which disposed of Magee at second.

It was, on the whole, an afternoon in which the white sphere suffered intensely. Only two Bostonese struck out.

Dale's "round house" curve was in excellent working order. Evers and Connolly were the only ones who had marked success, each getting two hits.

Killefer set the pace for the Reds at bat, garnering a double, single and triple in four trips. Weak hitting Fritz Mollwitz likewise got three out of four trials, one a drive that romped to the right field pavilion for three sacks.

The Reds bombarded Rudolph feverishly in the second. Killefer doubled to right, went to third on Griffith's grounder to Maranville and scored when Clarke two-based to center.

Wolf was aviated to Magee, Mollwitz lifted one over second, Clarke scoring. Evers blocked Dale's smoking grounder for the third out.

Wagner's error at second gave the first Boston tally in the fourth. Evers singled, but expired on Connolly's force to Wagner. Magee walked and then Schmidt's grounder selected the wide open space between Wagner's hoofs, allowing Connolly to gallop from second and sending Magee to third.

REDS' SECOND BRACE.

Groh blocked Sherry's attempt to score on Smith's grounder by a perfect shot to the plate. Maranville forced Smith on his grounder to Wagner.

Two singles, a sacrifice fly and a triple by Mollwitz netted the Reds their second brace in the sixth inning.

In the following round they again fell heavily upon Rudolph. Groh, first up, doubled to deep left. Herzog sent a pop to Evers and Maranville threw out Wagner.

A wild throw to second by Gowdy sent Groh to third, to score on Mollwitz's triple to right. Griffith's fly to Moran pulled the curtain.

Davis, succeeding Rudolph in the last of eighth, added another to enlarge the run column by passing Clarke, the first Red up. Clarke perished quickly, however, when Smith grabbed Williams's hot grounder and completed a play with Maranville.

Hank Gowdy further raised Red hopes by hurling wildly to Schmidt, letting Williams take second. Thitherto up, Davis retired Rudolph on a gentle lift to Maranville and got Dale on an easy grounder to second.

Cardinals Split with the Phillies

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The Cardinals split today in a double-header with the Phillies, taking the first one 2 to 1, but losing the second 8 to 0

First Game.

PHILADELPHIA	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	3	3	0
Niehoff, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Byrne, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	0
Becker, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Paskert, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Saier, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Whitted, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Killefer, c	3	0	1	4	1	0
Alexander, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	2	5	27	8	0

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Roth, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Long, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Hornsby, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Schulte, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Miller, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Snyder, c	3	0	0	6	0	0
Doak, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	3	27	9	0

Batted for Alexander in 8th. Ran for Roth in 8th.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Errors—Killefer, Doak. Two-base hits—Miller, Whitted. Home run—Becker. Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3. Bases on balls—Off Alexander 2, off Doak 1. Struck out—By Alexander 4, by Doak 2. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Williams). Umpires—Quigley and Klem. Time—1h 30m.

Second Game.

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Bescher, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Long, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Hornsby, ss	4	0	1	0	3	0
Pratt, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	0
Roth, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schulte, cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Miller, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Snyder, c	4	0	0	6	0	0
Sherry, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	0	6	26	10	0

PHILADELPHIA	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	3	3	0
Niehoff, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Becker, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Paskert, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Saier, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Killefer, c	4	0	1	6	1	0
Alexander, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	0	5	27	11	0

Batted for Sherry in 9th.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8

Errors—Long, Pratt, Niehoff, Byrne. Two-base hits—Bancroft, Long 2. Sacrifice flies—Hornsby, Killefer. Double plays—Roth, Whitted, Paskert; Bancroft, Niehoff and Whitted. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 7. Bases on balls—Off Alexander 1, off Sherry 4. Struck out—By Alexander 2, by Sherry 1. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Miller). Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Quigley and Klem. Time—1h. 45m.

BRAVES

BRAVES.

	ab	r	h	tb	po	a	e
Moran, r f	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Connolly, l f	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Magee, c f	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Griffith, r f	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maranville, s s	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Wolf, l f	3	0	1	3	0	0	0
Clarke, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	2	0
Rudolph, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Tyler, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	5	10	25	9	0

CINCINNATI	ab	r	h	tb	po	a	e
Groh, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	2	0
Herzog, s s	4	0	0	0	1	7	0
Wagner, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Miller, r f	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Roush, c f	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b	3	0	1	1	9	0	0
Killefer, c	3	1	1	2	5	0	0
Dale, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	30	3	5	6	24	14	0

Batted for Rudolph in 8th. Ran for Evers in 8th. Batted for Davis in 9th.

Braves	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3

Two-base hits—Killefer, Dale, Groh. Three-base hits—Maranville, Killefer. Home run—Dale. Double play—Rudolph, Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Braves 6, Cincinnati 4. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph 1, off Davis 1, off Dale 1. Struck out—By Rudolph 2, Davis 2, Dale 2. Sacrifice flies—Miller, Double play—Rudolph to Maranville to Schmidt. Umpires—Byron and Klem. Attendance 2,000.

RUNS SCORED

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

July 25 to July 31, inclusive.

TEAMS	Games Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.	Runs Scored	Runs Allowed
New York	6	4	2	.667	30	17
Cleveland	6	4	2	.667	27	20
Chicago	6	3	3	.500	23	23
Detroit	6	3	3	.500	21	22
Boston	6	3	3	.500	20	21
St. Louis	6	1	5	.167	15	28
Washington	6	1	5	.167	14	25
Philadelphia	6	1	5	.167	13	27

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

TEAMS	Games Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.	Runs Scored	Runs Allowed
Boston	6	4	2	.667	31	17
Brooklyn	6	4	2	.667	27	20
Chicago	6	3	3	.500	23	23
Cincinnati	6	3	3	.500	21	22
New York	6	3	3	.500	20	21
Philadelphia	6	2	4	.333	17	25
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	.333	16	28
St. Louis	6	1	5	.167	15	28

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

TEAMS	Games Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.	Runs Scored	Runs Allowed
Baltimore	6	4	2	.667	31	17
Buffalo	6	4	2	.667	27	20
Kansas City	6	3	3	.500	23	23
Chicago	6	3	3	.500	21	22
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	.333	20	21
St. Louis	6	1	5	.167	15	28

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

TEAMS	Games Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.	Runs Scored	Runs Allowed
Fitchburg	6	4	2	.667	31	17
Lawrence	6	4	2	.667	27	20
Lynn	6	3	3	.500	23	23
Worcester	6	3	3	.500	21	22
Manchester	6	2	4	.333	20	21
Portland	6	2	4	.333	16	28
Lowell	6	1	5	.167	15	28

*Rain postponed or no game

HOW CLUBS STAND

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
BOSTON	53	42	.558	New York	51	43	.543
Chicago	58	35	.624	St. Louis	38	55	.409
Detroit	52	41	.559	Cleveland	52	42	.553
Washington	47	46	.505	Philadelphia	32	62	.340

*No games scheduled for today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	39	.610	Chicago	49	51	.490
Brooklyn	49	43	.533	New York	48	45	.516
Pittsburgh	49	43	.533	Cincinnati	47	47	.500
BOSTON	47	46	.505	St. Louis	34	62	.354

GAMES TODAY.

New York at St. Louis. Brooklyn at Cincinnati. Philadelphia at Chicago

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Lawrence	61	36	.629	Lewiston	52	47	.525
Portland	58	38	.577	Manchester	50	47	.515
Worcester	54	41	.568	Lowell	46	51	.474
Lynn	51	47	.520	Fitchburg	34	63	.387

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	61	40	.604	Newark	46	51	.474
Kansas City	57	43	.570	Brooklyn	44	54	.449
Pittsburgh	51	47	.520	Buffalo	43	54	.443
St. Louis	49	51	.541	Baltimore	18	84	.176

GAMES TODAY.

Baltimore at Kansas City. Newark at Chicago. Buffalo at St. Louis. Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	55	32	.632	Rochester	39	48	.448
Buffalo	52	36	.591	Toronto	37	50	.425
Hartford	44	39	.530	Richmond	33	56	.371
Montreal	40	39	.506	Jersey City	30	58	.341

GAMES TODAY.

Jersey City at Montreal.

COLONIAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Hartford	70	50	.583	New Haven	59	61	.492
Springfield	61	58	.513	Bedford	55	59	.482
Providence	60	58	.508	Worcester	50	70	.417

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 1, New York 3.
Detroit, 1, Boston 4.
Cleveland 0, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 5, Washington 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn 0, Pittsburgh 5 (first game).
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 8 (second game).
Boston 2, Cincinnati 6.
New York 3, Chicago 7 (first game).
New York 9, Chicago 2 (second game).
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 2 (first game).
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 0 (second game).

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 4.
Newark, 5; Chicago, 7 (first game).
Newark, 0; Chicago, 2 (second game).
Buffalo, 0; St. Louis, 1 (first game).
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 0 (second game).
Baltimore, 1; Kansas City, 3 (first game).
Baltimore 0; Kansas City, 2 (second game).
Harrisburg, 1; Toronto, 1 (second game called on account of darkness).
Jersey City, 0; Montreal, 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Cleveland—First game: St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1. Second game, St. Paul, 1; Cleveland, 2.
At Columbus—Milwaukee, 0; Columbus, 4.
At Indianapolis — Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 7.
At Louisville—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 11.

DUXBURY WINS AGAIN.

Duxbury won its second game against Kingston today by heavy hitting, 44 to 9.

PIRATES TAKE DOUBLEHEADER OFF BROOKLYN

Pittsburgh Finds Opponents Easy and Wields Heavy Bats With Good Result.

PITTSBURGH, July 31—Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn twice today, in the first game by a score of 5 to 0 and the second 8 to 4. Mamaux was invincible in the first game while the Pirates bunched five hits for five runs off Appleton in the ninth. In the second game both sides changed pitchers twice. Pittsburgh scoring the winning run in the tenth on Collins' double and Hinchman's single.

First Game.

BROOKLYN	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Myers, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Olson, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Johnston, 2b	4	0	2	2	3	0
Miller, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	2	1	0
Appleton, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	0	5	21	10	0

PITTSBURGH	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Carey, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Viox, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hinchman, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Kelly, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Schang, c	4	0	1	6	0	0
Mamaux, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	2	5	24	11	0

Batted for Appleton in 9th.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Two-base hits—Carey, Viox. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Mamaux. Left on bases—Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 5. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux 1, off Appleton 1. Struck out—By Mamaux 1, by Appleton 1. Umpires—Rigler and Park. Time—1h. 20m.

Second Game.

BROOKLYN	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Myers, rf	5	2	1	2	0	0
Olson, ss	5	2	1	4	4	0
Daubert, 1b	5	0	1	11	0	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Johnston, 2b	5	0	0	3	3	0
Miller, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Cutshaw, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	4	5	32	11	0

Batted for McCarty in 8th.
Batted for Dell in 9th.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Batted for Cooper in 9th.

PITTSBURGH	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Carey, cf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Viox, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Hinchman, lf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	5	0	1	9	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	5	0	0	1	3	0
Kelly, 2b	5	0	0	3	3	0
Wagner, ss	5	0	0	1	3	0
Schang, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Cooper, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	43	4	5	27	12	0

Batted for Mamaux in 9th.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Carey, Viox, Daubert. Three-base hits—Hinchman, Cutshaw. Home run—Myers. Double play—Viox to Wagner. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer 1, Cooper 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer 1, by Cooper 1. Umpires—Rigler and Park. Time—2h. 40m.

Cubs and Giants Split Double Header

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31—Cubs and Giants broke even in their double-header here today. The Cubs drove the great Matty from the box in the first, hit Ritter hard and won, 7 to 3. Williams and McLarry drove out homers. Cheney was driven from the mound in the second. Pierce and Zabel were hit hard, and the Giants won, 9 to 2.

McGraw sent Merkle to the outfield that Brainerd, a recruit, might have an opportunity of playing first base. The scores

First Game.

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Holke, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	4	0	0
Matty, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	0	3	24	9	0

CHICAGO	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Saier, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, lf	3	1	1	1	2	0
Zeider, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Williams, cf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Kaese, 2b	4	1	2	1	3	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	4	1	0
Ritter, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Vaughn, ss	3	2	2	1	3	0
Totals	34	7	9	12	14	0

Batted for Ritter in 9th inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	7

Errors—Fletcher, Ritter, Merkle, Archer. Stolen bases—Burns, Williams, McLarry. Sacrifice hits—Ritter, Merkle 2, Doyle, Archer. Two-base hits—Williams, Zeider. Three-base hits—Burns, Vaughn. Home runs—Williams, McLarry. Sacrifice hits—Matty, Ritter, Doyle, Archer. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Ritter, Kaese and Saier. Left on bases—New York 7, Chicago 9. Bases on balls—Off Matty 1, by Ritter 2, by Vaughn 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ritter (Zimmerman). Passed ball—Archer. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time—1h 40m.

Second Game.

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Burns, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Robertson, r f	4	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	3	3	0
Fletcher, ss	3	1	2	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Holke, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Pierce, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	3	10	27	10	0

CHICAGO	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Saier, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Zeider, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Williams, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Kaese, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Archer, c	4	0	1	5	0	0
Zabel, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Vaughn, ss	3	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	34	2	4	27	10	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, Merkle, Archer. Stolen bases—Robertson 2, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Pierce, Zeider. Two-base hits—Robertson, Williams. Left on bases—New York 8, Chicago 5. Bases on balls—Off Pierce 1, Zabel 2. Hit by pitcher—By Pierce (Saier). Passed ball—Archer. Wild pitch—Pierce. Double play—Doyle to Fletcher to Merkle. Umpires—Klem and Rigler. Time—1h 52m.

game, called by agreement in 7th).

Brockton, 5; Springfield, 1 (first game).

Brockton, 4; Springfield, 5 (second game, called by agreement in 8th).

Pawtucket, 11 New Haven, 4 (first game).

Pawtucket, 8; New Haven, 0 (second game, called by agreement in 7th).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 3; Rochester, 1 (first game).

Providence, 3; Rochester, 4 (second game).

Richmond, 4; Buffalo, 8 (first game).

Richmond, 2; Buffalo, 9 (second game).

Harrisburg, 2; Toronto, 8 (first game).

Harrisburg, 11; Toronto, 1 (second game called on account of darkness).

Jersey City, 9; Montreal, 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Cleveland—First game: St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1. Second game, St. Paul, 1; Cleveland, 2.

At Columbus—Milwaukee, 0; Columbus, 4.

At Indianapolis — Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 7.

At Louisville—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 11.

RED SOX COME BACK AND BEAT TIGERS FOSTER PITCHES LEADERS TO 4-1 WIN

Donnie Bush is photographed in upper part of layout "trapped" between third base and home. He was later put out. Below, on left, is picture of Forest Cady, whose double scored two runs in the fourth inning. The other photograph is that of "Little" George Foster, who tied a knot in the Tigers' tail.

The Red Sox produced the "big inning" against the Tigers yesterday afternoon and sent the visitors back where they belong. The score was 4 to 1 and the result was due, not only to the heavy punch administered by our boys in the fourth round, but to superlative pitching by "Little" George Foster, the Oklahoma apple grower.

George pitched baseball apples that the Tigers couldn't touch, their only run coming on a bunt by Cobb, on which the speedy man took third when Cady threw the ball out into right field, and scored on Crawford's single to left.

George let the striped animals from Detroit down with four hits, only two of which were clean, the other two being bunts. In addition to a great pitching he fielded his position like a wizard, although he slipped up on one play, making a wild throw to first.

POOR DAY FOR TIRES.

In four of the innings the Tigers went out in order and when they did get on they only succeeded once in driving a runner home. Cobb's contributions consisted of a grounder to Gainer in the first inning, a successful bunt in the fourth and an easy fly to Speaker in the eighth. He reached first in the sixth inning by being ticked on the shirt by a pitched ball. The heavy-hitting Crawford got in on single, but was retired on infield grounders on his other three times at bat.

The Red Sox were charged with four errors. Two of these were wild throws by Foster and Cady of bunted balls. The third was Gainer's muff of Foster's throw, and the last was Gardner's failure to stop Bush's hard grounder in the sixth.

The Red Sox got to Covelesckie in the fourth inning, singles by Barry, Speaker and Gainer in succession, Bush's boot of Lewis' grounder, Gardner's single, Scott's force-out and Cady's double to right centre yielding four runs.

The big left-hander worked two more innings, in which he was lucky to get by, and then made way for a pinch hitter. Steen, the Tigers' rescue man, pitched the last two frames.

Vitt caught two very hard liners at third base, which undoubtedly cut off Boston runs, but there were no other fielding features from a Detroit standpoint worthy of note.

30,884 "FANS" AT GAME.

One of the largest crowds of the season, 30,884 being the official count, saw the afternoon's sport. The diamond was a trifle slow on account of the morning shower, and very little base stealing was attempted.

The game closed with a brilliant catch by Duffy Lewis, who took a low line drive from Young's bat close to the ground, rolling over after the catch. Cobb only had one fielding chance, an easy fly from Foster's bat. The Tigers are here for games on Monday and Tuesday.

Vitt began the game with a hot shot to Gainer and Foster covered the bag for a nice play. Bush singled to left. Cobb grounded to Gainer and Barry forced out Crawford. Harper went out pitcher to first, Barry filed to Crawford and Speaker was retired, Young to Burns.

In the second Veach filed to Speaker and Burns went out, Gainer to Foster. Young bunted and beat Foster's throw. Stanage was wild, the runner taking second. Stanage filed to Young. For Boston Gainer singled to centre, but Lewis and Gardner died on infield grounders and Scott fouled to Vitt.

Covelesckie popped to Gardner, Vitt filed to Hooper and Foster tossed out Bush in the third. For the Sox, Cady and Foster fanned and Hooper was out on a bunt to Covelesckie.

In the fifth Foster stopped Young's sharp rap, but Gainer muffed his throw. Stanage grounded out, Covelesckie fanned and Vitt retired. Scott to Gainer. In the last half Young threw out Hooper, Harry walked and Speaker lined to Vitt, who doubled Barry at first.

GAINER RUN DOWN.

Gardner missed Bush's hot one in the sixth and Cobb was ticked by a pitched ball. Foster made a nice play of Crawford's hot shot, the runners advancing. Veach hit to Gardner and Bush was run down. Speaker made a nice running catch of Burns' drive.

For Boston Gainer doubled to left. Lewis hit to the box and Gainer was run down. Gardner hit to the box and Lewis was run down. Scott lined to Vitt.

Foster made two nice plays when he threw out Young and Stanage in the seventh. McKee, batting for Covelesckie, ticked and Vitt was called out on strikes.

Steen went to the box in the last half and Cady singled off the first ball pitched. Foster filed to Cobb, Hooper sacrificed and Bush threw out Barry.

In the eighth Bush filed to Hooper, Cobb filed to Speaker and Barry threw out Crawford. In Boston's half Steen tossed a slow ball to Speaker who pasted it to left for a single.

CATCH BY LEWIS.

Gainer sacrificed. Speaker took third on Lewis' out but was out, mistake to Vitt, when he ran too far toward the plate on a ball pitched to Gardner.

Veach popped to Gainer in the ninth. Burns filed to Hooper, and Lewis made a nice catch of Young's low liner.

RED SOX

TIGERS.

	ab	r	lb	tb	po	a	e
Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Bush, ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Cobb, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Crawford, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Harper, cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Young, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Covelesckie, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Steen, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	0	3	3	21	10	0

RED SOX.

	ab	r	lb	tb	po	a	e
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Speaker, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Gainer, 1b	3	1	1	1	9	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0

WISE ASKS FOR NEW SWIMMING TITLE TUSSLE

Three-Mile Distance Is Too Short for Real Stars, Says Famous Expert.

By GUS WISE.

President L Street Swimming Club.

With long-distance swimming now booming throughout the country, it is time for the New England A. A. A. to take action and encourage the sport. I believe that the local athletic body should conduct a twelve-mile championship race each year to decide who is the best of the long-distance swimmers.

I recently received a letter from a Lowell man who stated that there was considerable dispute in his home town in regard to who was the best long-distance swimmer there. He is willing to put up a cup to decide the controversy, but does not know what the real championship distance is. He has appealed to me.

I will try and answer his question as best I can. The A. A. U. championship distance is three miles. This distance is considered short by all of our star long-distance swimmers.

CALLED DURBOROW CHAMPION.

Durborow, a Philadelphia bank clerk, covered the 3 miles in the Delaware River from Chester to Philadelphia, several times. He was called the champion long-distance swimmer, but even at that time there were probably a number of men who could have defeated him in a three-mile contest.

Durborow later tried the Boston Light swim. He failed in his attempts to negotiate the long journey. He did not impress other long-distance stars as being a real champion.

A controversy then started between the New York, Philadelphia and Boston swimmers as to which of them was the best. Mr. Brennan, president of the American Life Saving Society, took a hand in the discussion and hailed Durborow as the real title holder. J. B. Handly of the New York Athletic Club also took part in the debate, while I upheld the worth of the Boston swimmers. We all finally got together and I induced the New York Tribune to hold a special championship race.

The race was staged on July 19, 1914. The course was from the Battery to Sandy Hook, a distance of twenty-two miles.

George Meehan of the Brooklyn Swimming Club was the favorite to engage him the champion, as the race was open to all amateurs and sanctioned by the A. A. U. Sam Richards gave Meehan a hard tussle for the high honors, but was beaten out by the Brooklyn favorite.

In the recent Boston Light swim held under the auspices of the Boston Swimming Club and sanctioned by A. A. U. George Meehan competed, but he was beaten by Hilton, Hilton represents the L Street Swimming Club and is a fine performer.

HILTON NEW TITLE HOLDER.

Hilton is only a lad of eighteen years of age, but has shown remarkable prowess in all of his big water races. Hilton's victory the other day makes him the champion.

Here is the "dope" showing how Hilton won the title Durborow was hailed as the champion. He was then beaten by Sam Richards and George Meehan, the latter winning the race. Hilton then disposed of Meehan, which gives him a clear claim to the championship.

Caribbean Cricket Team Wins Match

The Caribbean Cricket team defeated Brockton at Franklin Field yesterday, 10 to 21. Keene, with 15 not out for 11 hits, featured.

BROCKTON

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAVEL OVER THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY SHOWS INCREASE

Great Road Is Being Pretty Generally Used by Transcontinental Tourists Headed Both East and West.

Henry B. Joy, president of the Lincoln Highway Association, founder of the famous "continuous connecting improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific," wanted to see for himself just what progress had been made on the transcontinental trail in its two years of existence and, being a real executive instead of a figurehead, Henry B. Joy took his Twin Six and accompanied by A. F. Bement, assistant secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, he drove over the highway from Detroit to San Francisco, arriving there twenty-three days later with a complete knowledge of the condition of the great ocean-to-ocean thoroughfare from Chicago west.

The drive over the Lincoln Highway is yet somewhat of a sporting proposition, but it is a drive which every motorist should experience—"it is an education," says Henry B. Joy.

Perhaps President Joy spoke feelingly because of his experience on this trip which was made exciting because of the most unusual weather conditions which he encountered.

At points in Western Nebraska, for instance, where almost no rainfall had been experienced in the course of years, it had been raining steadily for eleven or twelve days, in late May and June when he passed through. Crops were ruined, fields were under water, the roads in many cases also were under water; bridges had been washed out and rivers were flowing over the roads.

These conditions made the drive from Chicago to Cheyenne a constant fight with the mud. To add to its strenuosity, it is estimated that at least 1,000 miles of the trip through the mud of the central Western States was made on low gear. But the car went through without mechanical mishap of any sort.

TRIP OVER HIGHWAY NO HARDSHIP.

Now with Summer here and settled weather, the trip over the great trail is no hardship. Even the wet weather of early June failed to shake President Joy's faith in the national thoroughfare, for he noted on the road that a half day of sunshine was sufficient to call out hundreds of good road workers. In the course of a day's drive he would encounter gang after gang of men grading and dragging the roads.

"It is not too much to say that after every rain there are at least 10,000 men at work on the Lincoln Highway between the two coasts," observes the association's leader. "The tourist is surprised to encounter gangs dragging and grading the Lincoln Highway far out on the Wyoming plains, miles from the nearest habitation.

"Improvement on the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska and Wyoming in the past two years has been incomparable in its extent. When I drove this route two years ago I remember that what I now call the Lincoln Highway was at that time nothing but a series of mere ruts in the prairie for miles and miles. Now a broad, graded, smooth dirt road exists, where for miles it is possible to maintain a high rate of speed.

ONLY TWO BAD SPOTS.

"There are in reality at the present time only two bad spots on the Lincoln Highway—bad spots as we call them in this country, meaning sections where after a heavy rain the road is impassable and road work is of little or no avail. These bad spots do not total much over twenty miles in length.

"One is at Fish Springs, Utah south of the Great Salt Lake, and extends for about twelve miles.

"The other is at Salt Wells Nev., at what is known locally as the Fallen Pine. This sink is for about eight miles.

"The rest of the Lincoln Highway across Utah and Nevada under ordinary weather conditions is in good shape for tourist travel.

"But to go back to the first part of our trip. I found that as a rule the roads in Indiana and Illinois are hard and fast even when wet, for it took no time a day and a half to drive the two States.

"The amount of personal improvement in progress in Indiana is noticeable, several parties we met encountered men at work at night under the light of arc lamps laying concrete roads. Gravel and stone roads alternate with stretches of natural dirt in Illinois.

"It is in Iowa and Nebraska that the improvement of the past two years is most noticeable. For mile after mile in Iowa the tops of the hills have been cut off and dumped into the valleys, making what is almost a railroad grade.

"To the tourist it would appear that the entire section of the Lincoln Highway in Nebraska is under construction. In dry weather it is possible to drive across this State in two days without difficulty, a distance of some 466 miles. In wet weather the new work makes driving particularly difficult, and five days were required for us to cross the State through constant rain, which had been falling for two weeks.

"In Wyoming we found gangs of men grading and dragging the Lincoln Highway far out on the plains and remote from the smallest settlement.

"The Lincoln Highway across the State of California is in wonderful condition. The drive from Reno through Carson City and around Lake Tahoe is one of the most beautiful in the United States, and even is superior, from a scenic standpoint, to many drives in the Swiss Alps. Much of the Lincoln Highway in California is located for grade.

"The Lincoln Highway enthusiasm noted all along the line was a revelation. Every community was enthusiastic and working toward the improvement of the route, the beautification of their section, the completion of the markings, &c. From Elkhart, Ind., where we hit the Lincoln Highway the first day out, to the Pacific coast, we followed the red, white and blue markers. At times in Nebraska and Iowa every telegraph pole for miles was marked at a uniform height. No one could lose his way on the Lincoln Highway."

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

Since President Joy's trip the transcontinental traffic over the Lincoln Highway has increased remarkably, but even when he went across it was during the beginning of the Lincoln Highway Association's particular pains to note at different points the number of cars passing per month. He found that at many desert points, where accurate record had been kept during one or two or three years, that tourist traffic has increased 100 per cent. The statistics secured at Orr's ranch, Cloverdale, Toole County, Utah, a point where practically every tourist who passes is seen and where most of them stop, show this. In May, 1914, twenty-six cars passed this point and this May there were seventy-two in June last year fifty-two cars passed through, while this June 282 cars were checked, in addition to thirteen motorcycles and three trucks. Reports from Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Ely, Nev., verify these figures. Mr. Joy passed innumerable transcontinental tourists headed both east and west, many of them carrying their entire families, as well as camping outfits, tents, etc.

FORD ANNOUNCES ITS 1916 PRICES

Will Shortly Commence to Mail Checks to Its Customers.

The Ford Motor Company makes an important announcement in a flat reduction in the price of its car, coupled with the statement that while it guarantees against any further reduction within a year, it cannot give assurance that the price may not be advanced at any time. This is in harmony with the aggressive and yet careful policy of the Ford Company, whose desire and earnest efforts are continually directed to annual price reductions consistent with the maintenance of its established high standard of quality and efficiency and after service.

To maintain this policy when the annual output of cars runs into the hundreds of thousands, the most dependable information and reliable facts are absolutely necessary to guide the company in its efforts in controlling the costs in production. It is but natural that a period must be reached when the cost of production will have reached its low est limit. Therefore the question of materials and the conditions governing manufacturing must be well in hand to safeguard the stability of the company's business.

Last year a flat reduction of $60 in price was given and a further increase in output made that, coupled with the purchasers of such cars to the extent of from $40 to $50 on each car. The company sold over 300,000 new cars within the time specified, and beginning August 15, profit sharing checks of $50 each will be mailed to the 300,000 and more buyers of Ford cars during the year ending July 31, 1915.

This profit sharing with retail purchasers was not intended by the company to be understood as having a thing to do with price reduction, but was given as an evidence of good will and appreciation of the assistance such owners would give the company by helping it to sell the Ford cars. This sharing of profits with retail purchasers should be further understood as being a part of the unit profit, and having nothing whatever to do with the accumulated profits of the Ford Company's business; in other words, the company voluntarily shared the profit on the individual car, because the buyer of such car was expected to give assistance in helping the Ford Motor Company achieve an exceedingly large number of sales. It had no right, nor has any buyer of a Ford car any right to a share in the accumulated profits of the company. These accumulated profits are reserved and used by the company for the extension of its business for the further enlargement of the powers in the production of still greater volumes annually and as a reserve against possible future contingencies.

The $50 profit sharing checks will be mailed in August to 300,000 and more buyers of Ford cars during the past year, and is not in the nature of a bonus or prize but simply one of the many evidences of good will.

In the present announcement, the Ford Company makes the following very frank statement: "Our plan to profit sharing has resulted because of Ford cars during 1914-15 has been most successful. We thoroughly believe in it, but realizing the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit sharing until a later date. We are, however, confident of our inability to reduce the costs for several months and, therefore, can offer no profit sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915."

Big Ed Back with Elis.

"Big Ed" Walsh, the noted White Sox pitcher, admitted today that he expected to be placed in complete charge of Yale's baseball squad next Spring. Walsh, formerly trained the Eli pitchers, but Frank Quimby was in charge of the squad.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE WRITES OF TRAGEDY OF THE LOVING CUPS

Continued from First Page.

noisy in the latter stages, and sometimes boo-hooed and hooted in tumultuous resentment against someone or something—for my own part I was not able to find out what. But good humor was never failing, and the final outcome of it all was accepted with quiet resignation, and a general rush for the exits and the trolleys, of which there were ranks and battalions innumerable, but not nearly enough for the ceaseless hordes of home-goers—some twenty thousand of them I should guess, about as many as would be killed in a Summer day's sport in Galicia or the Vosges. But I am getting ahead of my story.

One little, trivial run, sneaking in at an early period of the conflict, before we had learned to take much account of such a thing: this unconsidered achievement on the part of the White Sox passed almost without comment. It was only the first half of the third inning, and there were six and a half trenches still in reserve. But my companion sighed and gnawed his pencil; the influence of the fatal cups was already doing its deadly work. There was Shore, long, loose and lanky, with a terrific delivery; and Cady, a tower of strength in every sense of the phrase, catching like a demon; and Speaker, the incomparable; Hoblitzell, between whom and Shore there was so much snapping to and fro of the ball, by way of intimidating the dancing dervishes of the enemy, that one felt he ought to have been provided with armor like Cady's: were there not heroes enough on our side to make that foolish little One Run look like the thirtieth part of a cent? Well, then!

Whole Jinx Crew in Those Silver Gifts.

But as time went by, and innings were played out, that pygmy run began to increase in magnitude and importance; it swelled up like the genie of the Arabian tale, until it covered earth and obscured heaven. What difference, though the Arabian genie emerged from a bottle, and the One Run came from a pair of loving cups? It was there; it stood glaring from the scoreboard; it could not be wiped out, and in spite of Speaker, Cady and the rest of the heroes we could not produce a twin to it; we could only come so near doing it as to harrow our feelings still more cruelly.

Oh, those marvellous double plays, like forked lightning, that nabbed runners right and left! Oh, that portentous and quite incredible throw-in by Speaker from far centre field to third base—putting out the man, too! Oh, that bare-handed stop of Collins' sizzler by Shore and his killing toss to first! Oh, those liners speeding away to the Boston State House and Nantasket Beach, which were somehow gathered in by the foe! Could not miracles and masterpieces such as these avail against a little insufferable One Run.

They could not, and the reason is too obvious to mention. It was the paralysis of the Fatal Cups; and Mr. Lannin will have to fill high and drink deep from his glittering gift to drown the memory of that impotence.

The Red Sox won the game a dozen times—all but! The White Sox won it once, but it was their One Run that did it, and it stands.

Dregs of Consolation Left for the Faithful.

There was some consolation, of course, in looking over the scoreboard, and noticing what the long-suffering, much-enduring and finally-prevailing Braves were doing in far-away Cincinnati. Their victory was doubly sweet, occurring simultaneously with the present reverse. It was waited to us across wide prairies and flowing rivers, a fragrance to mitigate the death-scent of our own predicament. But it was only a mitigation; as our eyes reverted to the top of the board, there still stood that impertinent, intolerable, invincible One Run on the White Sox's tail, and on ours a row of goose eggs, hatefully prolonged, like the series of portraits of the line of Macduff in Shakespeare's tragedy.

There is nothing more to say about it; but I have observed that it is precisely when there is nothing to say of a game that an in-expert, like myself, finds his best opportunity for prolixity.

LYNN REGATTA A BIG BOOST TO WATERSPORT

Boston Invincible and Farragut Crews Win in Feature Events.

LYNN, July 31—Eight thousand persons witnessed fourteen interesting events on the regatta held in Lynn Harbor today under the auspices of local rowing and yachting clubs.

The success of the regatta means the re-entrance of Lynn as a factor in the local rowing and yachting field.

In the chief interest centered the Boston invincible crew uncrowned a finish which swept them across the line a foot length in front of the Farragut crew of Cambridge.

The only days time, 8m. and 4s. for one mile, is the line, was the fast est of the day.

The powerful eight of the Farragut Club of Lynn could have bettered the record if pressed, but eight minutes of easy boat pushed in their mate for with the Shawmut Rowing Association crew of Boston.

In the junior eight-oared class the West Lynn eight made a strong finish against the pumped crews of the Farragut and the St Alphonsus Association of Boston.

The canoe races were a novelty and proved very picking for the entries of the Waltham Canoe Club, but a few cups went to the Crescent Club of Waltham and the Lawrence Canoe Club.

The summary:

[illegible]

JUDD TAKES OVER LEWIS LINE

Will Also Distribute Allen Cars, with Headquarters in This City.

John L. Judd announces that he has taken over the agency of the Lewis "Six" and Allen cars, and will from August 1 distribute these two lines of cars in New England, with headquarters at 92 Massachusetts avenue, Boston.

Mr. Judd has for several years been widely known in the automobile business throughout New England, and the many friends he has made during the years he has been connected with the selling of automobiles him to start out with a very bright future.

Mr. Judd says "I have had a number of lines offered me, but none that has represented the real value in a "Six" and the Allen "Four" I have had these cars under my observation and have sold them during the past year and they are both really exceptional values. The Lewis "Six" is a large roomy car, fully equipped and up-to-date in every way. Equipment includes "one man" top, cantilever genuine leather upholstery, power tire pump, and in fact everything to make the car complete. The new series Lewis "Six" is selling for $210 less than the 1915 product, yet there has no changes been made in intrinsic value, in other words, the car has not been built to fit a price. The ever increasing production has made it possible to give the public the benefit of the lower prices.

The Allen car is a value that will command the attention of those who desire to purchase a four-cylinder car at a reasonable price. The new design of the body is particularly attractive. A change has been made in the appearance of the radiator, wheelbase 112 inches, four-cylinder motor 3 3/4 in. floating rear axle. Fire [illegible] detachable rims, equipped with Westinghouse starting and lighting system, also with Stewart-Warner vacuum feed system. The Allen car has been on the market for several years, and it has made a remarkable record for a reliable and economical car.

MARSTON FIRST IN GOLF OVER EKWANOK LINKS

Defeats Seeley of Brooklawn by Score of 8 Up and 6 to Go at 36 Holes.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 31—Maxwell R. Marston of Brookline this afternoon captured first prize in the annual golf fixture of the Ekwanok Country Club, defeating C. Taylor Seeley of Brooklawn, 8 up and 6 to go at 36 holes.

Their play was uneven, particularly in the second round, for the heat was intolerable. Starting after luncheon, [illegible] in the first two holes.

The third was apparently Marston's first big hole. Marston lost the fourth by being bunkered and the fifth after his ball jumped the cup on a long putt for a 4.

Marston two missed his putt for a win at the sixth. The lead seventh was halved in 5. Seeley won a prize on his drive at the eighth and took three to escape. After a pitt enabled Marston to halve the ninth, so he turned in 6 up.

On the twelfth Seeley dropped behind a mound while Marston was deeply in the rough. The latter played a wonderful diagonal shot [illegible] yards to the edge of the green, holed his third and end [illegible] while Marston was dead. He [illegible] third.

AFTERNOON CARD.

[illegible]

Marston [illegible] the first [illegible] was [illegible] up from the start. He [illegible] the local mark [illegible] [illegible] national championship [illegible] Young [illegible] Boston.

The morning card

[illegible]

Tatassit Canoe Club Wins Race in Lake Sports

WORCESTER, July 31—The Tatassit Canoe Club won the second leg in the Fleet Captain's Cup offered in the annual water sports conducted on Lake Quinsigamond today in the feature race of the event. The eight events on the [illegible] were witnessed throughout and were witnessed by more than 2,000 persons. The [illegible]

[illegible]

Mixed in [illegible] Miss Edith Parker of Lincoln Club, Miss Edith Parker of Tatassit, and Miss Ruth Parker of Tatassit.

[illegible] Tatassit [illegible] by Wood [illegible] Tatassit [illegible] by Miss Edith Parker [illegible] Miss Ruth Parker [illegible] Tatassit [illegible]

LATEST MODEL OF 'WONDER' CAR

Makes Sensation in the Motor Car World.

The latest of the 1916 models was received by J. W. Bowman the past week, and it attracted no end of attention.

To the ordinary eye the new Maxwell is none handsome and has the appearance equal to that of many higher priced automobiles. From its new shaped rod stop to the back of the rear seat it is a true streamline design. There is more room both in the driving compartment and in the tonneau. three persons can ride in comfort in the rear seat with room to spare. The upholstering is really luxurious and there are many added features that will be content included in the equipment that often are overlooked by many manufacturers.

First among the many of the things that can be truly said of the 1916 Maxwell Wire wheels, resilient springs, well-built motor, even distribution of weight on the wheels make for easy riding on rough roads without the expected jars and bouncing. It has power enough to climb the worst grades encountered on the average road, while it can be driven safely and without effort at a speed as high as fifty miles per hour.

There are a number of mechanical refinements that should increase the efficiency of the car and among these is a new oil system entirely enclosed in a dust housing, which is oil tight. Both clutch and clutch mechanism operate entirely in a bath of lubricating oil, which eliminates the usual grabbing or jerking of the clutch. The entire control mechanism is carried by the power plant instead of on the frame, thus doing away with the danger of binding and disconnecting operating mechanism over uneven roads.

The electric starter and lighting system is of Simms-Huff manufacture. The starter is of the single unit type, combining both generator and motor in one instrument. A noticeable feature of this starter is that it contains only one-half of the wire previously found necessary to successfully operate a starting system.

The new instrument board carries all instruments, set flush and neatly framed. All switches are so placed as to be within easy reach of the driver. High tension magneto ignition, one-man mohair top and demountable rims are all included for the price.

The low price of $655 is only made possible by the enormous production of the Maxwell factories at Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio, and Newcastle, Ind. Improved factory equipment has been installed in all three plants and it has been estimated that 60,000 new Maxwells will be the output for the coming season.

Besides the touring car four other body designs are listed for the same chassis. These include a two-passenger roadster, a three-passenger coupelet, a six-passenger town car and a five-passenger permanent top convertible body, for all season use.

ANNOUNCES NEW EIGHT CYLINDER

No Radical Change in Mechanical Design or Construction.

Following a year of marked success with the Type 51, its first eight-cylinder car, the Cadillac Motor Company announces the second of the eight-cylinder series, to be known as Type 53, without radical change in mechanical design or construction.

Consequently, the second Cadillac Eight is, to all practical intents, a continuation of the first, and the Cadillac company has again achieved the unusual in the motor car industry.

The eight-cylinder car met with instant and continued success. When the model of last year was placed a few weeks ago it was of the new type had been put into the No shortcoming had been developed throughout the year. No reason for marked change in mechanical construction was made manifest by continued everyday use of the car. It was all that had been expected of it, and more.

Changes that have been made affect principally the accessibility of the engine, and the appearance of the car. The engine remains, of course, the 90 degree eight cylinder V-type that the Cadillac made familiar last year. The electric motor-generator, ignition apparatus and carburetor are so mounted with respect to the cylinder blocks as to afford easy accessibility to the valves by removal only of the plates which enclose them.

The body is a new design, with higher side lines, a new cowl, new hood and a higher radiator with rounded corners, all of which alterations add to the distinction of the general appearance. The mounting of the Cadillac coat of arms, in a neat enamel design, on the front of the radiator, is a distinguishing mark on the car.

Splashers are fitted to the front of the radiator and along the inside of the front end of the frame.

New design head and side lamps are used, with a tonneau lamp on the right side. In the back of the front seat, to illuminate the step when the tonneau door is opened. An inspection lamp and a Waltham clock are added to the equipment.

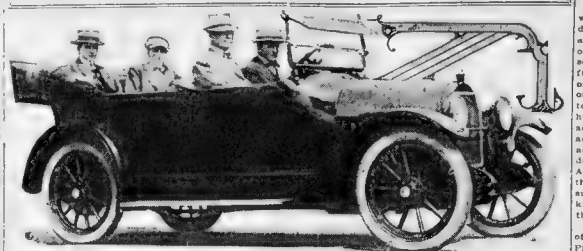
Inside the body, the driver finds the clutch and brake pedals set two inches farther forward, with the dash set forward a corresponding distance, and the signal horn button in the centre of the steering wheel. The auxiliary seats in the tonneau have been improved in design.

The power tire pump is now attached to the transmission case. The ratio of the second speed gear in the transmission is reduced somewhat.

"The new Cadillac is the fruit of experience acquired in the building of 13,000 V-type Eights, and of their service in the hands of 13,000 users," says the Cadillac Company in its statement regarding the new car.

CAR OF DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE

LATEST STEARNS-KNIGHT PRODUCT



J. H. MacAlman and his sales force in the latest Stearns Knight.

Studebakers in Foreign Lands

Harry Kennedy, managing director of the Studebaker Corporation of Australia, Ltd., who has been at the Detroit factories arranging to supply the demand for Studebaker cars in Australia and New Zealand, states that the influence of American customs, sports and other forms of amusements is being felt in that faraway land and is taking a hold even among the most conservative element.

The popularity of motor cars, he says, both for business and pleasure purposes, has been firmly established, the American built cars being favored over those of the mother country for several reasons, two of which are economical operation and sturdiness.

While Australia is developing fast, it still has a great deal to acquire in the matter of improved highways and the rough topography of the most unsettled portions puts hard usage for vehicles traveling these sections.

"Few people realize," Mr. Kennady stated, "that Australia covers a larger area than the United States, leaving Alaska out of consideration, and that the channel intervening between New Zealand, which many think might be bridged, requires four days for crossing.

The business interests of the islands are largely devoted to stock raising, and the nature of travel makes the automobile practically a necessity. Gold mining is also quite an important industry and the magnificent Australian black opal has a demand that makes it costly.

The extent to which the automobile trade is flourishing is indicated by the fact that the islands have three publications devoted to motoring. While the country is well supplied with newspapers, according to Mr. Kennady, merchants have not as yet come to a full realization of the value of advertising in stimulating business.

The large scale method of advertising inaugurated by Studebaker therefore has not only had the effect of giving impetus to sales, in the states, but has had an educational result which the newspapers greatly appreciate.

Argonaut Player in Aviation Corps

TORONTO, July 31.—Everett Smith, the crack Argonaut Rugby player, has joined the aviation corps and is in active training for the front. He was not only a member of last year's championship team, but was also one of the fastest and cleverest players on it.

SALES METHOD HAS CHANGED

Must Now Sell Trucks That Are Best Adapted to Business.

In this age of progress and rapid development, it is a common occurrence for manufacturers to change their entire selling plan in order to meet the new conditions that arise.

According to E. A. Williams, president of the Garford Motor Truck Company of Lima, the present method of selling motor trucks is quite different from what it was a few years ago.

"The time has gone by," said Mr. Williams, "when truck salesmen sailed forth loaded down with statistics and data declaratory to the horse. In the pioneer days of the motor truck industry a salesman based his entire solicitation upon the advantages of the truck over those of the horse. If he succeeded in convincing a merchant that his truck was better than a horse he stood a good chance of closing a sale.

"But today the system of selling trucks is somewhat involved. A salesman not only has to prove the superiority of his truck over that of the horse, but he must convince the prospective purchaser of the fact that the truck he is selling is the best suited for the requirements of his business. In other words, the competition of the horse has become of secondary importance to that of other motor trucks.

"The average business man is convinced of the fact that motor trucks furnish the most economical means of transportation. His greatest problem has been to select a truck that is the most adaptable to the nature of his business. A type that is suitable for one merchant may prove to be a losing proposition to his neighbor. An investigation will generally show the fault to be in the size and style that is used rather than in the actual performance of the truck itself.

"To counteract this difficulty, the Garford Company has included in its production, trucks of sizes ranging from one ton to five capacity, and including styles suited to practically any line of trade.

Says Business Is Most Flourishing

"The automobile business among reliable manufacturers is in a more flourishing condition right now than ever before in the history of the industry," said George M. Dickson, general manager of the National Motor Vehicle Company. "Our own plant is working to capacity with more orders than we have ever had before at any one period since the foundation of the National factory fifteen years ago.

The announcement of the National twelve-cylinder car met with instant response. The orders are not from any one locality, but from all parts of the country.

"This condition is not peculiar to us, but is true of practically all cars of good reputation. This flourishing condition," continued Dickson, "would not be possible if our country was not sound and prosperous. One can concoct theories and jump at conclusions all they please, but the fact remains that this industry is enjoying great activity. Every responsible factory is getting the benefit of this increased business. One might suppose and in fact many did predict it, that when the war in Europe caused uneasiness in this country that the automobile industry would 'be shot full of holes.' To disprove this anyone can verify this statement, namely: that never before was there such a scarcity of cars of reliable make in the history of building cars."

Excellent Mileage Made by Owner

Since the first of the 1916 six-cylinder Buick cars arrived in New England they have been making hundreds of friends and fine reports on their all round satisfactory performances are being received daily by E. K. Noyes, New England Buick distributor. While power, easy riding etc., have all been commented on by owners, the wonderful economy of the new models is the thing that the most often been commented upon.

Just this past week Dr. W. L. Harris of Providence drove his new D-46 six-cylinder car 127 miles on 5½ gallons of gasoline. On this trip three stops were made and about twenty miles of the trip was over very hilly country. In spite of the fact that no attempt at long mileage per gallon was made, in fact was not given a thought, the average for the trip was 23.06 miles per gallon.

A few day later Dr. Harris made an average of the 678 miles of 30.81 miles per gallon.

Great Loss to The Motor World

The death of A. R. Pardington, vice-president and general manager of the Lincoln Highway Association, is keenly felt in motor trade circles throughout America. A prominent figure in the development of the industry, automobile men feel his loss a personal one, so definitely has he left his impress on the growth of motor car production of this country.

Mr. Pardington had been identified with automobile affairs for the past fifteen years, his influence working to profitable effect chiefly through his interest in automobile racing and in proper highways. At 34, and until his death in Detroit, Wednesday, his conduct of affairs closely aligned with this interest was characterized by the same enthusiasm and energy as first made him a significant figure in his field.

In the automobile's earlier days, Mr. Pardington organized the Long Island Automobile Club, and was responsible for the first Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island. It was through his influence that the most coveted trophy in motor car competition was donated by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. Pardington acting as referee of the initial contest of the racing classic.

As chairman of the American Automobile Association Racing Committee, since become the Contest Board, Mr. Pardington standardized automobile racing on a firm basis, and the contest rules that govern racing today are virtually the same adopted by the Racing Committee at his recommendation. He resigned the chairmanship of the Racing Committee to accept the position of vice-president and general manager of the Long Island Motor Parkway, and when the Vanderbilt Trophy and Grand Prize Trophy were turned over to the Motor Cups Holding Company, Mr. Pardington was made active head of the company.

Schwartz Is on Tour Through Middle West

W. H. Schwartz, general salesmanager of the Metz Company, left yesterday on a tour through the Middle West. His itinerary will carry him as far West as Omaha. The object of his present trip is to consult with Metz representatives in the great prosperous agricultural section of the United States, where there is an unprecedented demand for automobiles. Mr. Schwartz says:

"We are doing our level best to keep our branch houses and distributors supplied with Metz cars, and while our production is greater than ever we find it a very difficult matter to meet all of the demands that are being made on us. We have been constantly increasing our factory equipment and just when we think we are in a position to take care of the natural growth of the business along comes a new demand for Metz cars from undeveloped territory."

Mr. Schwartz expects to be gone about three weeks.

Olds Establishes Foreign Department

While practically the entire output of the Olds factories up to the present time has been required to meet the remarkable heavy demands for domestic consumption, and the company has been hindered from accepting any large volume of foreign business, it is stated by J. V. Hall, sales manager, that plans are under way for greatly enlarging the activities of the Olds Motor Works in foreign countries. One of the preliminary steps has been the establishment of a foreign department which has been put in charge of a man experienced in handling foreign sales, Mr. von Zimmerman.

The large volume of inquiries received from foreign sources, many of them cable messages asking for territories, precludes that the 1916 Oldsmobile has struck a popular chord among foreign agents and renders some provision to supply the growing market for the car outside the confines of this country.

Increases Its Factory Facilities

W. E. Stalnaker, vice-president and director of sales of the Pathfinder Company, manufacturers of the Pathfinder Twin Six and Single Six, announces that plans have been drawn for an addition 60x409 feet to the present plant to take care of the 5,500 production for 1916. The present Pathfinder plant is one of the most complete in the country, the machinery like the car being in line with the "Quality First" policy. The Pathfinder proposition has always heretofore been comparatively small, and it is interesting to know that, under the new regime, they will manufacture the same quality car at a quantity price.

Dodge Brothers' Outing Big Success

Breaking all records for any single day in the history of the St. Clair River resort, over 9,000 employes of Dodge Brothers journeyed to Tashmoo Park Saturday, July 17, for the annual outing and picnic.

Interest in the various contests held on the athletic grounds was keen, especially when the tug-of-war event was called. In this event, ten husky members of the drop-forge department were pitted against ten picked men from the rest of the factory. Captain Gus Brunzell and his 1,100-pound forge team won in a walk.

Enough contests and races were provided to give an opportunity for every brand of talent. There were yelling and nail driving contests for the women, eating contests for the boys and races, baseball contests and dancing events for the men.

Brings Out New Model Roadster

Following a demand from dealers and prospective customers the Moline Automobile Company of East Moline, Ill., makers of the Moline-Knight, have recently placed on the market a two-passenger roadster. The new, underhorsepower roadster body is similar to its sister car, the Moline-Knight $0 roadster, which has met with unusual success during the past season.

It is mounted on the identical chassis of the Moline-Knight 40 five-passenger touring model. The roadster has an exceptionally large carrying capacity. The rear part of the body is divided into two compartments—one parallel with the seat and entered by an oval shaped door on the right side of the car, while the larger compartment opens from the rear.

WILL DEDICATE TRACK IN SEPT.

The new one-mile asphaltum speedway at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., is nearing completion, and the opening meeting will be held on Saturday, Sept. 18. The events scheduled at Providence are a 25-mile free-for-all, a 100-mile race for cars of 450 cubic inches and under, and a one-hour motorcycle race. Cash prizes to the amount of $10,000 have been hung up for the automobile races, according to the entry blanks, and additional prizes will be given by the accessory manufacturers. The Providence meeting is sanctioned by the American Automobile Association and the races will be under the general supervision of Frank Lowry, the well known starter, who will officiate there.

The track has been built at a cost of over $225,000, under the direction of President Frederick H. Perkins, who visited and studied every track in Europe and America before starting work on his own project. The Narragansett Park speedway is from 75 to 81 feet in width, exclusive of the safety apron of 14 feet, and the turns are banked similar to the banks on the Chicago speedway.

Experts who have viewed the Providence track state that all world's records for one-mile speedways will be doubtless be shattered at the opening.

Sales Manager Enjoys Drive in New England

Advices from Lee Anderson, sales and advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company, who is touring the East in one of the new 1916 Hupmobiles, indicated that the new model "N" is a wonder as a hill climber. Mr. Anderson, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H. Mitchell of Chicago, left Buffalo last Sunday, touring through the Mohawk Valley to Albany and up to Saratoga Springs. From Saratoga Springs the party took in the beautiful Berkshires, with their many and difficult hills, through to Boston by way of Pittsfield. The route was followed out of Boston, up to Maine's State they entered the Maine woods going to Poland Springs, and from Poland Springs into the White Mountains to Bretton Woods, from where they came on out of the mountains into Concord and back to Boston, where they arrived Sunday. Mr. Anderson expects to drive to Cape Cod, Providence and New York, and return by way of Albany and Syracuse to Buffalo.

"The Hupmobile model 'N' certainly is a wonder as a hill climber," Anderson wired to President Drake. "The way it took even the worst hills was wonderful. It has all the power necessary for even the most difficult climb. It simply runs away from cars of much greater price on the mountainous roads. Have not had the slightest trouble, and the 'N' did everything our engineering department has claimed

HUGH CHALMERS WILL NOT RETIRE

At the annual meeting of the Chalmers Motor Company the following directors were elected: Hugh Chalmers, C. A. Pfeffer, Lee Oiwell, C. E. Woodruff, S. H. Humphrey, C. C. Hinkley and George Edwards.

This personnel, headed by Mr. Chalmers as president and general manager, is the same as it has been for some months past and disposes of a vague rumor that has been heard in motor circles lately to the effect that a change of ownership might take effect at the Chalmers plant with the new fiscal year.

This rumor, as heard among motor and newspaper men, was to the effect that the Chalmers Company might join a combination with other interests or that Mr. Chalmers might retire and let other interests take over the control which Mr. Chalmers has owned personally since 1910.

With respect to these rumors, Mr. Chalmers said:

"There is absolutely no truth whatever in the report that I am going to or have considered retiring from the Chalmers Motor company or that I am going to do anything except continue my personal control and management of the business.

"I have never had the slightest idea of retiring."

MARMON

"Easiest Riding Car in the World"

The New Series "41" Is Here

The World's Most Capable Car
Unequaled in Flexibility and Power
Make Us Prove It

THE proven six-cylinder Marmon engine—the famous Marmon oiling system—the wonderful Marmon clutch—spiral bevel drive—Bosch electrical system and many other details, combine to make the "41" chassis the highest example of mechanical excellence. We could not improve them.

The new Series Marmon "41" is chiefly remarkable because of an extraordinary development in body design and construction.

No Change in Price. No Change in Chassis.

FRANK E. WING

New England Distributor

Representing MARMON Cars Exclusively in Boston for 10 years

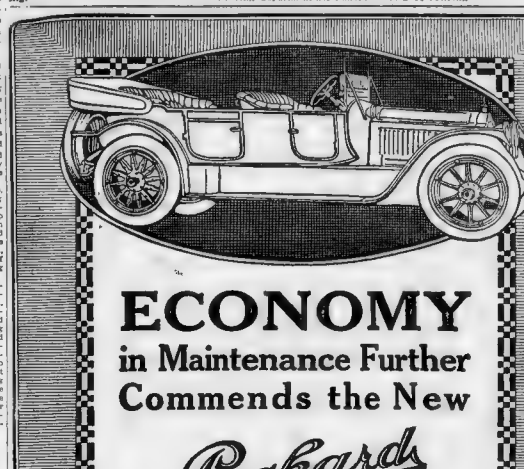
Sales and Service Quarters

562 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

JUNCTION BEACON STREET

Manufactured by Nordyke and Marmon Company

Indianapolis, Ind. Established 1851



ECONOMY

in Maintenance Further Commends the New

Packard

"TWIN-SIX"

Because of perfect combustion, its twelve-cylinder motor yields a greater mileage per gallon of gasoline than previously has been expected from cars of corresponding capacity and power.

Because of its perfect mechanical balance, and its smooth flow of full-bodied power, its operation is free of appreciable stress or abrupt strain, resulting in a longer life for all moving parts, with consequently reduced repair bills and a greater tire mileage.

In every way, it is representative of the company that has been awarded the only Grand Prize in the motor vehicle section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the First Medal of Honor.

The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,950

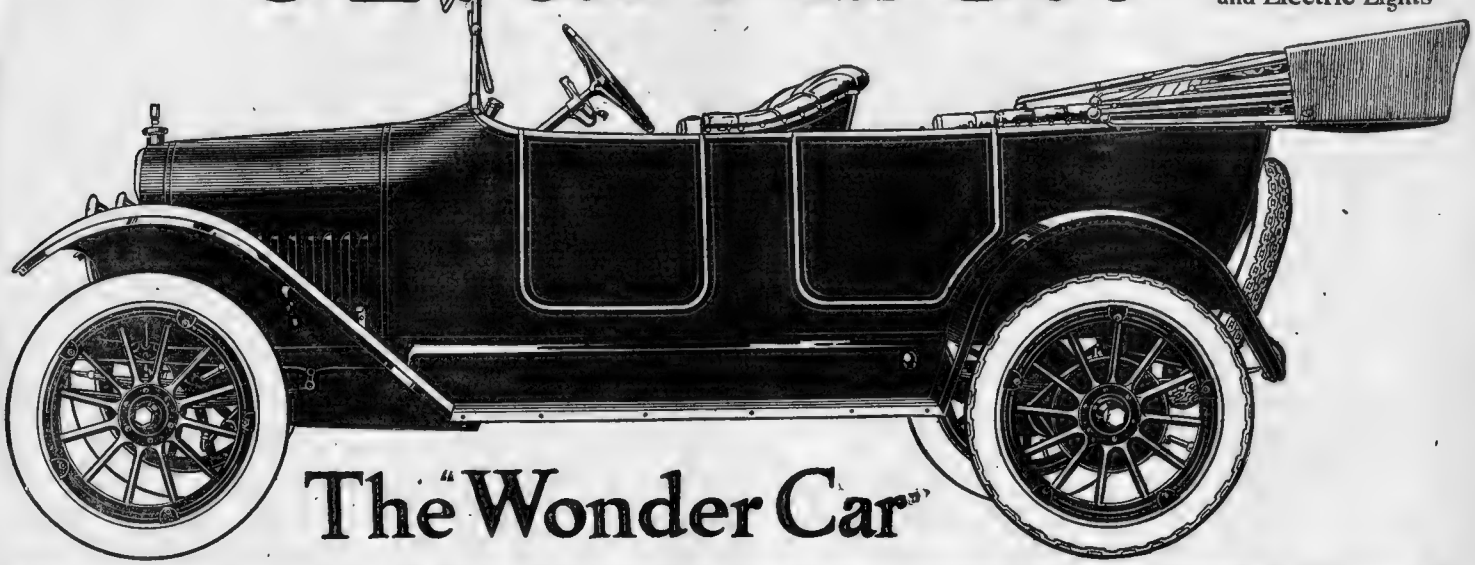
The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 inches. Price, with any open body, f. o. b. Detroit - - - $2,600

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of BOSTON, *1089 Commonwealth Ave.*

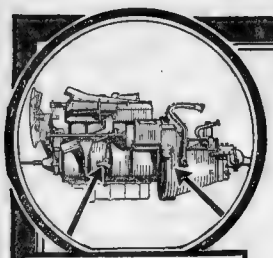
Providence, R. I. Portland, Me. Worcester, Mass.

1916 Maxwell $655

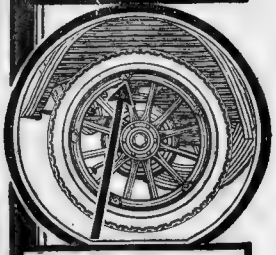
Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights



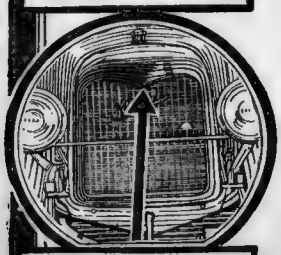
The "Wonder Car"



4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.



Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.



Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

All Low "First-Cost" Records Broken

The new 1916 Maxwell shatters all low "first-cost" records for a real automobile. Think of it—a full 5-passenger car—an absolutely complete car, with electric starter, electric lights, high-tension magneto, and every refinement—a luxurious car—a beautiful car—a powerful 50-mile-an-hour-car,—yet a light-weight real economy car—for $655

All Low "After-Cost" Records Broken

The "first cost" of an automobile is a big consideration to any sane man, but the "after cost" is an even bigger consideration to any man who wants to remain sane in his automobile investment.

The "after cost" or upkeep is what a car costs you to maintain, run, and enjoy, after you have bought it, and it is mighty hard to enjoy an automobile if it costs you too much to run.

The Maxwell has lowered all economy records for:

1st—Miles per set of tires
2nd—Miles per gallon of gasoline
3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil
4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills

1916 Maxwell High-Priced-Car Features, all included for $655

Electric Starter and Electric Lights
Demountable Rims
High-tension Magneto
"One-man" Mohair Top
New Stream-line Design
Double Ventilating Windshield, (clear vision and rain-proof)
Electric Horn
Wider Front and Rear Seats
Aluminum Transmission Housing
Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood
Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered
Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards
Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge
Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout
Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
Unusual power on hills and in sand
Ability to hold the road at high speed
Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush

Every feature and every refinement of cars that sell at twice its price

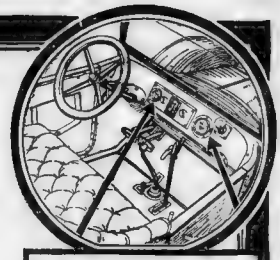
PRICE F. O. B. DETROIT

Come in and see the 1916 "Wonder Car." Ride in it—give it every test you can think of. Telephone or write for a free demonstration

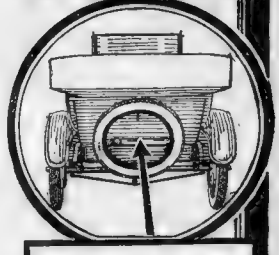
Built complete by the three gigantic Maxwell Factories at Detroit, Dayton, and Newcastle

The J. W. BOWMAN COMPANY
91 MASSACHUSETTS AV. Phone, Back Bay 4070

16 Great Maxwell Service Stations—54 District Offices—Over 2,500 Dealers—all giving Maxwell service



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.

Perfect-fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

A. A. A. HAS MADE CODIFICATION OF THE MOTOR LAWS

Motor Cars Are Essentially Subjects for Class Legislation.

The touring bureau of the American Automobile Association has just completed a codification of the automobile laws as they are at the present writing. This codification will soon be ready for distribution, and a copy may be had by sending to the national headquarters of the association either at Washington or New York.

A study of this codification will demonstrate that automobiles are essentially subjects for class legislation in most of the states. Not only are they taxed as users of the highways, but, with some exceptions, they are also taxed as personal property. There are also states which have a third means of making the motor car owner pay. In these, the owner is compelled to take out a permit to use his own property for pleasure purposes.

The personal options wherein the payment of a tax definitely bars all other forms are in the states of New York, Idaho, Iowa and Oklahoma. These commonwealths specifically provide that registration is in lieu of all other taxes. To this list should be added Pennsylvania and Vermont, wherein there are added taxes, though not so specifically provided for in the legislative acts.

Those states where the owner is required to pay a third tax are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. In Vermont while escaping the property tax the owner pays for a driving license.

Considerable more sanity has been written into the laws regulating the speed both in municipalities and on the open road. This section shows that almost unanimously it is now realized that "reasonable and prudent" are, after all, the same viewpoints of operation.

Reasoning expression of how automobiles ought to be driven rather leads to the hope that the speed regulations will sooner or later bring about an equally unanimous act of miles-per-hour rules for definite conditions, until such time as a law like Louisiana's obtains everywhere. As now listed, these are just enough varied in the mileage rate, though rather alike in their objectives, to create confusion on the part of the interstate tourists

Fund for Pittsfield Hospital.

PITTSFIELD, June 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge has given $100,000 to the Pittsfield Anti-Tuberculosis Association as a memorial to her husband, the late Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge. This fund is to be held in trust for a new building to be known as the Frederick Shurtluff Coolidge Memorial Home."

Two Thousand Enjoy Annual Field Day

Many interesting features marked the annual Gray & Davis field day held yesterday, when 2000 employes of the company and their families journed to Rosemont Grove, Wakefield. Athletic and field events, water sports, ballgame, dancing and a parade made up the day's program.

The obstacle, shoe and egg races, together with a three-legged race for fat men, furnished the most fun, and a moving picture man was on the job to register these humorous events to be shown at one of the local theatres next week. Evidently the operatives in the big plant made extensive preparations for the day, as the first floor men wore blue coats white trousers and shoes, and about 100 of them had white fastened gaily-colored hat bands. The girls of the Armature department presented a pretty picture in the parade, being dressed in white, each carrying a parasol containing a separate letter of the firm name in blue, thus making seventeen girls spelling G-R-A-Y—D-A-V-I-S. The various factory floors and departments matches in divisions, led by banner bearers containing the number of the floor.

President William Gray took an active part in the fun, and was barred from the fat-man's race on account of ineligibility. Someone presented him with a large fluffy badge inscribed, "The Big Boss—but one of the boys." William F. Gray donated ice cream tickets to the kiddies, and it once became very popular. Along about 3 o'clock, however, he had to send back to Boston for another 3-gal larger bank roll.

The ball game between the "Factory" and "Office" proved mighty interesting. It was a hard fought contest all the way through, but at that, we doubt if Bill Carrigan would find many recruits for the Red Sox among the players. The canoe and tub races were enjoyable, and brought forth plenty of laughs. Dancing began at 1:30 and continued until it was time to leave. The latest up-to-date cake was to the old-fashioned waltz, two-step, Virginia reel, etc.

At 5:45 the long line of cars started on the return trip filled with tired but happy people who declared the field day had proven eminently successful.

British Athlete Left Big Fortune

Second Lieut. G. S. Marlagan, who was coxswain of the Oxford crew when they won the university boat race four years in succession, in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, and of the famous Leander crews, and was killed in action last February, left an estate valued at the large amount of $176,000.

NO EXTENSIVE OR RADICAL CHANGES

The New Marmon Model Has a Tried and Proven Chassis.

"There are not any extensive or radical changes with the exception of several refinements in bodies in the new series of Marmon model '41' cars, which are now on display in our show room," said Frank E. Wing, New England distributor of Marmon cars in Boston

"The Marmon '41' has made an enviable reputation for itself by the satisfaction the cars have given owners, and it has proven so completely satisfactory that no changes of any consequence in chassis were deemed advisable.

"Consequently our offer in this new series, which may be known as the 1916 '41,' is a thoroughly tried and proven chassis with a body refinement in all details to bring every appointment up to the minute.

"We have gone over the bodies most carefully and have gone into every little detail thoroughly and the car is now offered with these refinements in body work will bear the scrutiny of the closest observers.

"The new Marmon touring car bodies are of hammered sheet aluminum, very substantial construction and taking a very excellent finish. We paint, upholster and finish all bodies in our own shops and consequently we are absolutely sure that every job is a thorough one

"The new method of upholstering gives the car a clean cut and graceful appearance. The leather is not brought up in a roll over the sides of the bodies, but is fastened flush with the top, being held down by leather welts in such a way that no tucks are visible. The new upholstering finish shows a change from the generally accepted tufted style to the straight pipe type which allows for a softer upholstery, a better binding of the hair, a finish more pleasing to the eye and a more clean-cut job. The standard body painting is rich dark-blue for the body proper, black chassis and fenders and cream wheels.

"Another innovation of the new Marmon line is the three-passenger 'club' roadster, which presents a most desirable type of body for the roadster purchaser. The seats arranged in the form of a clover leaf with slats between the two front seats and a third seat immediately back, all three covered by top and in a compact group. The seats are all roomy and quite comfortable and there are large carrying departments on either side of the third seat and in the rear deck. The three-passenger 'club' roadster, as it is known, presents a very snappy appearance and has a beautiful finish and is a most comfortable car

"The popular speedster is also continued this is a more rakish looking two-passenger car with gas and oil tanks on the rear, seats very low, capable of giving all that is desired in the way of a speedster.

RECKLESS DRIVERS HAVE NO STANDING WITH MOTORISTS

Motorists as a Class Suffer From Recklessness of a Few Men Who Should Be So Controlled That They Cannot Drive on the Roads at Breakneck Speed.

By J. C. KERRISON.

No class of men feel more keenly than do the motorists such occurrences as that recently experienced in Weston when an unkown motorist ran over and killed a child and then to escape the results of his accident or carlessness, whichever it may have been, speeded up his motor and ran away. It is such occurrences as this which have a decided tendency to undo the good that the motorists have accomplished. It is such things as this that throws an odium on motorists as a class, an odium which they are in no ways entitled to receive.

As a matter of fact, the average motorist is a particularly law-abiding citizen. He is more than that, he is a careful citizen, realizing as he does that accidents of whatever nature are always placed at his door, and right or wrong, he is convicted before he receives a hearing. There can be no excuse whatever for such occurrences as this at Weston, none is offered.

The motorists as a class are today, as they always have been, suffering from the ill-advised actions of less than five per cent. of their number. While they as a class should be blamed for such an accident as this they cannot understand. They are willing and anxious to bring the guilty ones to justice; to place them behind the bars, for such an individual who will countenance such actions has certainly no right, either morally or otherwise, to be in a position where he may travel the public highways without exercising due care and caution.

There has always been an element which has contributed greatly to the difficulties besetting those who motor, and it is assumed that there will always be such occurrences as these. It is just as impossible to eliminate them entirely as it is to eliminate railroad accidents, street car accidents, or disasters at sea. The only thing that can be done is to reduce other liabilities to the minimum and to prevent insofar as is possible their repetition.

NO EXCUSE WHATEVER.

There is no excuse whatsoever for a man under the influence of liquor driving a car. Such a man should be so restrained that he cannot sit behind a wheel, here is no excuse whatever for a man driving the highroad at fast racing speed and to tell the truth there is today comparatively little of this speed driving, the speed craze having given way to one of a safe and sane rate of speed.

It has often been said, and it is true that the motorist of today is a less speedy individual than he was five or six years ago. The desire for speed seems to have been eliminated. The idea of covering a certain mileage in the shortest space of time possible has been almost entirely overcome, so much so, that one does not today hear of this, that, or the other man having covered so many miles in such a time. Instead one hears tell of pleasurable tours, stories of pleasant rides minus speed

Speed is no longer an essential feature of motoring, instead comfort has taken its place, and the motor world and the motorists are much the better therefrom. The novelty of motoring no longer exists, the novelty of speed has been set aside by the desire for pleasure and comfort considering the large number of cars that use the highways on every day of the year and particularly Sundays, the accidents have been reduced to a minimum and are today in very few instances the results of carelessness or speed.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Take the North Shore, for instance. The drive from Beverly to Gloucester is a favorite one on Sunday, and taking into consideration the number of cars that travel over that road, it is surprising that more accidents are not reported. The North Shore drive differs in some respects from that along the South Shore. More high-powered cars use the latter course, and on a recent Sunday one of the high-powered American cars was seen driving along at a rate of forty-five miles an hour with the muffler wide open and the horn screeching a warning to all

This particular car carried the number of a neighboring State. Later on the same day a high-powered limousine was encountered traveling at least thirty-five miles an hour, and that, too, on roads which were winding and which were pretty well used by motor vehicles. The limousine bore a local number

There are two instances that should have received pretty prompt attention. They happened, fortunately for the operators perhaps, far away from the eye of the police. It is such instances as these, however, which bring upon the motorists a reputation that they are not entitled to and which none regret more than do the motorists themselves, and which they will do the best that lies in their power to overcome.

UNIQUE BATTERY SERVICE SYSTEM

Through a far-reaching and scientific method of exchanging storage batteries, the General Vehicle Company has found a solution for electric truck ills and shortcomings, as the layman views these things. The new system takes all the mystery out of the storage battery, as well as electric truck operation and care.

Henceforth in those cities which enjoy the service the storage battery will be nothing but a container which fits into a receptacle in the truck. When one container is exhausted or "empty" another is substituted for it and the truck goes on its way without mileage limitations

The General Vehicle Company, which by the way builds about 70 per cent. of the heavy-duty electrics of the world, thoroughly tried out the battery service system before adopting it. It was used in Hartford, Ct., for three years, and for over a year in Spokane, Wash., before it was formally approved. Boston will be the first large city to benefit by the plan, although the electric light companies of Baltimore, San Francisco and other cities have approved it and are assisting the General Vehicle Company to put the service into effect.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston is co-operating with the General Vehicle Company, and this in itself assures the success of the plan in this city. The Edison Company will supply garage service, electric current and the necessary batteries. Starting with a centralized garage on Atlantic avenue, the local company will provide other battery exchange facilities throughout the city and suburbs, as increased G. V. truck sales make same necessary

"We look for great things from this new system," states George H Hudson, district manager, "for we know the idea behind it is commercially sound. Everything about it is intensely practical and it supplies just what has been missing to bring the economies of 'Electricity before Boston business men. No matter how well posted a man may be about his touring car, or the advantages of motor-trucking in general, he is usually afraid of storage battery vehicles. The new 'Trouble-proof' system removes all the mystery and appeals to him as a practical business proposition.

"No, he has nothing whatever to do with the battery. He buys his G. V. chassis without a battery. The battery, or batteries, is supplied by the Edison Company. This saves him from 20 to 25 per cent. in the first cost of the Electric. He pays the Edison Company so much a month for grooming his truck, and so much a mile for the miles the truck covers each day. On a one-ton truck he will pay 3½ cents per mile for up to 800 miles per month, and over 1,000 miles per month, 2¾ cents per mile, and so on, depending on the size of the truck and the number of miles. He can have as many batteries per day as he needs and can run his G. V. twenty-four hours a day if necessary."

Asked if the new service would discourage the purchase of gasoline trucks, Mr. Hudson said: "No, indeed! The Electric appeals primarily with the horse. There will always be a field for both types of trucks. We could easily send a two-ton G. V. to Worcester or Providence, but the furniture dealer or the grocer to which covers these towns regularly from Boston will continue to use a gasoline truck, on account of the higher speed obtainable and the greater elasticity of working radius. On the other hand, the Electric is more efficient and cheaper in city work, where there are many stops."

THE NECESSITY

For a quick move makes the Boston American's New Monthly Renting Register invaluable to wide-awake tenants. FREE at either office of the American.

"Trouble-Proof" Trucking

is new to Boston, yet Boston heads the list of the big cities to adopt it. The plan started in New England and has already spread to Baltimore, San Francisco, etc.

The Battery Service System of the General Vehicle Co., Inc., will be available on August 1, for the Merchants, Manufacturers and Other Team Owners of Greater Boston. Read about it! Think about it!

This system represents the greatest advance in Motor Delivery Service ever made.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston will supply this new Battery Service to all new purchasers of General Vehicle trucks (and present owners whose vehicles are properly equipped) at rates which make "Electric Trucking by the Mile" best for all forms of city trucking and delivery.

Trucking by electricity without loss of time for charging batteries is perfected by the Battery Service System. You buy no battery—thus you save from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. on the first cost of your truck. The Battery Service System gives you a guaranteed, fixed cost per mile. The more miles you drive per day the less the cost per mile. The dependability of your deliveries is certain. There are no mileage limitations. You can have as many batteries per day as you need. You pay by the mile (including the electric current) for the use of the battery.

Business men who have put off buying electric trucks because of initial cost, lack of battery knowledge, or supposed mileage limitations, can now save money, not only on the purchase price, but on the daily operation of G. V. Electric trucks.

Write or telephone either company for particulars:
General Vehicle Co., Cambridge 2708 The Edison Co., Oxford 3300
Ask for Battery Service Department

GENERAL VEHICLE CO., Inc.

General Office and Factory, Long Island City, New York

Exposition Building, Cambridge, Mass. George H. Hudson, *District Manager*

2550

FIRE SALE

Havoline Auto and Marine Lubricating Oils Greases, Etc.

We have for sale the entire stock of the Indian Refining Company, taken from their recent fire, and quote a few of the prices:

	In 5-gal. tin cans	In 1-gal. tin cans
Havoline Bbls.		.42 Per Gal.
Light Oil . .	.31	.46 "
Medium . . .	.34	.44 "
Packard . .	.32	.34 "
Gear Oil . .	.32	.36 "

Greases, 8 cents per pound.
Auto Soap in 10-lb. cans, 60 per lb.

Underwriters Salvage Co. of N. Y.
788 Columbus Avenue, Boston
E. A. Jones, General Agent
W. F. Hutton, General Manager.

Body Refinement Will Be Feature of New Model

"It isn't only woman who finds it difficult to keep a secret, especially if it is a pleasant one," says F. B. Holmes, in speaking of his inability to divulge the details of the new KisselKars until the factory announcement is made.

"However, I can say," continued Mr. Holmes, "that the new models, which will be ready for delivery within a very short time, are lower in price than former KisselKars, although not so sweepingly reduced as to in any degree impair quality. That the Kissels have always maintained high quality ideals the motor-wise everywhere are aware and this practice still prevails

"Yes, there will be new features, running mostly to body refinements, with improved design of the very successful all-year car prominent. Chassis changes will be few as little chance is left to better the splendid KisselKars introduced last Fall. However we can promise some extremely attractive revelations in the forthcoming announcement."

LOOK AND LEARN

Where to find the most desirable vacancies. See the Boston American's New Monthly Renting Register for complete lists of attractive homes.

BROOKLINE COUPLE TOUR TO THE PACIFIC

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Strong of Brookline recently toured from Boston to the Pacific coast and had the most interesting experience. They were among the first of those to register to secure one of the trophies offered by "Motor."

Mr. Strong is a well known linguist, was a teacher of French, German and Spanish at the English High School of Boston for many years until he retired last Spring. Previous to coming to this city, Mr. Strong was a professor at Yale College. He speaks fourteen different languages.

Mrs. Strong is better known to many people as Baroness Rose Posse, and is the proprietress of the Posse Gymnasium of this city.

The story of their trip is best told in a letter just received from them, which reads as follows:

"I live in Brookline and at the request of 'Motor' I registered with you before starting on my motor trip from ocean to ocean. I left Boston June 5 and reached San Francisco July 11, in five weeks' time, allowing for various days' stopovers on account of rain

"Roads were good to Chicago, and bad for the most part west of there. All Iowa and Nebraska was practically under water. June is usually dry in those States and the dirt roads when dry are good as a rule if they have been scraped. This year the weather was abnormal and the mud was up to the hubs. We forded streams running over the road. We ploughed not only through deep mud, almost impassable, but through a deep draft of hail. Cloudbursts destroyed crops and flooded fields, making it necessary to pull down barbed-wire fences and make long detours over adjoining field

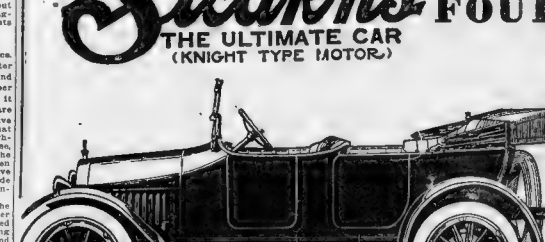
"Eight cars traveled in one caravan and helped each other out when they got stuck in the mud. In Wyoming the roads were better, but in western Utah and western Nevada they were the limit on the Overland trail. This overland trail in the northern route from Salt Lake City to Reno and is the one usually recommended. It leads instead of the Southern route for Midland trail through Ely. Every one has a different opinion from his neighbor. But the fact remains that the Northern trail, as far as 'checks' and 'washes' are concerned, couldn't well be worse

"Our total expenses for a party of two for the five weeks were $574, of which $183 went for tires, $100 for gasoline, gas and oil while tires, tubes and accessories make up the other fifty

"The Lincoln Highway as a direction rather than a route. Any one that expects to find it a boulevard would better stay at home"

ANNOUNCING THE NEW Stearns LIGHT FOUR

THE ULTIMATE CAR
(KNIGHT TYPE MOTOR)



The Price Is $1395 This Is the Best Stearns Ever Built

F. O. B. FACTORY

For the past six years our organization has been developing and improving the Silent Knight motor to meet Stearns standards. This, we believe, accounts for the prestige won by Stearns. It has taken Stearns experience, Stearns design and Stearns workmanship to apply the Knight principle so successfully.

For the Knight type of sliding sleeve is a principle. There are differences in Knight motored engines—just as there are differences in poppet valve motors. The Knight principle is only one feature of the famous Stearns motor—just as the motor is but part of the whole car. So the practicability of this principle depended on our application of it—just as each of Europe's foremost makers had to adapt it to meet different requirements.

Four-Year Certainty

The results obtained from the Knight motor made in our scientifically managed shops are not equalled anywhere in the world. Only in a Stearns will you find the Stearns-built Knight type motor. So when you choose a Stearns you select a car that has already reached a standard that only years of study and labor can bring. The experience we have gained in all these years teaches us that our success with this type of motor depends largely on our specially trained workmen and our perfectly equipped plant.

It is logical, therefore, that the Stearns engineers should be the first to produce a high-grade car embodying the Knight feature at a lowered price. All the initial costs of producing such a car have been paid. Our development stage is long past. All the refinements of production have now become standardized. So now the price can be reduced from $1750 to $1395, even with additional improvements.

Car Improved—Price Lowered

A few years ago only rich men could afford Knight motored cars. Now a better car—the last word in motor luxury—a car backed by years of practical demonstration—costs less than similarly well built cars without this feature.

SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—4 cylinder—3¾ Bore—5¾ stroke, 23⅝ rated H. P. We guarantee 45 brake h. p. Cylinders cast en block. Force Feed lubrication to all bearings

CLUTCH—Leather faced cone type, so designed as to give easy starting

TRANSMISSION—Selective type, three speeds forward and one reverse. A unit with engine.

DRIVE—Through propeller shaft and one universal joint to rear axle.

REAR AXLE—One piece of pressed steel with bevel gear housing mounted in centre, making a very rigid construction.

FRONT AXLE—One piece forging. Stearns special design.

SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front—Cantilever rear.

BRAKES—Foot brake contracting on propeller shaft. Emergency brake expanding in drums on rear wheels.

TIRES—34x4 all around.

WHEEL BASE—119 inches.

GASOLINE SUPPLY—Cowl tank—gravity feed.

EQUIPMENT—Westinghouse starting and lighting system with floating battery, headlights and a number-carrying tail light, instrument board light and trouble-light attachment, tire gauge, gasoline gauge, electrical horn, speedometer, windshield, one-man top, tire carrier, tool kit and one extra rim.

The car is now on exhibition at our salesroom
Demonstrations may be arranged by appointment

J. H. MacALMAN

96 Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass.

Distributor for New England

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

"Want Ads" in This Section Have a Half Million Readers—A Circulation of Unequalled Quantity and Superior Quality

RELIABLE REAL ESTATE Directory and Farm Ads. This Section, Also Apartments and Houses To Let, Furnished Rooms, Business Opportunities and Help Ads.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915. Boston American SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1915.

Real Estate and Want Ads Section

USED CARS AND ACCESSORIES MOTORCYCLES—HORSES AND CARRIAGES—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND AGENTS WANTED Listed in This Section

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE MARKET OF PAST WEEK

Transactions for the Week Profitable—Residential Property Active.

ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH END

Begin Work on Commonwealth Ave. Building

Work will be commenced this week on the erection of a [illegible] apartment house on Commonwealth avenue, at the corner of Kenmore street, for the Kenmore Realty Trust, at a cost of about $1,000,000. The building plans for which are by Messrs. Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, will be constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, and will contain [illegible] apartments. It will be eight stories high and will have a frontage of [illegible] feet on Commonwealth avenue and [illegible] feet on Kenmore street. The building is to be completed by [illegible] 1916, and it is expected that [illegible] will be ready for occupancy by [illegible] 1916.

Work on the second building for automobiles purposed to be constructed in the Back Bay district is also [illegible] Dartmouth street, [illegible] Commonwealth avenue, [illegible] Boylston street. The building, plans for which are by Messrs. Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, will be constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, and will contain [illegible] stories high. It will be [illegible] feet on Dartmouth street and [illegible] feet on Boylston street. The building is to be completed by [illegible] 1916, and it is expected that [illegible] will be ready for occupancy by [illegible] 1916.

Slight Drop in New England Construction

Apartment Houses in Brookline Trade

Record Papers in Sale of Dover Estate

Legal papers have been recorded in the Norfolk Registry of Deeds transferring from Benjamin H. Beer to F. Russell Mosley of Boston the attractive colonial house on Farm street, Dover. The conventional [illegible] with [illegible] adjoining [illegible] from A. Knowles and Corwin McDowell, and comprises [illegible] of valuable land. The sale was made through the office of Walker Eaton, Jr.

S. H. Pillsbury Buys Beacon Hill Estate

S. H. Pillsbury has purchased from the Winthrop Trust, of which Gerald G. E. Street and Alexander Kendall are trustees, the estate at No. 10 Charles River square. The property is assessed for a total of $18,000, of which $2,400 is on the 1,267 square feet of land. Mr. Pillsbury will improve and occupy. That is the last of twenty-one houses erected since 1910 on the Esplanade, now known as Charles River square. The trust was organized through the office of Coleman & Street in 1910.

REPORT HUDSON ESTATE.

The Edward T. Harrington Company report the sale of the Robert Rose estate on River road, Hudson, comprising an acre of land and a modern eight-room house and barn. The purchaser was William J. Mason.

ATTENTION! SEND ALONG YOUR REAL ESTATE PROBLEM

American's Realty Information Bureau Furnishes Advice Without Charge.

Address all questions to the Real Estate Information Bureau, Boston AMERICAN. Questions should be plainly written on only one side of the paper. The full name and address of the inquirer must appear, or the questions will be disregarded. Place on the inquiry a letter and number, under which look for the reply. While using every endeavor to be accurate, the AMERICAN does not guarantee nor will it be held responsible for the accuracy of its replies. Where realty outside the State is involved, answers may be subject to delay of one or two weeks.

D 44—[illegible] to 1902 a writ of possession [illegible] of three years was [illegible] is a clear title to [illegible] what further requirements [illegible] times of that year, [illegible] to [illegible] In addition to the certificates on blanks in [illegible] two [illegible] are issued when possession [illegible] are made. These certificates [illegible] to be a matter of [illegible] recorded at the [illegible] of Deeds for the district where [illegible] is situated. The regulations [illegible] of forms may be purchased at any [illegible] store which handles legal [illegible]

[illegible] you are unable to locate [illegible] write to the last method of [illegible] we will be to have advertisements [illegible] for your mother's [illegible] to [illegible] Court, having [illegible] This [illegible] strangers [illegible] heirs or [illegible] procedure.

[illegible] S, 36—The property in question [illegible] assessed at [illegible], of which $3,300 [illegible] the building. The balance [illegible] the land. As to the [illegible] in [illegible] assessed at [illegible] two cents a foot [illegible] has [illegible] and [illegible] building. [illegible] the section and values are rising [illegible]

C 36—The price you paid for the lots is considerably in excess of their [illegible] worth. You have paid off so much of the [illegible] however, that it would probably be worth while [illegible] those payments. If you will send [illegible] and location we will be glad to give you more accurate information.

No. 39—Fifty-eight hundred dollars would be a fair price for the house, though it would by no means be [illegible]. Whether you have [illegible] enough depends entirely on [illegible] that the owner may be willing to make. If he is willing to [illegible] a larger mortgage you could [illegible] it, though your equity would be [illegible]. With additional data we can give you a [illegible] answer. What is [illegible] and rental on the property. How large a mortgage is now on the property, if any, and what rate of interest. What terms is the owner willing to agree to?

B 8—We have no means of getting information about Seattle property. You may be able to secure the desired information from the Mercer assessors.

No. 40 W—The concern in question has been dredging property in Greater Boston for a number of years without [illegible] it.

It is difficult to buy lots on the [illegible] plot though it is preferable if one has the means, to buy for cash, as a [illegible] price may be secured in buying on the installment plan as [illegible] agreement. [illegible] a [illegible] in case of illness or [illegible] of employment payments [illegible] be reported without the loss of the lots. Most of the local land developers have this clause in their agreements.

The tax rate at present is $17.50. Judging from [illegible] announcements from the Board of Assessors, there is a strong probability that it will be boosted.

No. 81 V—Lakewild does not appear in the latest atlases. It is probably the name of the development. You might possibly find out by writing to the County Commissioners.

Unless the property is not of sufficient value to be taxed, it is quite likely that it has long since been sold by the town for non-payment of taxes.

In that event the time limit within which it may be redeemed has long since expired. You should be able to ascertain the status of the property by communicating with the assessors or collector of taxes.

Commence Work on Big Back Bay Apartment House

Will Be Model of Apartment House Construction

SKETCH OF COMMONWEALTH AVENUE BLOCK BY ARCHITECTS BLACKALL, CLAPP & WHITTEMORE

AUCTION SALE OF CORT THEATRE

New Haven Road to Sell New Playhouse for Breach of Mortgage Conditions.

One of the most important [illegible] sales of real estate in recent years is scheduled for Monday, August 9, when Auctioneer John C. Paige will ask for bids on the Cort Theatre, which will be sold by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as mortgagee, to satisfy a mortgage of $50,000. The sale will commence promptly at 11 o'clock.

The property is subject to two additional mortgages, one for $25,000, held by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and another for $320,000 held by the old Surety Trust Company, as trustees on bonds issued by the theatre company.

The sale by the New Haven road follows a breach of the conditions of the mortgage given by the Park Square Theatre Company, Inc., which owns the Cort Theatre. It has attracted widespread attention in local theatrical people, as well as theatrical owners and producers in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, which [illegible] the sale has been extensively advertised.

The Cort Theatre opened its doors to the public on January 19 1914. The building, which cost about $1,000,000 exclusive of the land, was designed by Clarence H. Blackall. It has a seating capacity of about 1,100. The stage has a depth of thirty-five feet and a height to the gridiron of sixty-eight feet.

The lot contains 10,555 square feet. The total assessed valuation of the property is $1[illegible],000. Five per cent. of the purchase price, but not more than $2,500, must be put up by the purchaser at the time of sale.

SELL WINTHROP LOTS.

Willott & Whittier have sold for the Winthrop Development Trust lot 646 on Triton avenue, Point Shirley, containing 4,673 square feet, to Marina G. Buckley of South Boston. For the same owners they have sold lot 322 on Pebble avenue, Point Shirley, containing 4,168 square feet. Peter F. J. Carney of Malden is the purchaser.

Apartment House Opposite Entrance to Subway Will Represent Investment of $450,000.

Excavations have been commenced for the big apartment house to be erected at the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Kenmore street for the Kenmore Realty Trust. The building, which will be the last word in apartment house construction, with the land, represent an investment in the vicinity of $450,000. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by May 1.

The plans, prepared by Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, architects, show how carefully every detail conducive to the comfort of the patrons has been considered. The building throughout will be fireproof, constructed on a steel frame and with concrete floors.

The design of the structure has been considered carefully from the standpoint of quietness and stability. Many times structures of this character carry sound readily from one part of the building to another. In the case every effort will be made toward the elimination of vibration and toward rendering the building sound-proof.

The building is to be constructed in the style of French renaissance of the period of Francois I, and will [illegible] a valuable addition to the [illegible] already in this locality.

The exterior will be entirely of [illegible] with tapestry brick, the stone [illegible] of granite up to the line of the [illegible] course limestone of the first floor and limestone trimmings above this point.

EIGHT FLOORS OF SUITES.

In the building there will be eight floors of suites and one floor occupied by the dining room, cafe, billiard room, kitchen equipment, etc. In addition there will be a laundry, various rooms for the service and the heating plant. The suites are all arranged for two, three or four rooms and bath. All the rooms are of good size and convenient arrangement.

The admirable feature of the plan is that no room is on a light shaft or has anything but outside light. Some of the rooms overlook an inner court, 45 by 65 feet, which is open at all points to the sky, and from which a very interesting view of the city and of Back Bay can be obtained.

There are two passenger elevators which will be equipped with automatic control and a large freight elevator for heavy duty work.

APPLE MEANS OF LIGHTING.

The question of [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the roof to the basement and has the desirable outlook.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] hall on both the main street floor and at the [illegible] floor [illegible] [illegible] Deer[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

A "1916" AUTO TO BE GIVEN AWAY

HOUSE LOTS $30 TO $130
SHORE
MORRIS POND GROVE
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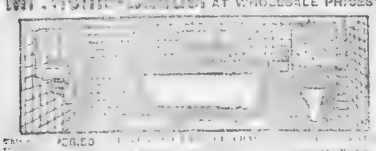
Mr. Home-Builder WHY NOT BUY DIRECT AT WHOLESALE PRICES?



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House Lots $69 to $160

OPENING
GRAND SUCCESS
House Lots Camp Lots
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$60 UP
FREE EXCURSIONS

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In the PINES

WINTHROP
Point Shirley Hill
$372 to $405

MATTAPAN HEIGHTS
LOTS $325 [5 CENT FARE] $5 DOWN $5 MONTHLY

McCormack Says—
Ask my custo ers how it feels to be their own [illegible] they al ered at
Come to Medford
G. A. McCORMACK LAND CO.
Central Ave.—Fellsway

JOHN D. McKENNA

SMITH'S PARK

Own a Farm in Florida

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
LOTS FOR SALE

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SMALL FARMS

DILTON
FARMS FOR SALE

BILLERICA HOUSE LOTS

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Sibley's, 180 Friend St., near North Sta

$1,150—Summer Cottage

Real Estate—Miscellaneous. Real Estate Loans.

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Farm Catalogue No. 33.
Between Springfield and Worcester
Opportunity of a Lifetime
65 Acres All Equipped, $1,870
LITTLE CHICKEN FARMS
1-Acre Chicken Farms
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The Pines
FREE EXCURSIONS
Every Sunday at 12:30
Great Sale
Of Camp and Bungalow Lots on the Monomoy River, Billerica, Mass.
$2 down, 50c weekly
Possession Granted on First Payment
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Steel, Tools and Crane Only $2,500
$300 CASH
10 ACRES MAINE FARM
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WITH TREE PINES TO PURCHASERS.
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PAINT $1.25 Gal. In SHADES
A GIFT
Real Estate—Brighton.
JOHN T. BURNS & SONS
BRIGHTON
Real Estate—Brookline.
LADY GOING WEST
Real Estate—Cambridge.
MUST BE SOLD
Real Estate—Charlestown.
McCormack Says—
If it is your desire to own a home—it is my desire to help you obtain it
Come to Medford
G. A. McCORMACK LAND CO.
Central Ave.—Fellsway
Real Estate—Dorchester.
DORCHESTER HOME
$500 DOWN

Real Estate—Medford.

NEW SINGLE HOUSES
Most Exclusive Section of
MEDFORD
Restricted to Single and 2-Family Houses

PRICE $3,750 CASH
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TEL. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
FOR $300 DOWN
Real Estate—Chelsea.
Real Estate—East Boston.
Real Estate—Everett.
McCormack Says
Five cents will bring you to my property—You can buy a lot.
$1 Down, $1 a Week
Come to Medford
Fellsway Car to Central Ave.
G. A. McCORMACK LAND CO.
Central Ave.—Fellsway
Real Estate—Jamaica Plain
Rents $1500, Equity $277
Real Estate—Maplewood.
$300 DOWN
Real Estate—Malden.
McCormack Says—
I live amongst my customers—ready to help them any time
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Fellsway Car to Central Ave.
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Real Estate—Mattapan.
MATTAPAN
Real Estate—Newton.
Real Estate—Roslindale.
For Sale—8-Room House
Real Estate—Roxbury.
We solicit the care of real estate in Greater Boston and in Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty. 28 years experience.
W. BRINE & SON
1000 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 3007
Real Estate—South Boston.
SOUTH BOSTON—11-room house, 2 st., near Dexter st., $100 down or so. CURTIS, 344 Main st., Wakefield.

Real Estate Auctions. Real Estate Auctions.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
CORT THEATRE
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON
PUBLIC AUCTION
Monday, August 9, 1915 At 11 O'Clock A. M. On Premises

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, MORTGAGEE, through a committee, HOWARD ELLIOTT, LAURENCE MINOT and ALFRED D. WILDISH, will sell the property as scheduled above. The condition surrounding the sale are unusual, presenting an exceptional opportunity for a purchaser to acquire a fully developed playhouse, ready for business, well under cost or value. The theatre is new and elegantly equipped and the site splendidly located.

FULL INFORMATION AS TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE ON APPLICATION TO
JOHN C. KILEY 18 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

Real Estate—Somerville.

McCormack Says—
Three years ago a customer paid $500 for a lot—he has refused $1,000 for the same lot—values constantly increasing.
$1 Down, $1 a Week
Come to Medford
Fellsway Car to Central Ave.
G. A. McCORMACK LAND CO.
Central Ave.—Fellsway.
$300 DOWN
11 HAWKINS ST.

Real Estate—Revere.
Real Estate—Stoneham.
Real Estate—Wakefield.
Real Estate—Waverley.
Real Estate—Wollaston.
Real Estate—West Roxbury.

McCormack Says—
The Boston Elevated officials can tell you how fast this section is being developed—they have had to increase the car service several times.
Come to Medford
G. A. McCORMACK LAND CO.
Central Ave.—Fellsway
Summer Cottages.
HULL HILL
COTTAGE
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REDUCED RATES

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12-ACRE FARM.
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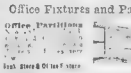

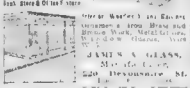

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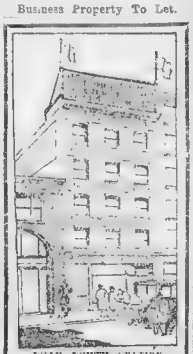
Business Property To Let.



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BACK BAY—BROOKLINE
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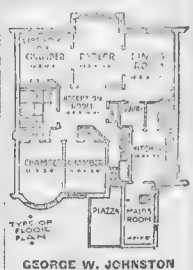
Apartments—Brighton.
Apartments—Brookline
New Style 7-Room Apartments



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Apartments—Charlestown.

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STEAM HEATED, $25-$28

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Apartments—Mattapan.

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Newton Cor., 5c Fare

Apartments—Revere.

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Furnished Apartments.

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Reduced from $2 to $

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Furnished Rooms—South End. Furnished Rooms—South End.

Male Help Wanted.

Wanted–300 Men

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GRIDLEY AUTOMATIC OPERATORS.

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3 AUTO LESSONS $5

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Male Situations Wanted.

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McDowell's School
Dressmaking and Millinery
OPEN ALL SUMMER
Start at once and be prepared for a Good Position this Fall
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50 STITCHERS
SOVEREIGN WAIST CO.,
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SKIRT MAKERS

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Agents and Canvassers.

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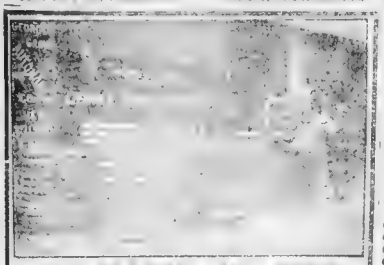

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GOULD'S All-Steel Garages

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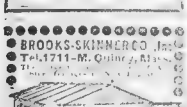

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Automobile Business FOR SALE

Bay State Motor Car Co.
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Over 100 Cars on Hand.
Auto and Office Furniture.

B. H. WICKES, Prop. and Owner.

GUARANTEED TIRES
AT THE PRICE OF SECONDS
GUARANTEE OF 3500 MILES

30x3	$9.50	36x4	$15.75
32x3½	11.75	37x4	16.00
34x4	13.95	35x5	17.25
36x4	13.95	36x5	17.50
34x5	15.00	37x5	18.00

ECONOMY TIRE COMPANY
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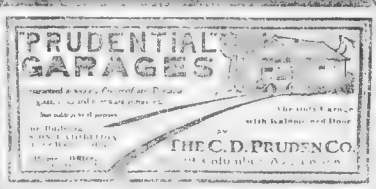

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SELLING OUT
Come for Bargains in Used Cars

1911 Peerless 1912 Packard

For Garages!

HARRY E. HARTLEY,

Bay State Motor Car Co.
15 Berkeley St., Boston.
Tremont St. car, get off

$265—Light 5-Pass.
Car Must Be Sold at Once

Big Bargains in Tires
See Our Tires and Prices Before Buying
Boston Auto Tire Exchange

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$175—TOURING CAR.

We will ship a set for a ten days' trial to any responsible concern writing us on their letterhead.

Ford Cars—Set of Four $..
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1914 Overland Roadster

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1911 Chevrolet Touring, $300
1915 Briscoe Touring, $525
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1913 Hudson "37" Tour'g $525
1913 Hudson 6-51 Touring $600
1914 Hup. '32' Runabout, $350
1911 Ford Touring, $265
1911 Metz Runabout, $265.
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LANGHAM MOTOR CAR CO.
162 Columbus Ave., Boston
100 cars on hand for your inspection before:
Chevrolet, $475.
1912 Chalm. '30,' $350.
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One-Ton Truck, 1912
in perfect shape and for demonstration. LANGHAM MOTOR CAR CO., 162 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Automobiles for Hire
$2.50 PER HOUR, 6-CYL.
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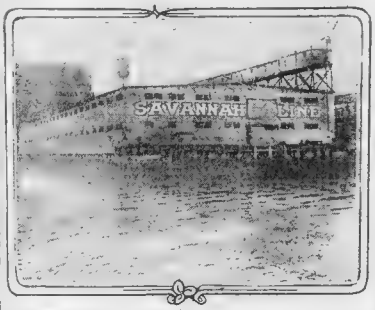

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AUTOISTS WARNED! WHISKEY AND GASOLINE WILL NOT MIX

American's Crusade Against Drunken Drivers Finds Fearless Champion in Judge Byram of Attleboro, Who Sends Such Offenders to Jail.

The AMERICAN showed one week ago today how drunken autoists in this State are escaping jail sentences imposed by the lower courts.

Since then a vigorous and efficient champion of the crusade against drunken autoists has arisen in Attleboro. He is Frederick B. Byram, presiding justice of the Fourth Bristol District Court, commonly known as Attleboro police court.

Within the week Judge Byram has ordered a drunken autoist to jail for sixty days and fined him $100 to boot. Only the week before he had sent another intoxicated motorist to jail for five months. In trying this second case Judge Byram furnished for the AMERICAN'S crusade a five-word slogan with a strong judicial punch behind it. This slogan, delivered right from the bench, is this:

"WHISKEY AND GASOLINE WON'T MIX."

Furthermore, Judge Byram has come out with the strongest kind of indorsement of the AMERICAN and its efforts to sweep the drunken motorist off the streets and into jail, where he belongs.

Here's a sample sentence from a statement by Judge Byram:

"If the Boston AMERICAN is interesting itself in a campaign against wild, reckless driving by men under the influence of liquor, it has my full approval and I say 'God bless the paper in its efforts.'"

President William H. Ames of the Massachusetts Automobile Club says: "I welcome any crusade that can be undertaken to punish the drunken automobilist."

The AMERICAN has strongly-worded endorsements from other automobilists, from officers of the law and citizens innumerable in its efforts to remove the curse of the drunken autoist.

JUDGE BYRAM VERY MUCH IN EARNEST.

In starting its crusade last Sunday the AMERICAN said in its news columns:

"Investigation of the records shows that fewer than one-third of the drunken drivers ordered sent to jail by lower court judges have ever landed behind the bars. More than two-thirds of the cases sternly dealt with by lower court judges have been appealed to the higher courts and there allowed to die a slow and silent death by continuance, or have been hided by district attorneys placing the cases 'on file' or not pressing indictments brought in by Grand Juries."

Only three days after that, on Wednesday, July 28, Judge Byram had Richard Semple of Attleboro before him for operating his car while intoxicated, striking another car between Providence and Attleboro, endangering life in Attleboro, endangering the lives of children who were boarding a trolley car, and finally striking Ernest Levesque's carriage.

Judge Byram fined Semple $100 and gave him sixty days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended to permit Semple to get money to pay the fine, but no appeal has been taken from the sentence and the sixty days will be served.

Judge Byram, only the week before, sent Francis L. Metivier of Dorchester, another drunken autoist, to jail for five months. Metivier is serving his sentence now.

It is in sentencing Semple that Judge Byram uttered his now famous slogan: "Whiskey and gasoline will not mix." This slogan has gone ringing up and down and across the State.

LAYS DOWN THE LAW.

Now Judge Byram says:

"I don't like to get the reputation of being more severe than some of my fellow-justices, but this thing must be stamped out.

"I am going to show some of these fellows that they cannot mix their whiskey with gasoline. They will get their fines and their jail sentences, and they will learn that they cannot trifle with me and with the welfare of Attleboro.

"This thing is becoming altogether too frequent, and if the Boston AMERICAN is interesting itself in a campaign against wild, reckless driving by men under the influence of liquor it has my full approval, and I say 'God bless the paper in its efforts.'

"I dread to think what might have happened to the crowd on Washington and Elm streets that Friday evening if Semple had not ended his career by running into Levesque's horse and carriage. Nor do I like to think what might have been the result of Mrs. Levesque's and her baby's fright had Semple maimed three minutes longer in the buggy.

LICENSE TOO EASY TO GET.

"The whole system of granting licenses is wrong, absolutely wrong. Almost any one can get a license. Because we have had three citizens to vouch for me they have absolutely no right to refuse me a license, but because I am a car owner in public highways not the same. It has come out that people was afflicted with deafness and bad, when he went before the Highway Commission for his license he swore he had no physical defect. The fact that he had in the past been a drinker should have been reason for a very careful investigation before granting a license.

"What is needed at the present time is public sentiment to back up the highway Commission, which will consider an excellent body, in its efforts to make the roads safe. The truth is, there can be little faster than the public demands.

"If the AMERICAN can help to give them the needed backing they will go a long way toward helping about it. They will find out by thorough investigation whether a man drinks, and whether there is any chance that he might drive his car while under the influence of liquor. To such they would put only a license, and if by chance he got one, at the first offence he should be deprived of it, if intoxication is proven.

APPLAUDS AMERICAN'S EFFORTS.

"What is difficult to understand is the fact that engineers who run stationary engines where the danger is short and where an accident is rare and confined to the building in which it is located, are inspected and watched with the greatest of care, while these automobile drivers who run up and down the country possibly endangering hundreds of people are allowed the free rein after they have gone through the formality of getting a license to operate.

"The whole situation is becoming very serious, and a tremendous increase in automobile traffic will increase the responsibilities of the Highway Commission and of the courts.

"I do not set myself up as one who has any right to dictate to the rest of the sixty or more justices throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or to the higher courts, but in my own district I am going to do what I can to stamp out at least one of the dangers—perhaps the greatest—that of mixing whiskey and gasoline.

SAFE, SANE AND SOBER.

"We must make our roads safe, sane and sober, and the man who thinks he can drink and whirl and run a car should be himself run off the highways and his license taken away permanently. He is a danger we cannot have among us, and he may at any time be responsible for the death and injury of his fellows, he may be handling a deadly weapon and carrying with it more risk to the public than firearms.

"The higher courts must work with the lower in this important matter, and an appeal should not mean acquittal unless the best of reasons appear. We judges are not above criticism, and it is often a good case to have it, but our shortcomings may be made up for in a force of public sentiment that will sustain us in the enforcement of law. It is therefore all-important that public sentiment be aroused against the use of liquor by automobilists, and by this token, not only their own lives, but the lives of innocent pedestrians and drivers who exercise the greatest of caution."

AUTO CLUB INTERESTED.

William H. Ames, president of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, talks strongly for this reform.

Mr. Ames, one of the most influential business men in Massachusetts, is a member of Gov. Walsh's motor vehicle board, director of the Ames Plow and Tool Company, president of the American Pneumatic Service Company and of the Lamson Company, with offices at No. 161 Devonshire street.

"A fine is not adequate punishment for a drunken auto driver," says Mr. Ames, "in fact, it is no punishment at all. Any person arrested in this State for driving his car while intoxicated is under the influence of liquor should be sent to jail for a long term. He should suffer the severest penalty that the law, because his is the greatest and most dangerous violation of the law. He should be prosecuted under the law in every court to which he may appeal, and then he should be sent to jail for the longest term possible.

"As president of the Massachusetts Automobile Club and speaking in behalf of its members, I welcome any movement that can be undertaken to punish the drunken automobilist. Our members will unite with me in the truth is, there can be little faster that

American Magazine Section of the Boston Sunday American, Sunday, August 1, 1915
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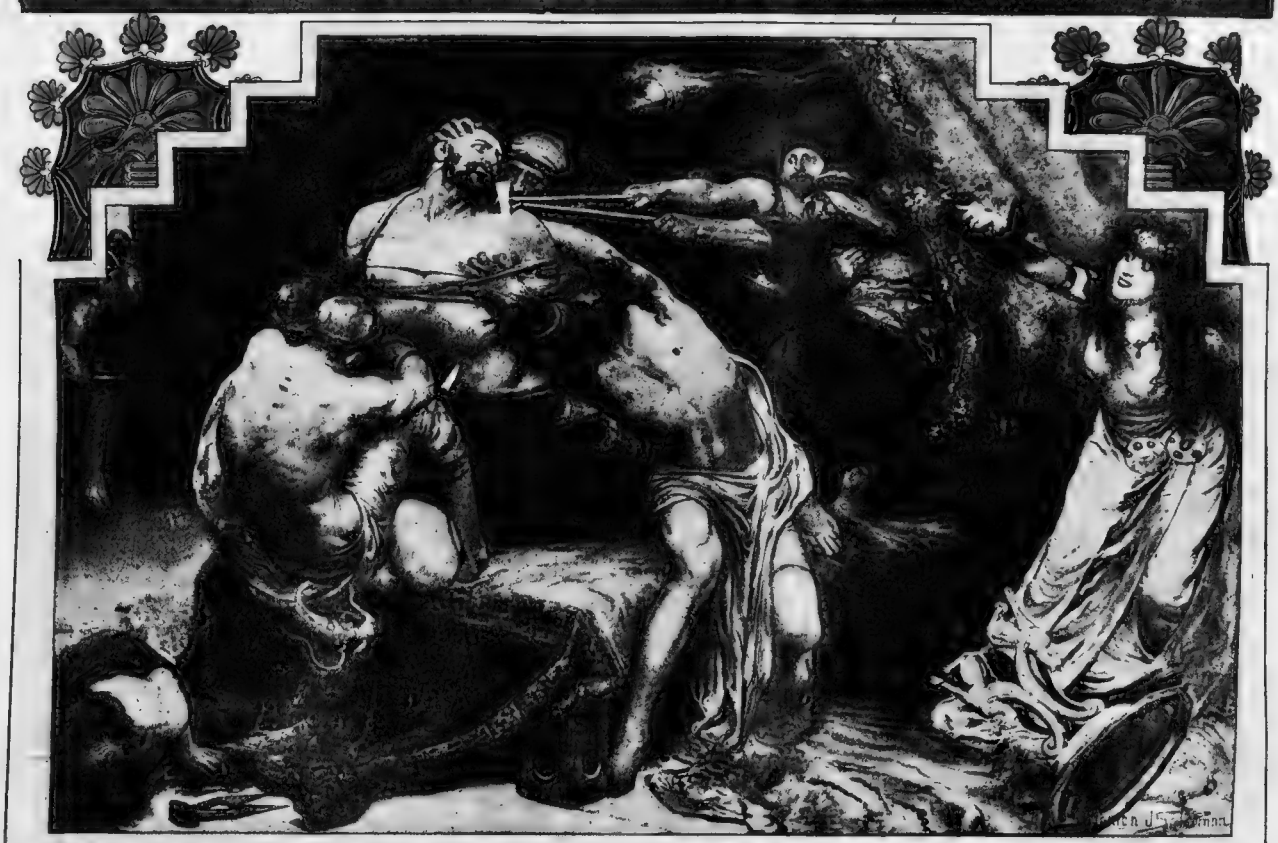
Curious Discoveries About Samson and Delilah



Samson Shorn of His Locks, Betrayed by Delilah and Bound by His Captors.—From the Painting by Solomon J. Solomon.

The Babylonian Conception of Samson. From an Ancient Carving.

WHEN we read the Bible story of Samson contained in the Book of Judges, it is natural that we should consider him as a concrete personality, like any other character mentioned in that historic narrative. But it is asserted by many Biblical scholars that we are wrong—as in that other familiar instance, the Noahic flood, a similar deluge figuring in the preserved traditions of nearly every ancient people.

Excavations on the sites of the great cities of Bible lands, and other kinds of investigations made by archaeologists, have brought to light a wealth of contemporary evidence which sheds a new and different light on many familiar tales recorded in the Scriptures. Concerning the exploits of Samson enough of this material has been discovered with which to build up a veritable "Samson-Saga," which, in fact, is the title of a recently published book by A. Smythe Palmer, D. D., the archaeologist-author of "Babylonian Influence on the Bible," and other works of similar character. In his preface Dr. Palmer makes these statements:

"No one with a modicum of the critical faculty can read the bizarre story of Samson without recognizing that it is unique in the Bible record. It stands out as a heterogeneous patch—and a decidedly coarse one—in the sober, prosaic history to which it has been very imperfectly assimilated.

"It may come somewhat as a shock to some readers to be told that the Hebrews, like every other people, had a childhood which they outgrew, a period in their early history when they delighted in stories of adventure, abounding in exploits of superhuman prowess, from which even a coarse comic element was not excluded.

"The ideas that go to the making of Samson are common to man wherever he mythologises—and that is everywhere."

Samson killing the lion with his bare hands, tearing the huge animal's jaws asunder; Samson slaying a multitude of Philistines with the jawbone of an ass; Samson beguiled by the beautiful wanton Delilah, losing his marvelous strength when she clips off his locks that have never before been shorn, and delivered by her to his enemies; Samson blinded by his captors, who keep him to make sport for them; Samson praying to God for a moment of his old strength and using it to pull down the pillars of the temple, destroying himself as well as his enemies—these are the principal exploits to which Dr. Palmer refers.

These were the tales heard by the Israelites when they had settled down among the Canaanites. They belonged to a mythological system, for Samson—or Shimson, the original form—means "sun." Samson was a sort of semi-deity personifying the powerful orb of day, but much more ancient of origin than the Canaanites. Dr. Palmer writes:

"The original of the story is known to be one of the earliest efforts of the prehistoric story-teller, and is ultimately identical with a similar folk-tale which has been deciphered from the cuneiform tablets of ancient Babylonia. . . . Samson has lost those characteristics which distinguish the darlings of the common people—Thor, Gargantua, Gil Blas, Robin Hood, Falstaff, Muenchhausen. His enormous strength, his blithe insouciance and grim humor, his Quixotic exploits leading to no good result, and undertaken simply to display his prowess and daring, his easy morality. . . . all these are clearly notes of the folk-tale as it passed current at all times and in all lands, where the imagination of the people had free scope for its exercise."

It appears that Samson's hair, in which the secret of his superhuman strength lay, like his name, allies him with the sun idea. Luxuriant human hair appears in ancient sculptures and on old coins as a symbol for the sun's rays. In literature, too; Milton, for example, wrote:

* * * caused the golden-tressed sun
All day long his course to run."

So when Delilah asked Samson by what means he could be overcome and bound he was mythologically correct in saying that his strength lay in his "seven locks." The sequel showed that Delilah had no difficulty in believing this. "It is but another way of saying that the energy of the all-conquering sun lies in the potency of the beams which stream forth from the solar orb as his head, while his weakness is commensurate with the impoverishment of his radiance."

On the Babylonian cylinders the sun-god is depicted, with locks erect, triumphing over his own solar lion, as well as over the beast of darkness, rending them in twain with his hands—which shows the origin of Samson's exploit with the lion. The same sources make of Delilah a symbol for Night—even among the New Zealanders the solar hero, Mau', meets his end by sinking into the lap of Night.

The mythological parallel is strengthened by the fact that Delilah is described as a weaver. "In the poetry of the Semites, as of most other peoples, the sky is represented as a tissue of wondrous fine workmanship, extended like a canopy over the earth; and Night was regarded as drawing a web or veil of darkness, like a curtain, over the bright day." Thus was Samson's sun darkened when Delilah wove his seven locks into her web.

It will be understood that these mythological and folklore parallels simply indicate the origin of the Samson story. Neither the Hebrews nor the Canaanites gave any thought to them—Samson for them was an actual human hero, all the more human and popular because of his human weaknesses.

Phoenician Samson and the Lion.

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Psychology's New and Very Curious Discoveries About MISERS

"THE true miser gets pleasure from sensations which give the normal man pain. His aesthetic sense is often so perverted that he eats decayed food or shivers in a cold room, not merely to save money, but because he derives a peculiar pleasure from doing so.

"Mental ailments will not prevent your becoming a miser. Many of the worst misers have been men of brain power far above the average.

"Social standing has nothing to do with the making of misers—they are found among the rich as well as the poor.

"Only the sturdiest men become misers, for no others could endure the hardships which miserliness imposes."

"Up to now there have been very few women misers, but if feminism becomes a reality there will be more of them."

"Most misers are thin and often wiry. They are long faced and have high or sloping foreheads. Their noses are frequently long, with a narrow opening of the nostrils."

These are some of the interesting conclusions reached by Dr. Charles W. Burr professor of mental diseases at the University of Pennsylvania, who has been studying the psychology of misers.

Misers are types of human beings who have existed ever since the history of mankind began. The literature of every land is full of them, and they have been favorite themes for the painters and sculptors of all ages. They have always excited more interest than other abnormal creatures, not only because of their extraordinary habits of life and their longevity, but also because in satisfying their greed for wealth they have often cruelly imposed upon their fellow-men.

Yet, in spite of this universal interest

THIS, SCIENCE SAYS, IS A TYPICAL MISER'S HEAD

A—High, sloping forehead. B—Furtive, intense gaze. C—Long nose and narrow nostrils. D—A "Hard" Mouth

in misers, science has until now failed to collect any knowledge of importance about them. While almost every other type of human being has been classified and explained by psychologists and other scientists the true nature of the miser and the causes which produce him have remained a mystery.

The reason for this is the difficulty of getting the kind of facts which throw real light upon the miser and explain why he is the kind of man he is. Information about misers must of necessity be obtained from sources where one does not look for accuracy of statement.

Just What MAKES MISERS, Why They Are So LONG LIVED and Why There May Soon Be MORE WOMEN MISERS

They are not the kind of people of whom serious biographies are made, and all books about them are written solely to entertain.

In any study of misers the Dancer family naturally comes first, says Professor Burr in the Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases, because they have become immortalized in serious literature, and because in them miserliness extended over three generations. This is a very rare instance of direct heredity of pathological psychological personality.

Daniel Dancer was the most notorious of this strange family. His avarice, it is said, appeared only after the death of his father, from whom he inherited a comfortable fortune. He lived with his sister, whose nature was like his own.

Notwithstanding his extreme avarice he was never dishonest, but absolutely straight in all his financial transactions. He seemed to want gold for the mere pleasure of hiding it, fondling it, playing with it, and he would rob one pot to enrich another.

Edward Nokes was a miser who possessed few human attributes, except a fondness for spirits, of which he drank nearly a quart daily without, however, ever showing signs of alcoholic merriment. When any of his children died he had a deal box made and carried it on his shoulder to the place of burial and returned home careless and unconcerned. Shortly before his death he gave orders that his own coffin should have no nails in it.

Thomas Cooke, known as the "ising ton miser," left at his death more than $300,000. His whole life was one of penury, petty saving and petty trickery. He made it a habit in order to get meals for nothing to fall in a pretended fit in front of a house at dinner time and on recovering he would naturally be invited to share the meal, which he always did after the proper amount of protestation. Often he would pretend to these kind people that they had saved his life, would make a great fuss over them and tell them he intended to remember them or their children in his will.

One man, a poor relation, occasionally sent him small presents of butter. This angered Cooke, who said to him, "Why send me such driblets, you who are to get thousands and thousands at my death? Send me a firkin." The firkin and several more were sent, but neither this legacy nor any of the others, came to reality.

Like many men shrewd in petty ways, he was easily deceived in matters out of his own line. Thus once when his horse was sick he was too mean to pay a horse doctor and asked advice of a quack, who told him he must take thirty onions, drill a hole through each, put them on a string, put the necklace around the horse's neck and let it stay there. The expense of thirty onions was too much; he bought fifteen, and when after many days, they had served their purpose, he took them to the servant and ordered her to make an onion porridge for the day's dinner.

In all these accounts of misers there is the same clinical picture; in all there is one and the same type of man or more rarely, woman. Possibly in the future, if feminism becomes a reality and not a crazy dream, the rareness in women may cease.

It has been impossible to find a detailed and accurate account of the boyhood of any miser, and yet such knowledge is of vital importance in studying the psychology of any type of man, because it is probable that if we really knew a boy's mental makeup soon after puberty, if we could see into his mind at this time, when he breaks through the shell of childish, unconscious egoism which has kept him a being detached from the outside world, a thing separate and apart, unknowing that he has a personality, and realizes, as every thinking boy does, that he is a part of and yet distinct from the universe, we would foretell his mental history for the rest of his life.

Furthermore, though all misers are more than superficially alike, all have the same predisposition and offer the same soil, all have the passion for acquiring useless money and almost all the habit of hiding it, it is probable that there are several exciting causes and what they are it is usually impossible to discover. Certainly a person who presents any characteristic all his life differs somewhat from the one in whom it appears only in maturity and yet this difference is just what we find in misers.

Mental ability does not protect against miserliness, for there have been many men of mental power far above the average who have suddenly lost interest in intellectual pursuits, without any other evidence of insanity, and have lived the lives of misers.

In classifying the type it must be remembered that a miser is not merely a man extremely stingy; miserliness is not

THREE REMARKABLE MISERS AS PICTURED IN OLD PRINTS

DANIEL DANCER, the Most Famous of Three Generations of Misers.

THOMAS COOKE and His Wife. Cooke Amassed $500,000 by a Lifetime of Saving and Petty Trickery.

JOHN ELWES, Who Is Said to Have Been One of the Most Despicable Misers Who Ever Lived.

Why GOOD CLOTHES Need the MOST CARE

IT is a very common mistake to believe that good materials, whether of cotton, silk or wool, need less care than cheap ones. How often does one complain of the lack of wearing quality in a garment for which a big price has been paid. Yet, most frequently, what has worn out the fabric has not been actual use, but the neglect it has suffered.

One of the principal differences between good and cheap materials is that the better grades are finer spun. This may mean that the fabric is stronger and, in proportion to the uses to which it is put, may wear longer, but it also means that each tiny thread, by itself, is weaker and more apt to injury. Anything which may attack the threads, one by one, therefore, does more harm with fine goods than with coarse.

No matter how careful one may try to be, clothes that one wears gradually get a trifle of the grease from the perspiration of the body. In spite of constant watching, clothes will become dusty. This combination of dust and body moisture forms a regular breeding ground for the bacteria which cause the most powerful microscope even to see them.

In themselves, these bacteria do but little harm, but many of them set free an acid which eats into the fibre of the material. If the individual fibre is coarse, the deposit of the acid upon it is not enough to eat all the way through, but if it is sheer or woven of fine threads, one by one the threads are eaten through and the texture weakened.

Good clothing, instead of being kept shut away in boxes and drawers, should be constantly aired and shaken. The finer the material the more often should it be looked after. A coarse piece of goods will wear out by using, a fine piece by being laid away.

STAY-AT-HOMES Can Now BUY COATS OF TAN

THE vacation spirit has so thoroughly permeated America that not to have taken a vacation is beginning to be regarded as a sign of extreme poverty. And, as most people will do anything rather than be thought poor—whether they are or not—tangible evidences of a vacation are greatly prized.

The one distinctive mark of a vacation to a city dweller is a coat of tan, or a sunburn. In order to get this outward sign of a period spent out-of-doors, people suffer many discomforts in country or seaside boarding houses, well content if they can display a ruddy or tanned skin on their return.

But alas, not all people can afford to go away, and some prefer to remain in the comfort of their city homes and take occasional holidays to the amusement places which are to be found around all America's great cities. Are these to suffer the pitying looks of their neighbors because no coat of tan is theirs?

American ingenuity and science have stepped in to help them, and already it is possible to buy "a coat of tan while you wait." The rays of the sun which cause the true sunburn are the ultra-violet rays, and in order that these may affect you, there must be a wind to blow away the coat of water-vapor which rises perspiration. This is why one may sunburn in a [illegible] even though the sun is not very strong.

The "coat of tan while you wait," therefore, is merely secured from a machine giving forth ultra-violet rays, while a powerful blast of dry heated air blows upon the part of the body selected for treatment. Spectacles of heavy lead glass are used to protect the eyes while the face is being browned up, and some careful operators cover the lips with zinc ointment and put cotton wool dampened with a metallic solution in the nostrils during the half-minute that the rays are turned on to prevent a burning of the mucous membrane. The rays do not hurt the skin at all.

How the SEWER GAS We Used to Fear Is Used to FURNISH LIGHT

SEWER GAS was until recently the scapegoat of the doctors. Doctors, physicians, policemen and prudes of all kinds have a scapegoat to justify their existence and their delinquencies before the public. The scapegoat is sometimes sewer gas, at other times appendicitis, malaria, uric acid, neurasthenia, nerves, rheumatics and other absurd and meaningless terms. Ultimately it is usually discovered that the scapegoat is entirely innocent of any wrong doing, even of any real meaning.

Sewer-gas passed through such a history and even the sewage which causes sewer-gas is at times mistakenly supposed to be more guilty than it is. The disposal of sewage, however, is a serious matter and must be properly safeguarded. Pollution of waterways by sewage is serious, while pollution of the air is only unpleasant.

It is a large question of expense, this matter of purifying sewage, before it reaches rivers and streams. Therefore, it is plain that every effort should be made to make its disposal as cheap as possible. If the by-products of sewage purification can be sold in some way to yield a profit, so much the better.

The newest method for purifying sewage is so cheap that progress in economy must be looked to from the sale of fertilizers, gas and other things from it. The newest and most promising of these economies is the sale of sewer gas for use in driving [illegible]s which furnish the power for lighting plants.

Almost every purification scheme includes what are known as septic tanks where the sewage is allowed to settle for hours and hours at a time. The liquid is then drawn off at the top, while the heavy sewage falls to the bottom.

In this process sewer-gas is generated which rises to the surface in bubbles, and it has been found practicable to use this gas in a gas engine. It is a power gas and not an illuminating gas.

The odors of these gases are very offensive, which made them the goats of the doctors of yesterday, and, therefore, before engine owners would use this sewer-gas an invention was demanded to eliminate them. This was done by making the septic tanks airtight with no outlet for the gases until the whole are consumed in the engine.

In an Australian city sixteen horse power engines are worked wholly by sewer-gas generated from the works where sewage is undergoing purification. Even the engine which drives the pump to raise the sewage some thirty-five feet is a sewer-gas driven engine.

The supply of sewer gas is so regular and certain that the engine can be left running all night without attention. This saves fuel and wages enough to pay for a new engine in six months' time.

The inventor says this system will easily yield 150-horsepower in a town of ten thousand inhabitants, or enough to produce electricity for the whole town. Many country houses have their own sewage disposal works and the gas generated therefrom could be made to give enough power and light for several nearby houses.

How BASE BALL and Other Sports Are SAVING US FROM WAR'S HORRORS

By WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M.D.

THE people of every race have to have some way of physically expressing themselves. There is always excess of energy in a healthy race. When physical laziness and national apathy come over a nation it ceases to be a nation of power and progress. The people of such a nation are helpless; they are abused and exploited by nations whose men and women are energetic and physically active.

Now, the universal method in the past, as in the present, of utilizing this physical energy in men, is in the military system. Every country that has historically stood for progress has utilized the play and physical expressions of the young men through the army and navy.

Aside from national or political reasons, this almost universal custom has inevitably resulted in the warlike spirit, an ever-readiness to put into practice what they so long study and work out in theory.

The spirit of physical contest exists in every normal man. He who has not the elements of warring in him, is a useless and pathetic thing.

But, here is the point: This spirit for a fight is far more useful to man and nation when it is directed into personal channels—the fight for self control, the fight for success in life, the beating down of crooked opponents. This is the kind of war a man must train to undergo. But when the time comes that the nation must fight or be dishonored, the normal man tosses aside all personal feelings and ranges alongside his fellow men.

All the ethical and moral self restraints and ideals are not sufficient to release the restless energy in the crowd, and, unless this energy is turned to making large armies, riots, revolution and the desire to fight something or some nation is always smouldering.

No one can accuse the American people of lacking energy or physical courage, yet a vast army which would take in every active youth is against their wishes or inclination. Now, why is this so? What are the causes that make the United States so different from all other nations, yet which contains the same human instincts and elements? It is not on account of the expense—look at our pension list; not due to that boasted freedom of self rights, not caused by the idea that because it is monarchical it is un-American.

The reason is both physiological and psychological. If Louis XVI. had been surrounded by the same conditions the French revolution would not have occurred.

There do not exist in any of the Continental countries national sports such as we understand. True, racing, a few rowing clubs, and shooting exist. But the racing is by military men, the rowing clubs confined to a select class, shooting to those who own landed estates. The mass of young men have no outlet for their physical energies. They are all in the army, where their energies are utilised, and the war spirit fostered.

What takes the place of an army with us is national sports—baseball and football. Every day annually for practically eight months millions of young and middle-aged men are playing, training and shouting in forceful energy. There are others, the crowd letting off excess steam; using physical energy while they cheer or fight on the bleachers. Even the umpire and players get a chance to work off the war spirit and know the comforts of an ambulance.

The spirit which otherwise would turn to feats of war and deeds of carnage is released in this country through national sport. It is not that we differ in those elements which go to make war, but that we turn that spirit into wholesome activity. Hence the absence of chronic desire for war unless war is forced upon us. Then will that energy be equally well utilized to prove that the powers are in us, that bravery and courage are still maintained and determination a national trait.

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British Wealth, Title And Fashion In "Its Shirt Sleeves" Turning Out War Munitions

How the Dignified Lord Norbury is Grinding at a Lathe, Lord Albemarle Making Soldiers' Boots, Lord Ashburnham Feeding a Furnace, Lady Curzon Sewing on Shirts, and the Duchess of Rutland Canning Food for the Fighters.

London, July 14.

PERHAPS the most astonishing [illegible] the great war is that it has [illegible] the British nobility hard at work.

Many noble lords [illegible] of course, fighting for it, but it has always been the favorite occupation of a gentleman, but the necessities of the present conflict make a much higher demand upon the British upper classes than merely calling for a supply of officers. These classes at last realize that unless they [illegible] army but arm and equip it efficiently they will have no country fighting for, and will spend their lives being kicked [illegible] efficient Prussian officers.

In consequence, wealthy noblemen who never did anything harder than shooting over their estates, are grinding [illegible] in cases and doing even [illegible] as if they have not sufficient skill to do that. Even women of the [illegible] young and beautiful accustomed hitherto to a life of luxury and admiration, have been performing the roughest kind of war labors.

The first nobleman to go to work on war munitions was the Earl of Norbury, one of the richest and most dignified noblemen of England. In the peerage he is described as William Brabazon Lindesay Graham Tofer, fourth Earl of Norbury, Baron Norwood, Baron Norbury and Viscount Glandine. Now he is a hand in a machine shop.

He was too old for military service and not trained to be an officer. Moreover, he realized that the need of war munitions in the British army was even greater than that of soldiers. He applied for the first useful job he could hear of, and obtained one in an aeroplane factory. He has been photographed working at a lathe and depositing his time check, showing that he is doing his duty like a regular workman without any nonsense or favoritism.

The hours are 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner," Lord Norbury told a correspondent of this newspaper.

"I am not altogether strange to the work," he explained. "I have run a lathe of my own for the last thirty-five years, and have been used to turning my hand to all kinds of mechanical jobs that wanted doing. I had intended at first to offer myself for shell work, but when an advertisement appeared asking for mechanics for an aeroplane factory I applied for a job and was taken on."

Lord Norbury is fifty-three years of age, but has the appearance and enthusiasm of a man half his age. "Though the hours are long, they will not mean much hardship for me," he said. "I like [illegible] and am never happier than when I'm working at something."

Once when he was staying with some friends in the backwoods of Canada, he related, he put in no less than eighteen hours in one day on some pipe fitting in the house.

The peer munition maker receives exactly the same treatment as the other [illegible]n, and lodges in one room near the factory.

Many other members of the nobility, both men and women, were stirred to action by Lord Norbury's example and promptly sought work where they could be useful in supplying the army's needs.

The noble Earl of Albemarle is trying to make strong boots for the soldiers, having always had a gift for this kind of work. The equally noble Earl of Ashburnham found that the best job he could obtain was shovelling coal into a furnace where shells were being made.

The Duchess of Rutland, mother of the famous Manners girls, is making herself useful preparing little tins of pork and onions for the soldiers.

So grave has been the lack of war materials and munitions in England that many women have gone to work in the factories. The supply of ordinary working women was not sufficient for the purpose and many women of title and high social position have gone to work on such tasks as making uniforms and even making shells. They expect in this way not only to increase the war supplies, but to shame the men who have not been doing their utmost.

Among the spoiled darlings of society who have thus gone to work perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque is the Viscountess Curzon. She is the wife of Viscount Curzon, who is the eldest son of Earl Howe, and is only a very distant relation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who married Miss Leiter, of Washington.

Lady Curzon is considered the most perfect type of beauty from the racial standpoint in England. On this account she was chosen "Queen of Beauty" at the great pageant called "Shakespeare's England," organized by Lady Randolph Churchill in 1912. All the most beautiful women and handsome [illegible] English society took part in this affair, representing the famous [illegible] Queen Elizabeth's time.

Again, she was selected "Queen of Beauty" at a reproduction of a mediæval tournament of knights in armor, held later.

The Viscountess is very tall, nearly six feet, with exquisite golden hair and large blue eyes. Her figure is magnificent. Her complexion has the pink and white quality that is needed to perfect such a type of beauty.

Although so exquisitely graceful and beautiful, Lady Curzon is strong and muscular. She is a splendid horsewoman and good at nearly every sport. She is therefore well qualified to do the hardest kind of work on war materials.

But the great value of such a worker, of course, is to stir the men up to do their duty.

Lady Mary Charteris, daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, is another beautiful girl of the British who is working on war munitions.

The members of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild wear overalls and work all day making clothes for the soldiers in their hall in Church street, Chelsea. They also furnish bandages and other requisites for the surgical service.

These devoted needlewomen include the most fashionable women in English society. The committee in charge of the Chelsea branch includes Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Riddell and the Countess Cadogan.

Thousands of girls have qualified themselves for such very hard and difficult work as shell making. These have to be finished on a lathe until they are within one five-thousandth of an inch of the required standard of size. In making the fuse of a shrapnel shell, one of the simplest shells made, one hundred different lathes are required.

Lord Kitchener has sent a telegram to Glasgow saying, "Tell the girls employed in Macgreor and Company's shops how highly I appreciate the good work they are doing in turning out shells and how much the country is indebted to them for their efforts."

Among these Glasgow girls are many women of good social position.

Undoubtedly the women of England have astonished the country by their willingness to do the hardest kind of work and also share in the dangers and hardships of war itself. Those who have gone to the front have faced the storm of death-dealing projectiles with perfect calmness and bravery and in many cases have been killed.

A Scotch doctor who went to the Belgian front with his wife early in the war, has written a remarkably interesting account of the brave conduct of the women there.

"We were in Ypres on November 1, the day after the most terrible battle in history, when 50,000 English out of 120,000 fell," he says. "For four months my wife has been living in Pervyse with two Englishwomen. Not one house in the town itself is left untouched by shell fire. The three women lived in a cellar for the first weeks. Then they moved into a partially demolished house. In early March a shell exploded in the kitchen and killed two of their soldier helpers. The women were at work in the next room. We have had opportunity for observing women in war, for we have seen several hundreds of them—nurses, helpers, chauffeurs, writers—under varying degrees of strain and danger.

"The women whom I met in Belgium were all alike. They refused to take 'their place.' They were not interested in their personal welfare. There have been individual men, a few of them—English, French and Belgian, soldiers, chauffeurs and civilians—who have turned tail when the danger was acute. But the women we have watched are strangely lacking in fear.

'I want to see the shells burst,' said a discontented lady at Dunkirk. She was weary of the peace and safety of a town twenty miles back from the front. Women suddenly saw their time had come to strip man of one more of his monopolies. For some thousand years he had been bragging of his carriage and bearing in battle."

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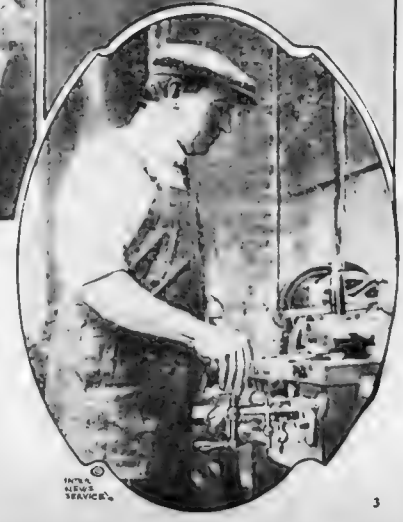
English Girls Working in an Ammunition Factory, Among Whom Are Many Women of Title and Position.



The Wealthy Earl of Norbury Doing His Regular Day's Work at a Lathe in an Aeroplane Factory.

The Viscountess Curzon, Twice Chosen as the Most Beautiful Woman in England, Who Is Now Sewing Shirts for the Soldiers.

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Why You Cannot Put a Criminal "On His Honor"

PHOTOS © BROWN BROS. N Y

Unique Photograph of a Happy Little Band of Murderers, Burglars and Other Criminals Sewing Dainty Articles of Ladies' Wear to Sell. An Interesting Development of the "Honor System" at Sing Sing.

Mrs. Allen, the Wife of the Warden of Joliet Prison, Who Was Murdered by a "Trusty" Because of Opportunities Afforded by the Honor System, Which Her Own Husband Introduced There.

Max G. Schlapp, the Distinguished New York Professor of Neuro-Pathology, Points Out the Absurdity of Treating as Honest People the Defectives and Vicious Who Have Been Imprisoned Because They Are Not Honest.

A "Lifer" at Sing Sing Who Has Dressed Up His Cell as a "Den." Note the Absence of Any Distinctive Prison Garb, Which Is a New and Helpful Factor for Convicts During Escapes.

THE shocking murder of Mrs. Allen, wife of Warden Allen of Joliet Prison, by one of the "trusties" in that penitentiary, has stirred penologists. Warden Allen was one of the leading advocates of the more lenient treatment of convicts, and his leniency made it possible for this prisoner to slay his beautiful wife. The warden has since resigned his office.

The introduction of similar ideas into Sing Sing prison by Warden Osborne, followed as it has been by the escape of several dangerous criminals, has raised the question: "Has any one the right to treat convicted criminals in the same way honest men are treated?"

The absurdity of putting men on honor who have proven themselves without honor is discussed here from a purely scientific standpoint by one of the most eminent of American authorities. Dr. Schlapp is professor of neuro-pathology at the New York Post Graduate Hospital, and has established the "Clearing House for Delinquents and Mental Defectives," so that society may be properly protected from those possessed by criminal proclivities, while at the same time all reasonably possible is done for the criminal.

By Max G. Schlapp, M. D.

Professor of Neuro-Pathology, Chief of Clinic on Mental Defectives in the Post Graduate Hospital, New York.

To put a criminal upon honor is to attempt the impossible. If the criminal be a real pervert, he may really want to observe the rules as prescribed by the code of honor, but there is something stronger in him than his will and that is the entire line of impulses which are far stronger than any repressive power which he could summon to his own aid. When the criminal is put into prison he observes the rules because he must, and largely because all possibility of yielding to his impulses is removed. But if these restraining influences are removed he may for a time continue to observe the rules, but this will last only until the impulses become overpowering, when he cannot but yield to them.

It may be largely true, as has been rather too broadly stated, that there are only two classes of criminals, those who ought never be put into penitentiaries and those who ought never to be released. The man or woman who has committed a crime or crimes, largely through environment, lack of incentive to continue honest and law-abiding, may be remade into an honest and self-respecting citizen, under proper conditions, but they are not the real criminals, from a scientific point of view.

The real criminal is one who is a pervert from early years, who has something wrong within him which manifests itself very soon in life. If it were possible to have the true history of every criminal, or person accused of crime, the expert criminologist could, without a doubt, indicate which one can be cured, put on honor under proper conditions and after proper training, and which one is hopelessly perverted, and cannot ever expect to be anything but a criminal.

This history ought to begin at the cradle. It should be secured, not only from the criminal himself (in fact, least of all from him), but also and chiefly from his family. We want to know specifically WHEN this boy began to lie, to steal, or indulge in any abnormal and criminal action. If, as too often happens, the perversion has shown itself at the age of six or seven, or before the age of adolescence, we may be absolutely certain that there is something so absolutely wrong with the personality of the child that it can never be made normal, and is doomed to a life of crime and wrong-doing.

If, however, the stealing and lying first appear in the years of adolescence, the most critical period in the life of boys and girls, it is possible that this is due to the physical changes when going on in the system, and that after that period is passed the normal condition can be re-established. Should the criminal tendency show itself only in adult life, it is all the easier to reform the criminal.

This criminal is really unbalanced in some part of his nervous system, especially is there a disturbance in the functional activity of the Central Nervous system. We know that the neurons of the system are controlled and fed by the hormones, those strange chemical substances of the body, which go to keep every organ working properly. But if there is a disturbance in the supply of these hormones, as frequently occurs at the time of adolescence, there may be, and generally is a consequent upsetting of what we call the moral balance. Under this derangement, which most often shows itself in the centres of affection, or affective centres, the youth or maiden may commit crimes, impossible under normal conditions.

Teachers, probation officers, even judges, often lose sight of the supremely important consideration that during the rest of the period of adolescence this unfortunate individual, who has shown signs of nervous derangement, should be especially protected, and surrounded by the influences which blep to re-establish the normal, the moral control and association which will prevent these criminal tendencies from becoming fixed. If that youth or maiden remain amid criminal surroundings it will most probably have the habits of criminality fixed, so that the entire course of life is determined, and this along criminal lines. These are the acquired criminal traits which may be cured, if handled properly, and not allowed to become fixed.

The real criminal, the pervert, is subject to nervous impulses and excitment almost incomprehensible to the normal person, because not experienced by him. The kleptomaniac, for instance, upon seeing a desired object becomes tremendously excited, the pulse beats high, the face becomes flushed and only when this object has been taken is the excitement and terrible oppression over. The kleptomaniac may afterward throw the object stolen away, but the excitement is over, and until the impulse to steal is aroused by some other object that person is to all intents and purposes normal.

What is true of the kleptomaniac is no less true of any other pervert. The pyromaniac feels a similar nervous excitement or oppression which can be stilled or removed only when a fire has been set, and he feels that it will burn, when he may rush away, satisfied for the paroxysm is over.

One of the most striking instances of this mania for setting fires is the case of a girl of nineteen, who while in prison set fire in her cell twice, and when afterward committed to an institution set no less than five different fires at various times. She told me frankly that when she saw some rags in a corner, or some newspapers or shavings, she was seized by an overpowering impulse to set the fire. That her whole make-up was involved and there was a feeling of excitement, mixed with suffocating oppression, until at last she had succeeded in starting the fire, when there was a complete nervous relaxation, a feeling of joy and ease, of physical relief such as could be gained in no other way. Would any sane person try to put this poor girl upon her honor not to set fires?

In view of these facts, which are today undisputed among scientists, does it not seem ridiculous to attempt to put the real criminal upon his honor, when there are impulses within him which are stronger than any restraints will could be, no matter what sacred name it may be called by.

The result of attempting to put true criminals upon honor has been most woefully demonstrated of late. Warden Allen, of Joliet prison, was attempting a most commendable work in trying to re-establish the self-respect of the prisoners in his charge by giving them a maximum of liberty under the honor system. But how terribly has he paid for it in the horrible murder of his beautiful and beloved wife at the hands of a "trusty." Was the trusty to blame?

He was probably a man of low appetites and instincts, to say the least, or he would not have been in the penitentiary. The fact that he observed the strict prison rules, when they were strict was no warrant for believing that he would observe the moral laws, when all restraint, save his own will, was removed. He had probably not seen any other women besides the warden's beautiful wife for months or years. The very kindness which the poor woman showed all the prisoners, including the "trusty," led all the more surely to the unfortunate woman's death. The lustful impulses, long restrained, seemingly destroyed, became overpowering in a moment of tremendous temptation, and this lovely woman became the victim of her husband's mistaken leniency and her own kindheartedness. It was mistaken judgment on the part of Warden Allen to believe that he could trust a real criminal and he had no means of knowing this man was actually a normal man subject to the law of honor.

The warden of a prison, finding three thousand men before him, all convicted of crime, has not the power of distinguishing between the sheep and the goats—the accidental and the perpetual criminal. The records of the courts are more misleading than informing, and it would be practically impossible for the new warden to pass upon the personal character of each prisoner. Nor could he be guided by their actions when a large part of the restraint was removed, for the criminal is not always by any means sub-normal intellectually, and is often "smart enough" to deceive the sharpest eyes and to make the warden believe that he has completely reformed when he is only working for the largest possible liberty, even through escaping from the penitentiary altogether.

The criminal, from the point of view of the alienist, is to be classed, more or less, and rather more than less, with the insane. In the line of his predispositions and irresistible impulses, he is not sane or normal, and should be treated accordingly by society. Every man and woman under ordinary social conditions is upon honor—but the criminal can never rightly be so placed because he lacks the power of self-direction to that degree that he can keep himself within the bounds demanded by social requirements.

Take the well-known case of V— K——, the paranoiac who murdered two innocent persons on what was said to be his wife's place last year, in New Jersey. I happen to know all about this individual case, which may be taken as typical of a large class of mental defectives who have been discharged from insane asylums, on probation, or, as might be said, upon honor.

V— K——, who has an idiot son, was a pronounced paranoiac, believing firmly that President Wilson (then Governor of New Jersey), and other State officials were persecuting and wronging him. He was clearly possessed by the delusion of persecution, a well-known symptom of paranoia.

He went so far as to believe that his wife was in the conspiracy against him and as a result, so soon as he was released from the asylum in which he had been confined, and where he had no opportunity of reaching those against whom he had these delusions, he went to the farm, supposedly owned by his wife, and deeming the tenants in conspiracy with his wife against him, not being able to find her, murdered the two innocent persons who occupied the farm. He was certainly not responsible, from a legal or moral point of view, and placing him upon honor, or probation, was inviting the disaster which followed unerringly.

When it is understood that the ingrained or habitual criminal, the predestined pervert, who began lying and stealing when he was six years of age can no more control his impulses than could this poor deluded V— K——, how can any sane man think it wise, or even possible to put a criminal of this type upon his honor?

Honor implies a high moral sense, but the criminal has usually not manifested any sense of this lofty moral view, but, on the contrary, has shown in every way that if he is not immoral he is certainly unmoral. For the impulsive criminal is rather to be placed among those who lack moral sense, and are unmoral, than among those who having been reared in morality, still violate the moral law, and place themselves in the rank of the immoral.

There is every reason to treat the criminal, no matter what his type, humanely. Penologists have long since outgrown the idea that imprisonment should be made a cruel punishment for the wrong done to society. The aim should, of course, be the reform of the criminal wherever that is possible, but we must not try to do the impossible, and expose the innocent to the murderous outbursts of criminals out of mistaken pity.

Nor should the prison be made too attractive, so that imprisonment loses all of its deterrent power. The hardened criminal actually laughs among his fellows at the philanthropists who strive so hard to "soften his terrible fate." The prospect of imprisonment should not be a pleasant prospect, if it is to aid at all in preventing the thoughtless and careless from committing crimes.

The honor system breaks down at times even in so fine an institution as Annapolis, where great stress is laid upon high ideals, and the students are supposedly selected from among the best families in the land. If this be the case how can well balanced men and women deem it advisable to introduce an honor system among those proven destitute of all sense of right. There may be some method of selection devised hereafter for separating the sheep from the goats, when the honor system might be applied to the former, but as yet we are in no position to draw this line clearly, and the honor system seems out of the question for tested and tried criminals.

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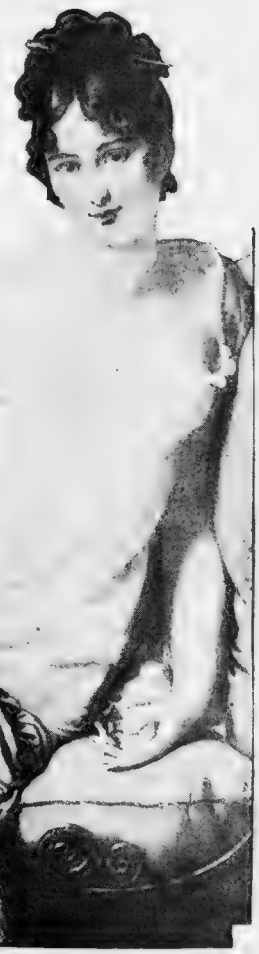
"All's Fair in Love and War" Approved by the Courts

A New Jersey Judge Holds That the Doctrine of "Let the Buyer Beware" Is Good in Marriage

—And Clara Morris Explains Why it Is Very Wrong to Deceive One's Husband About One's Age

Ninon L'Enclos, Who Had a Devoted Admirer When She Was Ninety.



"What a Happy Day for Women," Says Clara Morris, "Grandma Can Dress Just Like Grand Daughter—and Make People Think Her at Least No Older Than Her Own Daughter. And If Her Heart's Just as Young—Who Cares." Nell Brinkley Illustrates Here the Interesting Point.

The question of whether a woman is justified in fibbing about her age has furnished material for jesters of the pen and stage for centuries. Comes now a New Jersey judge who turns the jest into earnest. In the case of Mr. Wade Robinson against his wife, Maud Robinson, Vice-Chancellor Stevenson has taken the stand that a woman may lie about her age with propriety, if her marriage hangs upon it. He has expressed in judicial language his conviction that "all is fair in love and war."

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson's decision will be read with deep interest by women because it confirms their inalienable right, one voiced by the line of an old English play: "A man is as old as he feels, but a woman is as old as she says she is." The biographies of Ninon L'Enclos, who had a devoted youthful admirer at ninety, of Mme. Recamier, whose portrait reproduced on this page was made after she was fifty, and of the perennial Sarah Bernhardt, who at seventy is, according to rumor, engaged to a youth of twenty-eight, bear out the claim.

On this page will be found what Mr. and Mrs. Robinson said of their case, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor and the opinion of the famous actress and author, Clara Morris, on the subject.

By Clara Morris

HE claimed she signed up for thirty-two years, as per license requirements, but in reality had to her account forty-nine fully developed years.

Now do we in that can make forty nine look like thirty-two to a husband is some hypnotist, or, at all events, the woman who can get away with seventeen years like that should hire a hall and tell the rest of us, at a dollar a head, how she did it. In two weeks she might invite her husband out for a spin in her own road-ster.

But, **revenons a nos moutons,** the most interesting thing about this case is the sharp reflection of the complaint made and the Vice-Chancellor's refusal of the divorce asked for.

Right there one pricks up one's ears, opens one's eyes and wonders why, wonders by what route he reached his conclusion.

Is chivalry after all not so dead as we have believed? Men, first, won't convict a pretty woman of murder. The other day a husband was almost doubled together, so hardly was he turned down by a judge for asking a divorce from a cloaking wife. I say, you know what the women want, anyway? Is the world?

Perhaps the Vice-Chancellor is a student of the Bible. As has been many another brainy jurist before him. And has been impressed with the fact that from cover to cover, with but one exception, it is absolutely silent as to the ages of its many women, good or bad.

Of course, St. Luke was sailing rather close to the wind when he said, "Elizabeth was well stricken in years." Still exact figures are not given, and even in featuring Sarah's age, the great Book seems to be paying her a sort of left handed compliment in connecting it with the news that a surprised stork was flapping confusedly about trying to find the right tent opening at which to dump small Isaac.

Not a book in the Bible lies under suspicion of having been written with gloves. A spade is called a spade in a very loud voice, and yet the everlasting feminine's everlasting dread of having her exact age made known seems to have been not only understood, but to have received consideration from those old scribes, teachers and poets, and the Bible women may rest the better for not having had their ages given to the world. Now, perhaps, this legal gentleman in New Jersey may say to himself: "If the Bible can take kindly need of the little besetting weaknesses of women, why may not I?"

The husband bemoaned the absence of children from his home, which is natural enough since all men desire to live again in their offspring, but his cry does not ring true. Somehow it seems like a second thought brought forward to bolster up a weak case.

If, in his courting, he sought (as he claimed he did) not only a wife, but a future mother of children, he would scarcely have married a woman of the thirty-two years she confessed to. The fact of her getting past him with those seventeen years proves conclusively that his trouble came from masculine conceit. How can a man begin to study any woman when he thinks he already knows her thoroughly?

Probably, too, he was so busy trying to deceive her that he left the lady quite free to deceive him. At all events, the goods were before him, and as the Vice Chancellor in effect said, he "bought at his own risk."

So, no matter, what the route, this Daniel come to judgment has reached the decision that a woman may not be divorced for fibbing about her age.

Remember that, girls, or better still, clip out his address and paste it in your hat.

Why do women hide their ages? We are a funny people. We are so proud of our modernity. We wear the fashions of to-morrow. We boast of our up-to-late freedom of thought, and all the time—Oh, la, la, we are right under the thumb of the far away past. Doing to-day without reason just exactly what the dear, dead women of two hundred years ago did with such better reason—denying their age.

When girls were expected to "make their market"—ugly expression—in earliest youth, to be wives and mothers before eighteen, a woman of twenty-one was yet unmarried. She was branded "old maid," put on the shelf to draw dust, spoken of disparagingly, and, too, slightingly. A woman's sole chance in life depended upon her ability to fasten, barnacle-like, upon some man, any man. Poor things. No wonder they hedged and "moved away" and lost five years of their age between towns, sometimes.

That started the untruthfulness about birthdays—but all that is changed. The bachelor girl is admired, respected, envied, indeed. An artist, or teacher, or social leader, forty is high Summer tide for woman now.

The stupidest folly she can possibly commit is to deceive the man who is courting her. If he loves her years will not matter. She might say she was fifty and he would clear the half century with a standing jump and be proud of her soul and God stand sure."

What the Judge Said.

By Vice-Chancellor Stevenson.

AS a matter of ethical or sociological doctrine, marriage with an elderly wife, and its consequent disappointment in the matter of a family, might be made cause for divorce in Christian countries, as it is in Japan. But it is not so in the State of New Jersey.

Marriage, in the most enlightened countries, is based upon love, and love is in large part illusion. Ever since the art of courtship began, love-making has been pervaded by illusion. It has been customary for a woman to make herself seem fairer than she is and for a man to seem to be a greater power in the community than he is. These deceptions are, in the eyes of the law, a harmless shadow of love.

Women believe that as they become older they grow less attractive to men. So long as they believe this they will try to preserve the semblance of youth.

The law is lenient in such matters. A man may represent himself as a count while he is a waiter, in order to pique a girl's fancy and win her hand, yet the law takes no cognizance of this fraud in love.

This man was not justified in leaving his wife. "All's fair in love and war."

The Wife's Side.

By Mrs. Maud Robinson.

THE Vice-Chancellor was entirely on my side. If he hadn't been he wouldn't have turned right around and given me a divorce after he had denied my husband one.

"Did this man abandon you?" he asked.

"Yes," I said, "over two years ago."

Did you make overtures to him to return?"

"I did," I said, "I wrote him, pleading with him to come back, but he never answered."

The Vice-Chancellor granted me a divorce without my ever leaving the chair.

But my husband tells a falsehood when he says I misrepresented my age. He knew my age for my aunt told him. He had boarded with my aunt for fifteen years and we had known each other all that time.

Things have come to a bad pass if a man can put his wife aside because he thought her younger than she was when he married her. I am glad that when it comes to a question of veracity the courts will believe a woman. At any rate as the Vice-Chancellor said: "All is fair in love and war."

The Husband's Side.

By Wade Robinson.

WHILE I was paying court to Mrs. Robinson I led the conversation around to the subject of age. She volunteered that she would be thirty-two in her next birthday. We were married April 10, and went to live at Leonia, N. J. There I built a house, which cost me $14,000, for ourselves and the children that I confidently expected.

After we had been married two or three years I expressed my disappointment that we had not been blessed with children. I reminded Mrs. Robinson that I was the last of my race and that I wished my name to be carried on. I told her my life's ambition, joy and pride would be to have a son. She answered: "I suppose it is the Lord's will that we should not have any children."

Five years after our marriage we were still childless. I found out then that she was much older than she had represented herself as being. I made the discovery through finding some old school books of hers in which the dates of the purchase were written. I began piecing together evidence against her until I had proven that her age was forty-nine, seventeen years more than she had represented it. When I told her this she said scoffingly: "Well, am I not thirty-two, at least?"

That made me so mad and disgusted that I left home and I have staid away himself for doing it, but cheat him by as much as three years and he will hold it against her to the end of his days. Thinking eye to eye she stood within the circle of my arms and lied about her age. How can I ever trust her again? I wish women would not do it. To deny one's age is untruthful, and untruth is vulgar and undignified, and there is another thing.

The great Creator sends us into this wonder world of golden days and star pondered nights with full powers to enjoy all its delights, and this we do for long and long—and then, without meaning to blaspheme, we lift our eyes and boldly deny God's own sacred gift of years to us when we abjure our age.

Oh, tell the truth in this as you do in all else, and then gloriously feel "Thy

Mme. Recamier, Who After Fifty Retained the Charm Exhibited in This Picture.

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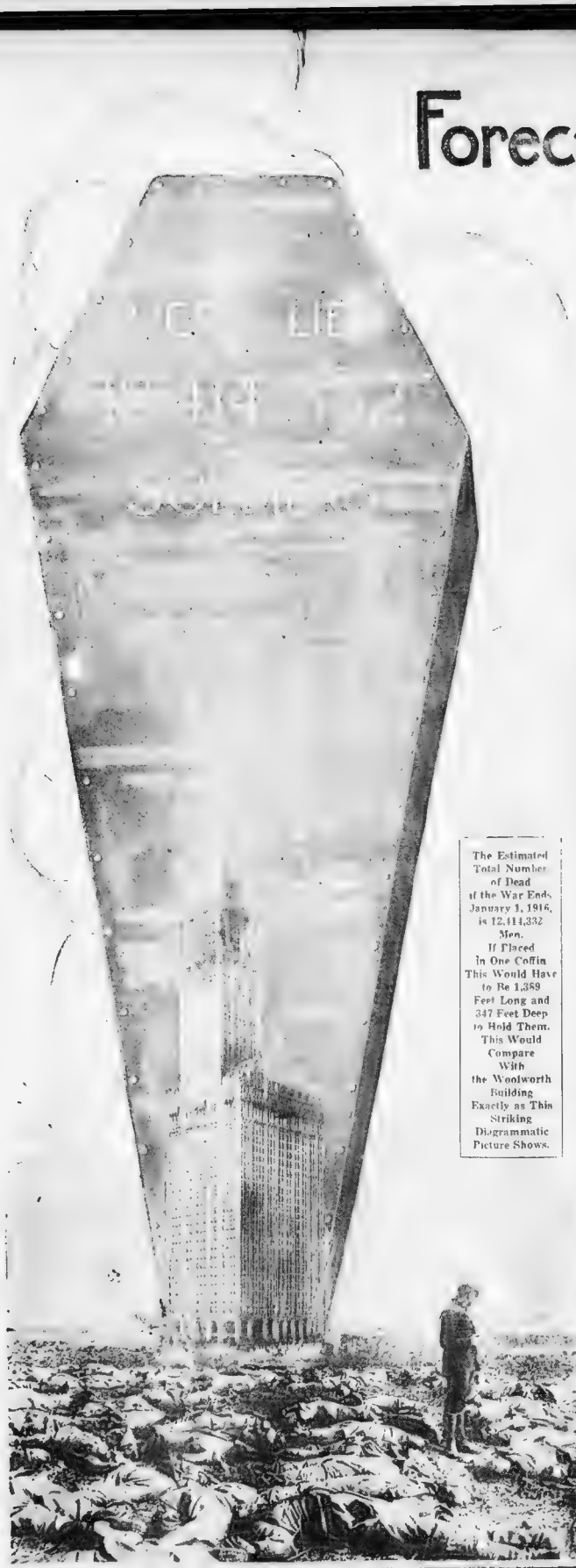
Forecasting Death's Fearfull

Military and Medical Scientists, on the Fi
Estimate the Appalling Total of 12,41
1, 1916, and a Pitiful Army o



The Estimated Total Number of Dead at the War Ends January 1, 1916, is 12,414,332 Men. If Placed in One Coffin This Would Have to Be 1,389 Feet Long and 347 Feet Deep to Hold Them. This Would Compare With the Woolworth Building Exactly as This Striking Diagrammatic Picture Shows.

The War's Cost in Men Up to January 1, 1916

Number of men having taken part in the war up to August 1, 1915.	24,770,000
Estimated number of men having taken part up to January 1, 1916.	35,654,000
Number of men killed in battle during first six months of war—Red Cross figures	2,146,000
Total of men killed up to August 1, 1915—Partially from Red Cross figures	4,347,000
Estimated total of men killed in battle up to January 1, 1916	6,212,166
Seriously wounded during first six months—Red Cross figures	1,150,000
Total seriously wounded up to Aug. 1—partially Red Cross figures	2,450,000
Estimated total seriously wounded up to January 1, 1916	3,750,000
Died of disease, exposure, etc., first six months (incomplete figures)	1,146,000
Total dead of disease up to August 1, 1915	3,347,000
Estimated total dead of disease up to January 1, 1916	6,212,166
Invalids, diseased and crippled as an aftermath if the war ends January 1, 1916	10,000,000
Number of insane and mentally incapacitated	1,557,791

MILITARY and medical scientists are now engaged in trying to figure out what Bismarck euphoniously called "The butcher's bill" if the war lasts until January 1, 1916. Their appalling forecasts, not only of those slaughtered in battle, but also killed by disease and of the war's aftermath, have been derived from study of official Red Cross figures for the first six months of the war, and also from the various reports and estimates from the various countries for the twelve months just closed.

Their estimates are that if the war continues until the new year 6,212,166 men will have been killed in battle, an equal number will have died of disease, exposure and the effects of wounds, and that after the war is over a pitiful army of at least 11,000,000 cripples, crazy and invalids will linger.

These totals, incredible as they seem, are stated to be conservative. It is admitted by the statisticians that the losses as reported by the different countries are not always to be relied upon, for each tries to minimize its own and to magnify the damage inflicted upon the enemy. The only impartial figures obtainable have been those of the Red Cross Society, and these have just been prepared for the first six months of the war only. It is these official tables that has been made the groundwork of the calculations.

From the Red Cross tables we see that during this first half year of war, when the allies were getting ready and Italy was not yet in the struggle, the number of dead upon the battlefield reached the enormous total of 2,146,000. Russia has naturally been the heaviest loser, with 733,000 dead, 1,500,000 slightly wounded 482,000 severely wounded and 770,000 taken prisoner; a total loss of 3,485,000, although the largest number are only slightly wounded and may go back into the battlefield. Germany has lost 482,000 killed outright, had 760,000 slightly wounded, 97,000 seriously wounded and 232,000 captured; a total of 1,572,000. In proportion to the men engaged France has suffered very heavy losses, with 464,000 killed in battle, 718,000 slightly wounded, 439,000 seriously wounded and 495,000 captured, or a total of 2,116,000. All these are official Red Cross figures for just the first six months of the war.

The scientists have taken into consideration that the fighting the second six months of the war has been even more savage and destructive than during the first six. During the Spring the losses in the Carpathians and on the Western line have been frightful. Professor Henri Douget, one of the French scientists looking into the matter, estimates that on July 1 close to 4,000,000 men had been slaughtered on all the battlefields. One year of the war, he figures, will show 4,347,000 dead from battle alone.

Degenerative Diseases Caused by the War

The records of all previous wars have shown an average of three men dying from disease to every one killed in battle. How this happens is explained by Dr Huber in another column of these pages. The European scientists, taking into consideration the advances in surgery, in aseptic treatment and improved camp hygiene, have cut this proportion arbitrarily down to one man killed by disease to every one killed in battle. They estimate also that within three years after the close of the war no less than 5,000,000 more men will have died of degenerative diseases caused by and through the arduous campaigning. This is especially true, they say, of the boys under twenty-one who have been impressed in all the armies and the men over forty five who have been forced to fill the thinning ranks. Their estimate of 1,557,791 insane men and mentally clouded, made so by the psychic shock of this war, is based upon observations on the field that show approximately between 2 and 3 per cent of all the soldiers are thus affected.

Using our own Civil War figures as a parallel and comparing the number of men in the Union forces engaged in the conflict with the total number engaged in the European conflict it will be seen that the estimates quoted are, as those who made them say, optimistic. It is difficult to tell just how many men are in the field abroad. The estimates given in the first table of this page are "paper figures"—that is, the figures given out by each country—and these are always more or less unreliable, although they are vouched for by official sources. According to these official figures there are 24,770,000 soldiers constituting the war strength of all the powers now in the war. The probable fact is that there are many more millions who have been forced to the front, but even on the "paper figures" the men who will have been actually in service by January 1, 1916, will be no less than 28,674,000. Great Britain, for instance, is credited usually with only a million and odd men, yet Lord Kitchener has stated lately that he has between three and four million men ready for battle. If England has thus concealed her resources we may be sure that the other nations have not been more frank in their avowals of strength, and the total of more than thirty-five millions is below rather than above the mark.

It has been repeatedly claimed in dispatches both from Sweden and Norway and also Italy before she entered the war that the Teutons have in the field and in readiness not ten million men, as they are credited with on paper, but more than twenty million.

A comparison of these totals with our own Civil War figures will show that their incredibility is due really to the enormous number of men involved rather than to the proportion of fatalities. There served in the Union army and navy during the Civil War 2,213,365 men. Of these 359,528 were killed either in battle or by disease. This is close to 12 per cent. But modern invention has raised the destructive powers of war fully 1,000 per cent—this is an actual estimated percentage of the increased deadliness of modern weapons by the famous Italian statistician and scientist, Professor Lorenzo Fratelli. This being so the percentage of a little over 30 per cent of the opposing forces destroyed in battle and by disease is not so great.

But of the 359,528 Union men who lost their lives during the Civil War 224,586 died of disease—that is, more than two men to every one killed by lethal weapons.

This being so the estimate of the European scientists does not seem to be too large.

The Enormous Aftermath of Insanity

In 1890, twenty-five years after the Civil War, there were still 392,809 men permanently disabled as a consequence of that conflict. This is, roughly, 17 per cent of all those who engaged in the war. It has been estimated that another 15 per cent died within three years after the war closed. The figures given by the European scientists of five million dying within three years after the close of the present war is less than 10 per cent of the forces actually fighting.

These figures are appalling. We can see what they mean more clearly by comparing them with things that are familiar to us. Omitting those who die up to the date set for the war's end—January 1, 1916—the total of those who will die and who will linger on insane for the next generation is 11,557,791. The entire population of the great State of New York is a little over ten millions. So this is equivalent to the wiping out of New York's entire population and nearly two million more.

It is impossible even for the most skilled of statisticians to figure how many orphaned children and starving widows will suffer extremes of poverty, and even death, because of the death of the bread winner.

The men with the pencil are most ready to tell the world what this war is costing in money, and they start with what can be computed most easily—the actual outlay for food, ammunition and equipment. The actual expenditures by the various governments engaged in the war up to August 1 are $15,211,524,000, and by January 1 the amount will be not less than twenty-one and a half billion dollars, a sum so large that the mind of man is dazed, and he can not begin to grasp it. But this is the smallest part of the financial loss to the world. Every man is considered to be worth $2,000 to his country from an industrial point of view. If 17,768,957 men are killed, die from disease or are permanently incapacitated, becoming a tax upon the community instead of producers of wealth, the financial loss is at least $35,539,914,000. This does not take into consideration the fact that many of the most gifted men, scientists, scholars, artists, poets will have laid down their lives for their respective countries, and each of these was worth many times $2,000 to his native land.

The cost for pensions after the war is another enormous item. If we are to judge by the experience of the United States after the Civil War we shall see how enormous the sum will be. There were 2,213,365 men in the Union army and navy. The number of pensioners suffering from disability in 1890 was 392,809. Before the war is over at least 35,000,000 men will have served, bring seventeen times as many as in our Civil War. This would mean 6,379,763 men on the pension roll, and as our pensioners cost us about $100,000,000, this number will cost the various nations $1,700,000,000 per annum. This is more than the entire expenditure of the United States Government for all purposes, and a little less than the entire revenue of Russia for 1914, which was $1,835,506,000.

In a word, the war on New Year's Day, 1916, will find every one of the European nations engaged in the war as bankrupt as a nation can well be looking forward to generations of high taxes, endless suffering and the hard times which come from the depletion of the nation's resources.

Comparisons Showing

The 12,414,332 men dead from ba
feet long, 347 feet deep and 463 feet

The 11,557,791 men doomed to de
after the war would make one man
York's East River.

The army of 1,557,791 insane and
abreast, and four feet apart, reach fr
119 miles away.

If the same number were buried
Central Park, New York, to hold the

If they were all heaped in a sin
feet long, 463 feet broad and 347¼

If the war's total dead on Janua
were stretched out head to foot the
the globe at the latitude of Washing

Emile Holarek's Striking Cartoo
Passing On Into

The Afterm

By John B.

THE question has been asked me—
will be the aftermath of the wa
Europe? By this is meant how m
men will, after peace is concluded, be le
drag out a more or less short existence
pled, crazy or diseased?

Taking as a basis for calculation the
Cross figures and the estimate of 6,000
men as actual victims of battle derived f
them, taking also the estimate of an ec
number dying of disease during the sa
period—an estimate, by the way, with wh
I must disagree as being at least 50 per c
too low—and, taking also the total num
of men and the kind of men engaged in
conflict, I calculate that after the war
proximately ten million men will be c
pies, more or less incapacitated by disea
and that in consequence of this condi
will die off rapidly in the generation
lowing. I should fix the number of luna
—and by that I mean the victims of me
cholia, of "will paralysis," of chronic i
teria and other psychic lesions—as a li
under 3 per cent of all engaged, or, rou
on this basis, 1,557,791.

These figures are based upon the suppo
tion that the war will end on January
1916—and they are low. If the war is
longer than that these figures will mo
up with appalling rapidity, because
things that cause them grow stronger
geometrical progression with each ad
month of battle.

It is necessary to stop to try to real
that the number of men now engaged in
ing one another make all previous arm
insignificant by comparison. Ancient Ro
ruled the whole civilized world, but Gibb
tells us that her armies at the height of
power never numbered more than 450,0
More than that number were killed in
battle of Ypres alone in November last.

Harvest from the War

gures Provided by a Year of Warfare, 4,332 Dead if the War Ends by January f 11,557,791 Crippled, Crazy and Diseased

the Colossal Tragedy

ttle and disease would fill a coffin 1,389 road at its widest part.
ath and mental disease within five years ,590 feet high, who could straddle New

mentally diseased would, if ranged ten m New York City to Wilmington, Del.,

side by side it would take four times m.

gle grave the mound would be 1,157½ eet high.

r 1, 1916, and its aftermath up to 1921 would make a ring of bodies around ion.

The Loss in Wealth to the World

The actual cost to August 1, 1915, is $10,141,020,000.

The actual cost up to January 1, 1916, will be $21,500,000,000 it is estimated.

$21,500,000,000 is equal to 65,000,000 pounds of gold. The entire production of gold during the last five hundred years has been but 30,000,000 pounds. This means catastrophic debt.

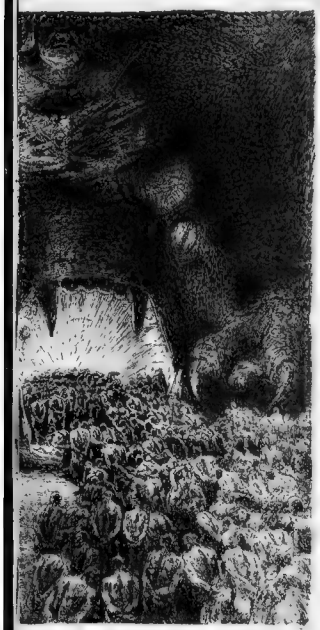
In $100 bills this sum would stack up to a height of 71,666 feet—2,000 feet more than Mt. McKinley, the Eiffel Tower, the Woolworth Building, the Pyramid of Cheops and the Washington Monument on top of each other.

If these bills were plastered over a field side by side and end to end they would cover an area of approximately 21 acres.

It would take 2,150 freight cars to carry it if in gold, and the train would stretch from New York City to Mount Vernon.

The entire cost of the war up to 1916, in loss, real and potential, is fixed at $100 000,000,000.

It Is Estimated That if the War Ends on January 1, 1916, It Will Leave an Aftermath of 11,557,791 Soldiers Diseased, Crippled and Mentally Deficient. A Vivid Idea of the Size of This Pathetic Army Is Given by This Photographic Diagram. All These Unfortunates, if They Could Be Rolled Into One Man Would Make a Creature 1,530 Feet High. He Could Straddle the Shore Piers of Brooklyn Bridge, and Would Stand 7 1-3 Times the Distance from the Water to the Bridge's Highest Towers.



n of the War Moloch, Showing the Hosts he Maw to Be Consumed.

ath of the War

Huber, A. M., M. D.

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Napoleon's greatest army, the most of which the Russian snows so cruelly wrapped up in their long sleep, that army which was destroyed in and after Moscow, exceeded somewhat 200,000 men. To-day at least twenty times as many Frenchmen are em battled.

At least a dozen times as many men are now fighting as were engaged in any previous European conflict.

Those who began the conflict in August last were for the most part regulars; now most of the troops are those which were then either in reserve or have since been called away from civilization's industries. We shall presently see how fit for fighting the most of those latter are.

The present-day soldiers are different from those who fought with Alexander and Hannibal and Caesar, or even as recently as the eighteenth century, in that the vast majority of the men of to-day are not by trade fighting men, and so not nearly as fit for campaigning.

Fighting is not the occupation of choice of the German or the French conscript or of the British volunteer, as it was of the military unit in the Greek phalanx or the Roman cohort. And this is so because, as civilization has advanced, the fighting trade has been more and more given over to pursuits beneficial to mankind.

Consider, too, how much more quickly men are now killed or put out of action than in former wars. For now the ordnance is destructive beyond all precedent. Think of the hitherto unknown explosive effect of the high velocity projectiles; their instability in flight; the rapid revolution of bullets on their axis, resulting in the butterfly fractures of bones, and the gaseous swellings of flesh, now so fatal, producing the horrid, rotten-edged, tetanic, gangrenous wounds, instead of the neat former perforations.

Then, in the trench warfare peculiar to the present struggle, but little else than the head is exposed. So that most of the wounds are in the head, or the face is "sidewiped" in the most hideous manner; and such wounds are peculiarly fatal.

The most terrific explosions are but a few yards away, for the men in the opposing trenches are oftentimes within speaking distance. Wherefore many die, though unhit, of the shock and the reverberation alone. The shells, when they strike, slough the flesh in large masses, huge muscles protruding through great rents in the skin. If they recover—what ghastly maimings, what pitiable cripples will the sight of their fellow creatures have to endure when this war is over!

Cripples! Before the war the German authorities prepared 100,000 beds for such cases; before March last there was in German hospitals alone need for more than twice that number of beds.

Men of the first fighting order—from twenty-two to thirty years of age—no longer, have not for months, sufficed to fill the monstrous maw of up-to-date warfare. The choicest and juiciest "cannon futter" has long ago given out, so that mere boys and middle-aged and elderly men are now fighting.

The recruit, to be fit, has got to be well built, of superior muscular power, and capable of resisting factors that would depress not only the body, but, still more important, the mind. The fact is, any male under twenty is still in the growing, callow stage; his skeleton, his joints, his muscles are not yet fully developed. His chest—and a man's wind has got to be right to reamputating—has not attained the full capacity. Such a youth's organs, especially his heart and his blood vessels, are still immature. Such a heart is called on for unaccustomed exercise; and then it throbs like to bursting through its bony cage. With this the vessels "swell like whipcords on the brow." And that poor mother's son who wasn't trained to be a soldier gets pitifully winded. When the wounded reach the base hospitals, they are now examined, and the hearts of nearly half of them are found to show acute valvular disease, degenerated heart muscle, dilated and over-worked hearts.

The irregular and oftentimes scanty rations predispose the unfit all too readily to the camp diseases, the broken rest or the no-rest at all; the forced marching; the necessity for prompt and unerring action if one's life is not to be lost; the thundering of siege guns; the screaming of shells, the soul-rending slaughter—by such agencies is any one unfit for soldiering soon destroyed outright or left to linger useless for the balance of his shattered life.

Not only are young recruits less fit for campaigning than seasoned fighters, but they are much more susceptible to diseases, which throughout the history of warfare (except perhaps among the Japs in their war with Russia) has always destroyed among all kinds of troops at least three soldiers to one killed or dying by the enemy's ordnance.

Thus much for immature recruits, think now of the middle-aged and the elderly. You have seen, of course, those melancholy pictures of bald, gray-headed men, called to the colors; men with organic diseases latent and sure to flourish like fatal plants, under such conditions as now obtain in the European trenches.

Except that in their twenties, now many years ago, they have seen some sort of drilling—not actual warfare—these men are about as well fit for warfare as any elderly American business man.

The man after forty has come to have in him those physical degenerations which are the sequel to—let us not say, the excesses—but, the abnormalities of the earlier years. Diseases have been suffered in youth—pleurisies, typhoid, malaria, rheumatism, tuberculosis and so on—which leave the tendency to degeneration. The heart has been overstrained in athletics, or the digestion impaired; or the kidneys have been overworked; or the arteries have become hardened, or the nervous system overtaxed more weight than is wholesome has been taken on, and it is not equally distributed. Such departures from the normal are generally, like a famous medicament, to be pronounced harmless—that is, if the civilian pursues his careful, normal way of living.

If those European brethren of ours could continue, like us, in their ordinary walks of life, enjoying the felicity of unbounded domesticity their good wives have accustomed them to, if they could continue to guard in a civilized, sensible way against undue stresses, if they could, like us, conserve their factors of safety—they would also in good time be enjoying the ease that goes with the silver fringe along the scalp and the respect of children and grandchildren.

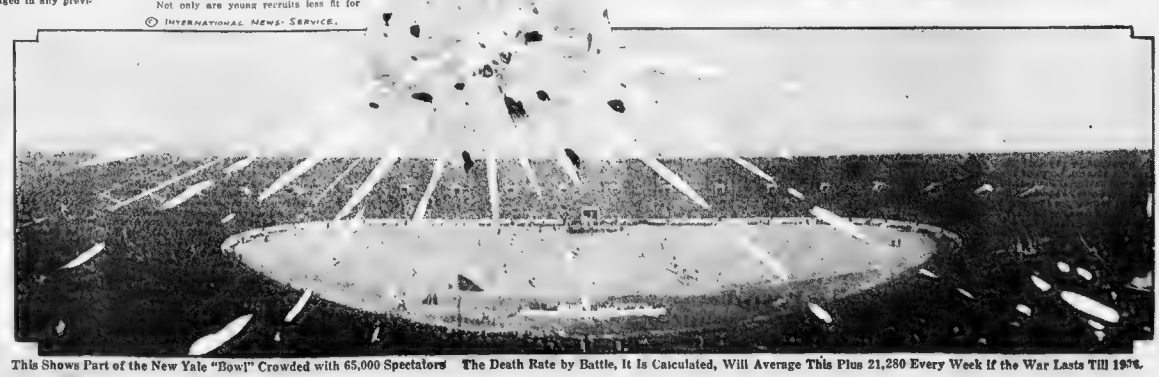
But now, perforce turned soldiers, their chances of long life, even if they escape slaughter outright, are pitifully meagre. Just here make a comparison: Our North in the Civil War had 2,213,000 men engaged. Twenty-five years after, in 1890, there were still 392,809 pensioners by reason of the disabilities they received in that war or by reason of diseases that were sequel to the war's stresses. What an aftermath, then, must Europe's posterity endure by reason of this one phase alone of the war now waging.

Nor is the stress of warfare mainly physical; it is even more disastrous to the mental machinery, the brain and the nerves. Why, even in our own army and in peace times one-fifth of the discharges are for mental defects or pronounced insanity. During the Manchurian war "the number of cases in the Russian army was very great." Especially in this European war, under the unusual strains of hunger, exhaustion, exposure to the elements and to explosions heard sometimes twice in a second, when men are being killed not only by being actually struck, but just by the detonations of the ordnance; when men are seeing neighbors shot and are being bespattered with the blood, when men are smelling the stench from the bodies of friends as yet unburied—such are the psychic shocks of warfare reacting on all the organs of a man past forty, in whom there is no longer the rebound of earlier years.

Imagine a man bludgeoned mightily upon the crown, so that the blood gushes from his nostrils, his ears, his mouth; one suffers as much, perhaps more, when as mighty psychic blows are rained on him from the war environment! Must we not therefore expect thousands of cases of that most pitiful of human maladies, the hysteria of strong men, thousands of cases of paralysis, both real and hysterical, due not to material disease or wounds, but to the apprehension of pain, incurability, thousands of cases of impending melancholia, of mania, of sheer madness?

Tuberculosis, that Captain of the Men of Death, has long manifested itself in its insidious and malign way in the world's large armies. Many enlisted men have this disease latent in them, either to burst forth under the strains of campaigning, or to appear soon after the exhausting warfare is ended. War or no war, tuberculosis kills off every fourth among us between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. In all the wars of the nineteenth century fourteen millions of lives were lost, in that century at least thirty millions of people succumbed to tuberculosis. What a harvest then is this pair of reapers, war and tuberculosis, now going to cut down, for death's gleaning.

Who can estimate also the deafness, the blindness, the nervous disorders attendant on or following in the wake of this war, how many suicides there are now among soldiers; how many will the hereafter tally, by reason of the fatigues, the horrors, the bodily diseases incurred, and, above all, because of the unprecedented "psychic shock" of modern warfare?



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This Shows Part of the New Yale "Bowl" Crowded with 65,000 Spectators The Death Rate by Battle, It Is Calculated, Will Average This Plus 21,280 Every Week if the War Lasts Till 1916.

Multi-Millionaire Rothschild a German Captive Farm Laborer

How the Exquisite Owner of Fast Automobiles and Splendid Yachts, Accustomed to Every Known Luxury, Is Being Forced to Toil Twelve Hours a Day at the Point of a Gun.

"The Young Baron de Rothschild, Who Never Did Anything Harder Than Sit at a Mahogany Desk and Look Over Columns of Figures, is Driven Forth to Labor Twelve Hours a Day in the Fields, Under the Guns of Callous German Soldiers.

London, July 21

A DISPATCH from Vienna states that a youthful member of the great Rothschild family, of Paris, is held there as a prisoner of war, and indicates that the Austrian soldiers are deriving great pleasure from making the young millionaire do hard work in the fields.

The news reaches here by way of The Hague and states that the prisoner is held at Lobositz, near Vienna, where there is a large camp of prisoners taken from the allies by the Germans and the Austrians.

The dispatch states that strong efforts were made through the Spanish Embassy, which represents French interests in enemy countries, to have special treatment accorded to young Baron de Rothschild. The military authorities, according to the dispatch, resented this interference and as a reply set the young millionaire at the hardest possible work.

It is mentioned that they set him to work with a plough, and it is considered probable that when all the ploughing is done they will put him to mending roads, as that appears to be the favorite occupation selected by the German military authorities for their prisoners.

The only indication given concerning his capture is that he was driving an automobile when caught by the Germans.

Inquiries have been made in Paris to ascertain who the captured Rothschild can be, but there is still some uncertainty on the subject. All Frenchmen are liable to military service without distinction of rank or social position, and the Rothschilds are no exception to the rule. Even priests are compelled to fight.

It is thought probable that the prisoner is the young Baron Robert de Rothschild, who is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the world's greatest banking family. It is possible, however, that the prisoner is Baron Henri de Rothschild, a man of mature years, who is a qualified doctor and has been laboring among the sick and wounded soldiers. The statement that the prisoner was taken in an automobile is the principal ground for supposing that he was Baron Henri, but his friends are inclined to believe that he will soon return to Paris.

The Rothschild family stands in an extraordinary position with regard to the war. It has branches in five of the countries involved—England, France, Germany, Austria and Belgium. It is believed that at least seven members of the family are fighting—four on the side of the allies and three on the other.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Rothschilds are the financial kings of Europe, and to a great extent of the rest of the world. No great financial operation is ever undertaken by a government without their assistance. It is announced that they have tried to be impartial in this war, each member giving his best support to the country where he is domiciled.

However, it must be remembered that the English branch of the house is the senior and inherited the original family property at Frankfort and that the French branch has in recent years shown the most financial ability. Therefore it would seem that the preponderance of influence of the family must be on the side of the allies.

Torn asunder by the war and forbidden under terrible penalties to have dealings with citizens of an enemy country, the Rothschilds must have been forced to give up the system of keeping international financial transactions in their own family. This has been one of their greatest sources of power in previous years.

Baron Robert de Rothschild, who is now said to be the prisoner of Vienna, is the son of Baron Gustave de Rothschild who until recently was the Consul General of Austria in Paris, in addition to his duties as a banker. Baron Robert's mother was Cecilia Anspach, member of another great European banking family.

The most important member of the family at present is Baron Edouard de Rothschild, of Paris, the only son of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who was unquestionably the leading member of the family. It was Baron Alphonse who by subscribing all his personal fortune led the public subscription that paid off the war indemnity imposed by Germany on France in 1870, with such astonishing rapidity. In his famous country house, near Paris, the Chateau de Ferrieres, the peace terms between the two countries were agreed upon.

Baron Edouard, the present chief, is an elderly man. His cousin, Baron Robert, who is much younger, has been spoken of as his successor in the direction of affairs.

The Rothschilds possess beautiful chateaux and houses in many parts of France. Perhaps the most famous of their houses is the big, gloomy old mansion in the Rue St. Florentin, in Paris, occupied by the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

Within this is reputed to be the steel-walled fortress which the Baron constructed to protect his family and his treasures in case of riot or revolution.

The Baron Robert's home in Paris is a palace in the Avenue de Marigny. It has beautiful gardens, worth a fortune in themselves, extending to the historic Champs Elysees. His principal country residence is the Chateau de Laversine, in the department of the Oise.

The Baron, it is estimated, has a fortune of at least $100,000,000. No one has ever been able to make a very close approximation of the Rothschild fortune, as it is spread all over the world. When the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild died, his family, by a special agreement with the Government, avoided making a declaration of the value of his estate and paid $1,000,000 in settlement of the death taxes due.

The Baron Robert is noted for his great collection of fast and luxurious automobiles. He has fifty automobiles in his garages, all of them new and of different types. Among them is an eighty horse-power touring car for eight persons, in which they can live and sleep in comfort without going to a hotel for a month or more.

He possesses the fastest racing cars in France, and his friends say that if he were caught in an automobile he must have been entirely surrounded by obstructions, or he would have escaped. He is a leading member of the Automobile Club of France, which is situated within a stone's throw of his Paris house.

He also owns a number of yachts and pleasure boats. Among them is the 200-foot twin screw, schooner-rigged steam yacht Almah. Lately he has taken a great interest in fast motor boats, of which he owns eight.

The report that the Austrian military authorities are making their prisoner work as hard as possible, actuated apparently by spite against him, is exciting a great deal of interest. The title of "Baron," which is borne by nearly all the members of the Rothschild family, was originally conferred by the Emperor of Austria. The relations between the Austrian imperial family and the great banking dynasty have, in fact, long been particularly friendly.

For instance, the Baron Albert de Rothschild, Austrian citizen and the leading representative of his family in Vienna, did not possess the necessary sixteen quarterings of nobility and the other qualifications of birth necessary to permit him to be presented at the rigid Austrian court. The Emperor then paid him the unprecedented honor of ordering that he and his wife and daughter should have the privilege of being presented at court.

The Baron tried it once, and then declared that the sneers and snubs of the Austrian aristocracy were so unpleasant that the game was not worth the candle. He never went to court again.

Is it possible that the Austrian Emperor has not sufficient power to secure considerate treatment for one of his favorite financial family? It may be that the Emperor, burdened with his eighty-seven years and his unspeakable trials, feels unable to interfere.

The arrogant aristocracy and military class have, perhaps, seized this opportunity to vent their spite on an eminent member of a race and family that they despise. In the Middle Ages they would have tortured him on the rack and pulled his teeth out.

Many reports have been received concerning the harsh treatment to which French and English prisoners of war have been subjected in France and Germany. Some accounts have come in round about ways, but complaints have also been received directly from British officers in prison. One of them who escaped from prison, Major Vandeleur, of the Cameronian Rifles, declared that the treatment accorded to English officers must permanently injure their minds and bodies, even if it did not kill them.

Many thousands of prisoners, it is said, have been put to work draining and ditching the marshes, of which there are vast tracts in Germany. Others have been made to labor on the roads, which, of course, is distressingly severe work for men who have been brought up in comfortable or luxurious conditions of life.

The German authorities have denied some of these statements, and in reply to others they have said that the prisoners welcomed the work as a variation of the monotony of their life and that they were glad of the pay which they received for it.

It is not considered likely that Baron de Rothschild enjoys the privilege of working in the fields all day or welcomes the cent a day he is said to receive for his labors.

His friends picture him driven forth by a brutal sentry at 4 o'clock in the morning after a breakfast consisting of a bite of unspeakable "war bread" and a drink of indescribable coffee.

Then he is kept at work in the broiling sun or the driving rain, as the case may be, with a callous sentry on guard over him with a gun and a murderous bayonet. A few aristocratic and arrogant Austrian officers stroll around occasionally, laugh at the plight of the poor plutocrat and give the guards orders to make him work harder.

Carrying great wooden posts on his back, dragging a plough, digging ditches, cutting hay and chopping down trees and bushes—these are some of the heart-breaking labors assigned to the banker, whose normal business was to sit at a mahogany desk and glance over a few columns of figures.

The Baron de Rothschild, like all of his family, lived in an exquisitely refined manner at home. The Rothschilds are all moderate eaters, but they require the most perfectly cooked food and the choicest wines. There are no better dinner givers in Paris than this old established financial dynasty. Moreover they own the finest vineyards in France.

As a war prisoner the exquisite Baron's daily rations consist of one-half pound of hash, whose contents no one could guess, a pint of liquid, ironically termed coffee, and one half pound of bread made from potatoes, straw and uncertain ingredients.

Great Salon of the Chateau de Ferrieres, with its priceless art treasures, the principal residence of the Rothschild family in France.

Photograph of Prisoners of War Doing Hard Labor in the Fields Under the Direction of German Officers. Baron Rothschild Is One of the Thousands of Allied Prisoners Who Have Been Set to Work Carrying Huge Posts, Ploughing Poor Land, Digging Ditches and Doing Other Back-Breaking Work.

PHOTO. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

The Baroness Henri de Rothschild, in the famous library of her beautiful Paris home. It was at first reported that her husband was the multi-millionaire prisoner.

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Leaping for Health and Beauty

What American Women Most Need to Learn Is to "Get Off the Ground" Both in Mood and Fact, Says Mrs. Marion Morgan, the Los Angeles Instructor in Physical Culture, Who Trained the Morgan Dancers

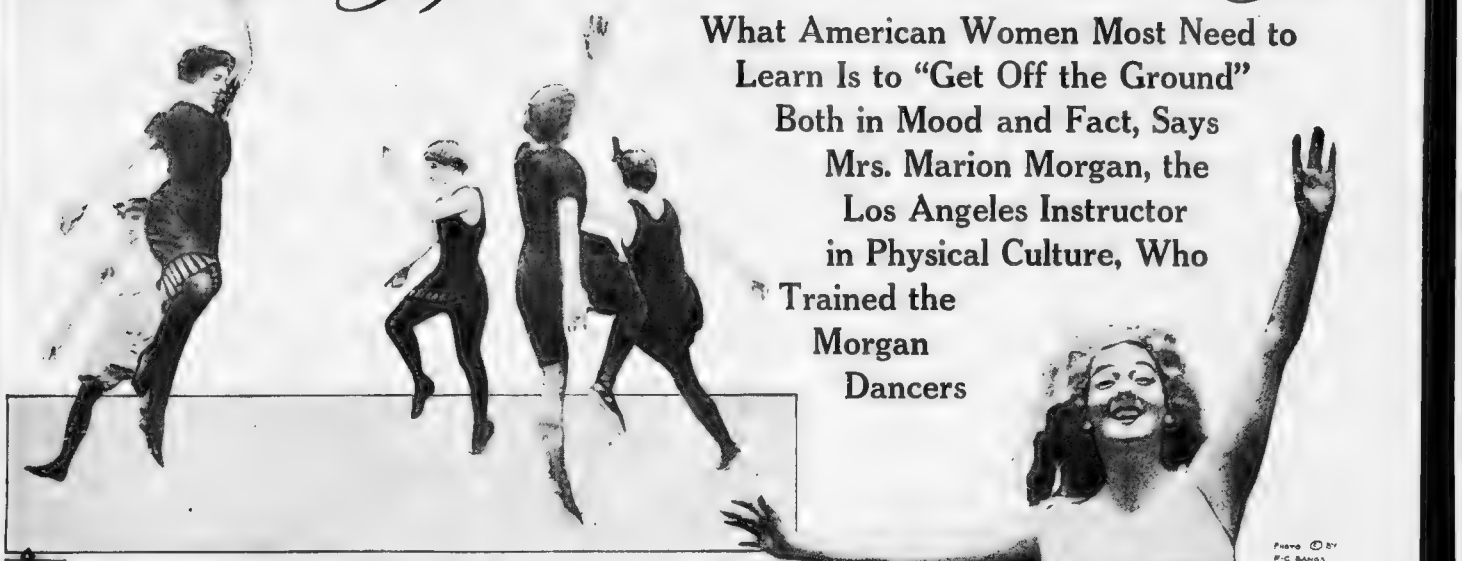


Photo © by P-C Bangs

A Group of the Morgan Girls Practicing Their Health and Beauty Leaps on the Beach.

One of Mrs. Morgan's Girls Practising the Leap That Strengthens and Stimulates the Heart.

By Mrs. Marion Morgan

WHILE the American woman has become keenly intelligent and well informed upon the subject of physical culture, there is on her part a satisfied ignorance as to the wonders that can be wrought by the leap.

A people who reached the farthest heights of attainment in health and beauty, who were distinguished at once for their great strength and for the exquisiteness of their features, coloring and subtle grace, the Greeks, two thousand years ago knew the value of the leap, and practiced it.

In the friezes of ancient Greece you will see lithe, long-limbed maidens springing into the air, disdaining the ground, limbs spread like wings, bodies poised with the apparent weightless of a bird. While you may not have noticed these postures, you are familiar with the result, that the term Greek maiden is a synonym for grace. No greater beauty of line has ever been achieved than that exemplified by the Greek maiden in the dance.

The perfection of that dance and the perfection of the figures that lent themselves so well to the noble lines of the Greek drapery figures and drapery being parallel, would not have been possible without the leap.

American women walk from two to five miles a day. They dance too much. They ride enough and row somewhat. They play golf and tennis. But if you ask them if they practice the lean, or to give the meaning more common clothing, if they "jump," they will look puzzled, then indignant. Of course, they don't jump, at least not since they jumped rope during their long-sleeved apron and pigtail stage. And they straighten their shoulders and compose their features in such rigid lines that you are by these tokens informed that you have offended, or at all events have been misunderstood.

Nevertheless in American women I say, with all the earnestness in me, get off the ground." Physically and psychologically you live too near the ground. The American woman, when she has passed the twenty-fifth milestone and often before, is too heavy in gait in body in deportment. Mentally as physically she needs higher gearing. Her higher gearing the leap accomplishes. Leaping will quicken the heart beat, bring back the blood to the surface and so equalize the circulation.

The leap, like farming, the languages, were better learned while young. The younger the better. But it is never impossible. If the middle-aged woman will learn to leap she will find her step growing lighter, her eyes brighter, her complexion clearer, her spirits gayer. The leap will place farther back among the shadows of dreadful things the spectre of growing old.

That it is regarded as unusual and difficult is shown by the applause that greets the leap when it occurs in a dance. It is like a singer's high note, like a piano forte player's grand flourish.

When I began training my six pupils, who have since been and are now touring the country, to show audiences what can be done for a woman's body and character through physical culture, I saw the same look of misgiving across their faces that always comes to those unaccustomed to the word leap and the idea it represents. My suggestion was received with more warmth when I spoke of springing into the air. That is comprehensible. That does not contain any slightest hint of departure from feminine characteristics. The ordinary idea is that to leap is boyish, while to spring into the air is girlish and girlishly natural.

To make quite clear to my girl charges that there was nothing "unladylike" in such a demonstration, I asked them if they had ever been so happy that they wanted to jump with joy. Every one's right hand went up. Every young face was a smile. I asked them if they had ever watched a kitten at play and seen it spring into the air from very joy of life. Again there were tokens of recognition of a truth. "Imagine that you have heard some great, good news," I continued. "What would you be inclined to do? What did you do when you were children and heard that the circus was coming to town or that you were going to a picnic?"

They laughed in recognition.

Then I unrolled a huge copy of a Greek frieze. American Greek maidens were exulting at news of a victory for their country. All were jumping up and down, were springing into the air, were leaping. After that it was easy to teach my girls, who afterward became the Morgan Dancers, to leap.

"Exult in something that delights you," I said. If the girls do not feel pleased, if it were a dismal morning, all adrizzle, or if some cloud had obscured the sunshine of girlish spirits, I had only to say, "Then remember something that did please you, and express your pleasure at that."

What these girls have done other girls can do. Women, too. There is no better place than the beach to perform those feats of leaping. I advise every bather to jump before going in or after coming out of the water. The sand is a far better place for the exercises than the water, because the air offers practically no resistance, while the water offers a great deal.

Trip to leap upright and you will be surprised at the resistance of inadequacies of the unaccustomed muscles. But persist. Prepare the mind by saying to yourself, "Rejoice!" Then, one arm extended straight upward, the other at your side, spring as high into the air as you can. If you tumble over, face forward or backward in the sand, no harm is done. But leap several times, until you are warned by fatigue that you have jumped enough. When you have practiced three or four leaps a day for a fortnight the body will begin to be obedient. It will form a vertical line. This will give you poise and lengthen and strengthen the longitudinal muscles.

A running jump is of great value in the development of strength of the unused muscles about the waist-line. Run a half dozen steps, then, flinging your arms high above your head, jump into the air. This is an excellent heart stimulus. Taken thus in the open, it excels any Spring or other season tonic.

The high run, with one arm extended in front, the other at the back, then alternating, is a most valuable exercise for the digestive tract.

The leaping should be done singly at first. Afterward groups may form and the jumping be done in unison, under a leader's commands. The running group enjoys the added zest of competition, which is always an incentive to do one's best.

The seashore is a good spot also for the exercise known in the gymnasium as working at the bars, but is in most instances stretching. My girls found at Atlantic City, among the rough girders of the pier, strong timbers from which they swung their weight back and forth by their hands, rhythmically as the pendulum of a clock. The sideward swing exercises develop long, supple waist muscles, a slender hip line, a straight back and full chest.

That is another exercise in which women of this country are singularly inept, and which is one reason why they do not grow taller. American women would acquire a much statelier height if, from their childhood, their longitudinal muscles were stretched by swinging from cross bars, branches of trees or lintels of doors.

It is a very good symptom of national growth that dancing is indulged in at the beach at the seashore. There is no better time for dancing than the day, while the sun is shining, no better place than the beach, where the bodies are unimpeded by too much clothing. It is a natural expression of a natural joy in life, and under right spirited chaperonage should be encouraged. If bathers would indulge in leaping, running, swinging and dancing on the beach, instead of passively looking on or taking quiet sun baths they would derive far more benefit. The bathers who chill quickly should exercise in these sports for fifteen minutes preceding the ocean bath.

Leaping, running, swinging, dancing, especially out of doors, are a return to the spirit of old Greece. By so much as Americans encourage this spirit, especially in their young, but not limiting its exercise to them, they will develop a more beautiful race, a race of gymnasts, of strong men and women who are both strong and graceful. Moreover, they will rear a race that is without the brand of neurasthenia, that is of moral and bodily courage, and that will not perish from the earth until the earth itself is lost amid a wreck of worlds.

The person on a long vacation at the seashore would develop the flabby, unused muscles, characteristic of inactive city life, into strong rounded muscles possessing the tone of supple elasticity and contractibility.

The more time I devote to the upbuilding of fine, strong bodies and corresponding character, the more I believe in governing exercises by the spirit of play. No one can give his best efforts to his or her work in the world unless a healthy balance be maintained between work and play. "Happiness in the highest sense" is the motto I have instilled in my girls.

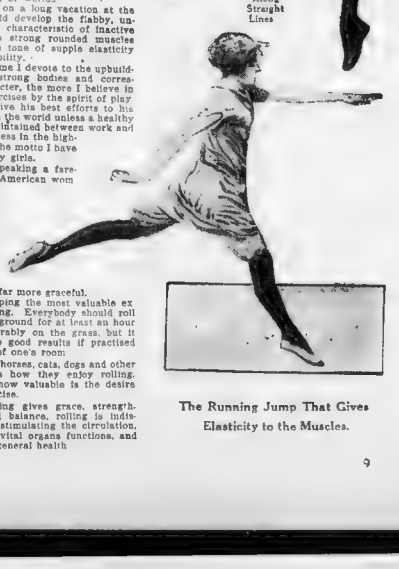
If I were speaking a farewell word to American women I would repeat and emphasize the word "leap." If American girls would practise leaping they would grow taller and be far more graceful.

Next to leaping the most valuable exercise is rolling. Everybody should roll about on the ground for at least an hour a day. Preferably on the grass, but it will still give good results if practised on the floor of one's room.

Look at the horses, cats, dogs and other animals. See how they enjoy rolling. That proves how valuable is the desire for this exercise.

While leaping gives grace, strength, elasticity and balance, rolling is indispensable for stimulating the circulation, working the vital organs functions, and maintaining general health.

Miss Gertrude Hoffman, the Famous Dancer, Practicing the Running Leaps That Add Height and Give Grace.



A Leap That Develops the Body Along Straight Lines.

The Running Jump That Gives Elasticity to the Muscles.

Why Disease Is Cured Only by Strangling or Starving the Germs

By H. R. Snyder, M. D.

AN eminent physician recently stated that he could cover the entire surface of the earth five feet deep with diphtheria or typhoid germs in less than a year's time if he could find enough food for them in cultural media.

Germs propagate in geometrical ratio and the most common disease germs double in number about every fifteen minutes. Their increase is checked only by strangulation in disinfectant media or by removing the matter on which they feed.

The specific germ or mold that causes the common boil is a good example of this propagation. It can be said roughly that ten million bacteria are required to start a boil. These ten million packed closely together, could be held on the point of an ordinary sewing needle. If they are able to work through a microscopic break in the skin, as for instance at the root of a hair, and the disease-resisting elements of the blood are too weak to strangle them, the boil starts.

In fifteen minutes the ten million germs become twenty million, in fifteen minutes more the twenty million become forty million, then eighty million, and so on till in the course of a week the figures necessary to express the number propagated would require several miles of paper. And yet not even this theoretical number packed together would occupy a space greater than the size of a plum.

In making a culture of the blood of a diphtheria patient, the growth of the numbers and volume of the germ colony in a test tube will increase indefinitely as long as the conditions of moisture, air and food are right. The instant these are changed the growth ceases.

The germs of human disease thrive best at body temperature in partially sealed test tubes containing sickly human blood or extractions from animal blood and tissue. Exposure to intense heat, fresh air, sunlight or immersion in any one of a score of mineral solutions checks the growth and kills the disease germs most common in human beings.

A whole, clean skin exposed to the sunlight whenever possible is a first essential to avoiding disease. A second step is keeping the system up to its maximum tone in disease-resistence by proper diet and exercise. A third, is the faithful disinfecting of all wounds and cuts, preferably by cleansing with peroxide and painting with iodine.

If these directions are followed, disease germs will find only starvation grounds and will not thrive. If they succeed in entering the system through the mouth or broken skin they will be promptly strangled and thrown out by the disease-resisting corpuscles of the blood.

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The War's First "Terror Art" By a Servian Peasant

Europe Acclaims in the Strange Sculptures of Ivan Mestronic the First Brutally Original, Artistic Work Inspired by the War

A Figure of the Saviour by Ivan Mestrovic, Showing How the Warlike Quality of His Style Extends Even to Religious Subjects.

Marko Kraljevic, the Servian Champion Who Attacked 300 Turks Singled Handed. Another Remarkable Example of Mestrovic's War-Inspired Style

Milos Obilic, the Servian Knight Who Slew the Turkish Sultan Murad. This Is the Most the Intense Brutality and Savage Force That Pervade Mestrovic's Work.

The Annunciation, a Work by Mestrovic, Showing its "Vibrantly Cruel" Qualities.

Bust of a Servian Lady, a Suggestion That the Fighting Spirit Pervades Both Sexes in Servia.

THERE has been intense interest and [illegible] see what new develop[illegible] what influences upon [illegible] can be traced to the great war.

The most [illegible] and striking response to the [illegible] been shown in the work [illegible] Mestrovic, the Servian peasant [illegible].

This remarkable man has undoubtedly been inspired by the war and the extraordinarily vigorous, almost terrifying forms of his sculpture reflect the spirit of slaughter that fills men's minds, although the [illegible] his works have nothing to do with the present conflict.

Mestrovic has just created a great sensation in London where an exhibition of his works has been held in the Victoria and Albert Museum a Government institution. Mr. Lloyd George the Minister of War Munitions, the man upon whom England now chiefly depends for a successful [illegible] ecution of the war, is on the committee that was responsible for the exhibition.

Mr. Lloyd George has been several times to see the sculptures and so has Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of War. These men were undoubtedly [illegible]ed there by the fact that the sculptor's work was said to be a reflection of the war which they are largely directing.

Other art lovers and curiosity seekers have flocked to the exhibition by the thousands.

"This is the real terror art of war," was the comment of one connoisseur

Look at the head of Milos Obilic, the Servian knight who slew the Sultan Murad. This work perhaps shows best all the savagery of which the Servian artist is capable.

This Servian night, Milos Obilic, is a human demon of prey. He was created solely for fighting and slaughter. This very head is fashioned like a terrible weapon. He slew the dreaded Turkish Sultan Murad when the Turks were at the height of their power, had crushed the Servian nation and were about to invade the more highly civilized parts of Europe.

He was one of many forgotten Servian heroes who fought with desperate valor against the overwhelming hordes of the Turks, when larger nations than Servia were shrinking back in fear.

The spirit of these men lives to-day in the Servian soldiers who have been fighting with such tremendous bravery against overwhelming numbers and resources. The artist Mestrovic is inspired with a fierce desire to immortalize this national spirit [illegible] sculpture. We can also understand from his creations why the Servians are prone to resort quickly to assassination.

Another remarkable effort to express th[illegible] [illegible] of Mar[illegible] the Servian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] handed after the disastrous battle of Kossovo. That was the battle that almost exterminated the Servians and condemned them to oppression for centuries.

[illegible] course is a symbolical work for the Champion is represented nude with [illegible] weapons and mounted on a horse [illegible] harness. It is intended [illegible] the elemental qualities of this terrific and indomitable fighting man.

Strange to say, the quality of hardness expressed in nearly all Mestrovic's work extends also to his religious sculpture where it sometimes seems out of place.

It must not be [illegible] this artist [illegible] [illegible] sence. There [illegible] even beauty [illegible] spects he appears [illegible] classic masters and neither [illegible] shows a strong resemblance to the "primitive" artists of the pre Renaissance period.

In some of his figures of women [illegible] astere faces are very spiritual [illegible] arrangement of lines has a highly decorative and pleasing quality.

One enthusiastic [illegible] Mestrovic was "inspired by a [illegible] of national memories and aspirations that is without parallel in modern art. It is a burning spirit within it that seems to throb and [illegible] through the new and fantastic shapes it gives to the trees in its grasp, or the annoyruements of the tongues and crowns of flame in a forest conflagration."

Mestrovic was the son of a peasant in Otavice, a country village in Northern Dalmatia, a country entirely inhabited by people of Servian race. He spent his boyhood as a shepherd, and even at this time showed his natural talent by his carvings in wood and stone.

He was too poor to obtain a regular artistic education and became a marble worker, because this was the best available training for the career he aimed at. After some years he saved enough money to take a regular course of study in a sculptor's studio.

His first immature efforts were exhibited in Vienna, the capital of his country's destined enemy. It is interesting to know that they received considerable appreciation there.

It was not, however, until the outbreak of the present war that Mestrovic's art took its characteristic, mature and definite form.

What the Stars Foretell for August

THE August new moon is an annular solar eclipse, and therefore ominous of fateful world happenings as well as domestic portents. Occurring as it does in the fiery triplicity it augurs, as saith Justinius, motion of armies, death of kings and of the great, an enmity between rulers and the commonalty. The luminaries conjointed with Mercury in the western angle and opposed to Uranus rising, creats new gravities in our national welfare, touching not only the immediate period, but also in November and the mid-Winter, its sphere of influence covering a period of five months. The United States will no longer be the one great neutral power at peace.

The month enters with Mars and Saturn in a menacing quarter, which will confront us with some very complex problems, particularly around the 6-8th, with many prominent deaths in social, church and official circles in the second week, and numerous casualties on both land and water.

Uranus rising will cause great mental unrest, foment serious troubles in many sections, and give impetus to doctrines subversive of law and order; while the red planet transmitting our ruling sign will stir up the incendiary and the vandal, and stock the crime calendar to repletion. Insurance companies will suffer heavy loss, notably in theatre, school building and hotel risks. Social scandals and divorce cases unusually prevalent. The public health not good this month, particularly in the western area, with an epidemic of fever, ague and stomach troubles; the last week of the month pronounced in these respects.

Naval matters are not well felicitated, and some unsavory talk will attach to the service, and malcontents will be busy in the navy yards, powder factories and ammunition plants had well be safeguarded against espionage and spoliation.

Much activity in the literary world, but the output chiefly sensational and erotic; scientific and inventive matters better conditioned. Much excitement in market centres, a wide range of quotations, panicky between the 4th and 8th, marked advances in the third week, following which the speculative barque travels a zig-zag course.

Mexico continues in the throes of banditry and outlawry, and will prove of increased concern to us, the prospect of a stable government for that unhappy section are more remote than ever; foreign powers will grow more insistent in their demands for adjustment of the national difficulties, and our own government forced to a more determined policy in the interests both of humanity and the Monroe Doctrine. The portents of this eclipse, so far as our geographical status is concerned, will relate very largely to the Mexican situation.

Pleasant weather prevails over the first three days, with northerly air currents and a wholesome temperature. This is followed by a genuine hot spell, beginning with the barometric pressure on the 4th, accompanied by severe storm formation in the West Indies, which will sweep into the Gulf sections and the Mississippi Valley, thence across the country, and extending up to about the 8th, great damage to property through lightning and flood.

Then a cooler atmosphere may be looked for up to the 13th, very windy around the 13th-14th an excess of humidity between the 15th and 19th. Northerly winds and wool-pack clouds around the 20th, thence changing to easterly currents, and again developing into storm potentials for the last week of the month. Coast lines are in grave danger through cosmic disturbances during August, and more than one Summer resort will suffer in this wise. Earthquake and volcanic activity may accompany clipses.

Specific incidents on or near the following dates:

August 2-3—Important ceremonies and [illegible] around this period, with interesting announcements in the literary and art worlds. An important foreign loan effected, and satisfaction through executive channels.

August 6-8—Death of a prominent financier; money conditions perturbed; accidents to electrical conveyances. A local transit company in difficulty and a strike situation develops. Very erratic influences at this period, and various channels will be affected thereby.

August 14-15—A theatre or hotel destroyed by fire. A market slump due. Two or more scandals in art and social circles cause widespread comment. Disorder in public places may be looked for, and a diplomatic episode creates anxiety.

August 18-20—Markets centres felicitated, and foreign news will be such as to stimulate sentiment. Some special military activity.

August 20-25—A network of complications and disaster is bracketed in these dates; solicitude regarding a governmental affair, and an unsavory disclosure affecting the War and Navy departments. Business insolvencies mark this period. International interests more satisfactory as the month closes though unusual briskness will be observed in the defensive branches.

Ill-health, business complexity and general stagnation beset those born in the first week of January. April, July, July or October of any year; or if in the Spring of 1856, Fall of 1850, Winter of Spring of 1857, Falls of 1863 to 1867, in 1868, Spring of 1869. Fall of 1874, Winter of 1880, Summer of 1886, in 1888, or Winter of 1897.

Jupiter gives impetus and confidence to the affairs of those born between the 16th and 20th of January, March, May, July or November of any year, or in the Springs of 1853-54, Spring or Summer of 1856, Fall of 1857, Winter or Spring of 1858, Spring or early Fall of 1864, Falls of 1866 or 1870, Springs of 1872, Summers of 1876 or 1883, or Winter of 1892.

Deceptions, snares, ambushes and precipitancy of judgment surround those whose birthday lies near the 21-22d of January or April, or 24-25th of August or November of any year; domestic and affectional unhappiness for the fair sex, unwise attachments, and reactionary for those in business or professional pursuits.

The 1-3 are pleasant anniversaries, and betoken a satisfactory year ahead; the 4th to 8th portient reverses, law and accident; the 14th of pleasant augury; bereavement in coming year if born near 16th or 26th, business advantages if near 10-20th or 29th.

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

The Best Ways to Defy Summer Foes of Beauty

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty

SUMMER brings with it foes to beauty. Dust and sun seem to be in league to mar the beauty which has come through the rigors of cold and wind unblemished.

The sun causes sunburn, tan, freckles, even by drying the skin overmuch, and, by causing eyestrain wrinkles. The dust makes the complexion muddy. It inflames the eyes and, settling into the pores of the skin, causes the hair to fall. Of all the legion of enemies to beauty summer is the worst.

The sun dries the skin. Therefore we should double in that season our supply of pure cold cream and give the face a third massage to supplement the two every day which I have advised.

These creams are in use by a score of my friends, who have improved their beauty, and all of whom have beautiful complexions. All are cooling and serve to counteract the burning rays of the sun. They should be gently massaged into the skin before and after exposure to the sun or wind, also night and morning:

Cucumber juice	2 oz.
White wax	1 oz.
Almond oil	4 oz.
Spermaceti	1 oz.
Rosewater	4 oz.
Orange flower water	4 oz.
Tincture of benzoin	1 oz.
Borax	2½ drams.

This is one of the cooling creams desirable for use in Summer:

Oil of almonds	1 pt.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Cucumber juice	1 pt.
White wax	1 oz.
Spermaceti	1 oz.
Cucumber Juice (which has been boiled, skimmed and strained)	2 oz.

The hair should be washed oftener in Summer than Winter. It should be oftener brushed. If it seems dry and the scalp unresponsive, increase the scalp treatments—that is, the massage with tonic to one daily. Fifteen minutes of brisk rubbing with one of these tonics should be beneficial.

Sulphate of quinine	20 grains
Powdered borax	½ dram
Ammonia water	2 drams
Compound Tincture of cinchona	½ oz.
Bay rum enough to make mixture	4 oz.

For oily hair, this, well rubbed into the scalp at night, is a pleasant lotion:

Witch hazel	2 oz
Alcohol	2 oz.
Distilled water	1 oz.
Resorcin	10 grains

For dry hair, this, applied in the same way, is preferable:

Castor oil	12 drams.
Spirit of wine	6 oz.
Balsam of Peru	8 grains.
Resorcin	16 dram.

Shake well before using.

Excellent for freckles, tan and other discolorations is this.

Sour milk	1 cupful.
Horseradish	1 teaspoonful.

Scrape the horseradish into fine shreds and let stand in the sour milk for six hours before using. Then wash the face freely in it. Fresh buttermilk is a cleansing, freshening tan and freckle removing face bath to be taken at night.

This, too, is a lotion which has been recommended by many:

Citrine ointment	1 dram.
Oil of almonds	1 dram.
Spermaceti ointment	6 drams.
Attar of roses	3 drops.

For either freckles or liver spots this has been in many instances curative:

Solution of ammonia	1 oz.
Bay rum	1 oz.
Rosewater	1 oz
Powdered borax	1 oz
Glycerine	½ oz.
Distilled water	10 drops

Fifteen minutes of brisk rubbing with one of these tonics should be beneficial.

Still another formula for freckles and tan is this, which reached a great popularity:

Ammonium chloride	1 dram.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Some faces, otherwise pretty are disfigured by a greasy or oily skin. In Summer, the need is met by a lotion which is at once cleansing, cooling and drying. It should be used as a face bath twice or oftener a day according to need:

Rosewater	5½ oz.
Alcohol	½ oz
Boric acid	½ dram.

After using any tan or freckle lotion containing acid cool the skin by massage with a pure cold cream.

For sunburn I would suggest as an old and tried remedy:

Equal parts of

Oxide of zinc ointment.

Cosmoline.

Cooling for the sunburned surfaces is rosewater or a solution of bicarbonate of soda. Apply them with a sponge or bit of cotton, using them repeatedly until the burning sensation disappears.

For the removal of freckles these have been recommended after much use:

A solution of powdered nitre, or

A solution of bicarbonate of soda.

These should be applied to the face night and morning.

Once, after motoring on the Italian Riviera, I saw some most unwelcome spots on my nose—light, yellow, obtrusive—resembling the dots with which a turkey egg is flecked. A chauffeur sent me this prescription, which I have since used many times, always successfully:

Lactic acid	4 oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Rosewater	½ oz.

"Follow the sponging with powder."

This is as efficacious as it is simple:

Glycerine	1 oz.
Juice of	½ lemon.

For the excessive and odorous perspiration that troubles many in the Summer I recommend this formula for a dusting powder. Its use should be preceded by a sponge bath of the affected portions. Afterward apply the powder with a soft cloth or powder puff:

Powdered alum	½ oz.
Powdered boric acid	½ oz.
Oil of eucalyptus	20 drops.
Subnitrate of bismuth	1 oz.
Oil of verbena or orange	5 drops.

[illegible] and the ugly lines [illegible] sponging as much as possible [illegible] cooling rest when [illegible] at least [illegible] Bathe the [illegible] and morning also when [illegible] with rosewater. Some feet are also foes of [illegible] are especially manifest [illegible] For swollen and [illegible] feet in warm water [illegible] carefully drying them. For chiropodists can if [illegible] but you can [illegible] corns [illegible] by an excess of [illegible] drying of the feet. This is a good bath for tender feet:

Hot water	5 quarts.
Boric acid	200 grams.
Tannin	5 grams.

If the foot is inclined to have loose amounts carefully measured, then use a tablespoonful of borax in a foot tub full of warm water. If, after a long walk, your feet ache, bathe them in borax water and, after drying them, massage with olive oil.

If [illegible] are badly swollen, use in the bath:

Alum	1 oz.
Rock salt	2 oz.
Borax	2 oz.

For excessive perspiration of the feet this lotion is corrective:

Bay rum	4 fluid ounces.
Tannic acid	8 grains.

You Might Try—

To Clean White Belts.

TO clean a white belt, make rather a thick paste of cream of tartar and cold water. Rub the belt well with it. Leave for an hour, and then rub with a mixture of alum and fuller's earth in equal parts. Next day brush the belt with a clean soft brush till all the powder is removed. Rub again with some coarse oatmeal to which a little powdered whitening has been added.

To Store Pears for Winter.

RUB the pears all over with a little grease or lard and put them on a cupboard shelf. This will help prevent their decaying.

To Remove Grass Stains.

TO remove grass stains from white woolens apply cream of tartar mixed with water or alcohol.

To Remove Odors.

TO remove the odor of fish or cabbage from a saucepan, turn the pan down over a burning piece of brown paper.

For Rusty Curtain Hooks.

PLACE them in a bowl and cover with cloudy ammonia. Leave for half an hour, and then just stir them around with a stick. The hooks will look like new. If the points are difficult to put through the fabric, push them into a bar of soap, and they will slip in quite easily.

After Motoring.

WHEN the eyes feel tired and dull after a long ride, bathe them in in lukewarm water to which a little boracic powder or witch hazel has been added.

How to Save Your Clothes from Moths

WHERE the cost of cold storage is not an item of to be seriously considered, the adoption of this method for protection of goods during the hot months is strongly recommended.

Recent experiments made at the instance of Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, have shown that the larvæ of the clothes moth can be killed by an alternation of a low temperature with a comparatively high one, and this procedure should be adopted by cold storage companies.

A merchant who stores furs at ordinary temperature has found the following method successful.

"Furs when received are first most thoroughly and vigorously beaten with small sticks, to dislodge all loosened hair and larvæ or moths. They are then gone over carefully with a steel comb and packed away in large boxes lined with heavy tar roofing paper, or in closets similarly lined with this paper."

For the home keeping of woolens and furs the work must be started in the first warm days, careful beating, airing and brushing are of first importance; only in this way can the possible eggs and larvæ be dislodged. If packed away with the garment there are sure to develop, no matter to what extent camphor, tobacco or naphthalene balls have been used. These repellants, says a writer in the Journal of Home Economics, are only disagreeable to the parent moths who are less likely to deposit their eggs where the odor is strong.

When clean the garments should be sealed in well made bags of linen or paper or in pasteboard boxes whose openings are pasted over with strips of paper.

SUNDAY AMERICAN EXAMINER PATTERNS

WHITE still retains its popularity for dresses, suits and children's garments. Pique, cotton corduroy, taffeta, linen and linene are used for porch and outing dresses. Batiste and organdie are cool and soft for "dressy" garments.

Collars in Quaker and Puritan style, fichu effects, deep cuffs, frills and ruchings all show the trend of prevailing fashions.

In all, the charm of its sweet simplicity the over-blouse waist remains with us. This is a style so easy to make, so comfortable to wear, and one that holds many possibilities in variations of finish and in that it can be used as a combination for several waists.

No. 1401—Lady's Dress, for House or Porch Wear.

Dotted percale in blue and white was used in this instance.

The waist is made with convertible collar, and a pointed yoke over the neck.

The sleeve in wrist length is close fitting. In short length it is finished with a neat turnback cuff.

The skirt, a nine-gore model, has panel fulness at the seams.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It is good for taffeta silk, voile, serge and cloth and all such materials. Size 36 will require 7 yards of 44 inch material. The skirt measures about 3¼ yards at the foot.

No. 1424—Lady's Costume.

This stylish model was developed in white cotton crepe.

It is also good for serge, taffeta, madras, linen, gingham, lawn or organdie. The waist has simple lines and is finished with a deep collar. The sleeve in wrist length has a shaped cuff.

In "elbow" style the cuff is turned up.

Bodies of self material or chiffon may form the sleeve to correspond with the gathered heading on the lower skirt.

The skirt and waist are finished separately, but may be joined in one piece style.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 44 inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 5-8 yards at lower edge.

No. 1040—Ladies Apron.

One of the most practical features of an apron is the protection it affords.

The design here shown has this good point and some others. It has deep arm openings, and is cut with sufficient fullness.

It is held to position at the back with a belt.

The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material for a medium size.

No. 1420—Ladies' Waist with Body Lining.

This style is especially good for mature figures.

The fronts are gathered to yoke sections cut in one with the back, and finished with vest portions and a shaped belt, which lengthens the waist line.

The sleeve is dart fitted and trimmed with a pointed cuff.

The collar may be omitted and the waist finished in "V" outline over the fronts.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 2¼ yards of 44 inch material for a 36 inch size.

No. 1421—Ladies' Six-Gore Skirt, with Plaited Extensions at the Seams.

This style is excellent for any of the new Fall materials, also for serge, broadcloth, velvet, corduroy and all suiting fabrics.

It is made with a fashionable flare and sweep, which at the foot.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It requires 3½ yards of 44 inch material for a 24-inch size. The skirt measures 3¼ yards at the lower edge.

No. 1415—Boy's Blouse Suit with Straight Trousers.

The blouse has a simple coat closing and a rolled collar, with low neck opening. The trousers are made with side closing and straight lower edge. The shaped band may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires two yards for the blouse and 1¾ yards of 27 inch material for the trousers for a 3 year size.

No. 1369—Ladies' "Over Blouse" Waist.

As here shown, figured taffeta and chiffon are combined.

The waist may be finished without the over blouse. It is cut in surplice style and has a new puff sleeve.

The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires three yards of 36 inch material for the guimpe or under waist, and 1¼ yards for the over blouse for a medium size.

No. 1419—A Charming Dress For Mother's Girl.

The tunics and back are cut long in panel effect, and the waist sections are lengthened by plaited portions that may be trimmed with the pointed tab.

If preferred a belt may be used as shown in the small view.

The sleeve in wrist length has a band cuff. In short length, a band holds the gathered lower edge.

The pattern provides a chemisette for high neck finish. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires three yards of 44 inch material.

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Fascination as a Fine Art

Some of the Subtleties of Dress Described by Lady Duff-Gordon

I HAVE often wanted to write a long article upon fascination as a fine art. Of course, I mean those elements which can be incorporated in a woman's dress which will be the "dynamo" that starts the subtle currents that produce the condition we call "being fascinated."

A statue of Venus with a certain colored light falling across the white marble and staining it may bring out all its fascination and make it curiously intimate; the same statue with a red rose on its head is a rather charming grotesque, and the same statue with a garter around its knee is a shocking thing. Yet light and rose and garter are only inanimate things, as the statue is. In themselves they are nothing, but in conjunction they can start within the mind of the onlooker a chain of extraordinary vivid ideas.

The same rule holds true in dress. Gowns are nothing but fabrics and color, and a woman is, *per se*, what Kipling has called her. But what Kipling failed to consider is that because woman and dress are much more than this in the minds of those who see her, she is really what the eye mind pictures her—no more and no less. It would seem, therefore, intelligent for every woman to study how she can bring up in the minds of people the best image, and so become to so many such a charming complex creature. Nothing could be fairer than that.

It can be done by conversation, by brains, by physical as well as mental charm, and it can be done by dress. Dress is most important, though, because it can also intensify and bring out all the other fascinations.

Now, a dress can be a very beautiful dress and still have nothing about it that makes a definite "fascinating impression." Here, for instance, is a black silk three-piece suit. The fascinating factor of it is its collar and the little saucy feather. The high collar at once draws attention to the perfect profile and the charming hair. The little feather pointing downward like an arrow guides the eye the same way. Picture this dress in your mind with an ordinary low collar and a flat hat, and see how different the model looks.

Again "fascination" can be spread like butter all over the bread. Such is the case in this white satin afternoon gown, in which a studied simplicity radiates from every line.

In the scarlet chiffon evening gown the "fascinating" elements are, first, the collar, second, the mystic mysterious wideness of the skirt and the white neck and shoulders rising up through the filmy bodice.

The dominant note of "fascination" in this rose-trimmed net evening gown is the cuirass waist. There is here a hint of stiffness, or, shall we say, defence. All the rest of the dress is soft and yielding. This note of the cuirass intensifies the yielding note, and at the same time by its suggestion of militancy stimulates the interest in the wearer. The dress is called "Gather Ye Rosebuds While Ye May"—but the effect of the cuirass is rather "Gather Ye Rosebuds If Ye Can."

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

White Satin Gown "I Cannot Tell"—Whose Fascination Is Studied Simplicity

Gown of Rose and Sequin Trimmed Net, Whose "Fascination" Lies in Its Cuirass Waist

"Fascinator" Gown of Scarlet Chiffon, Whose Dominant Note Is Willfulness.

COMIC SECTION OF THE BOSTON AMERICAN

August 1, 1915

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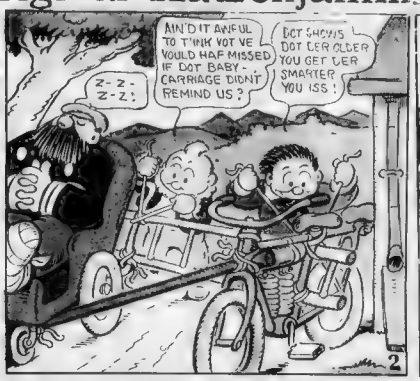
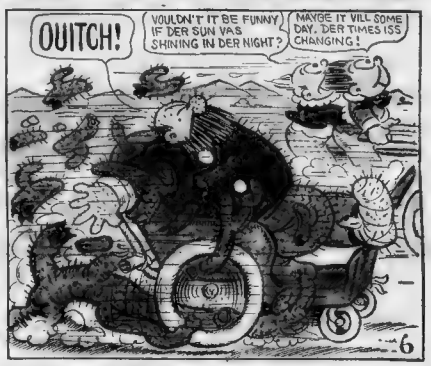
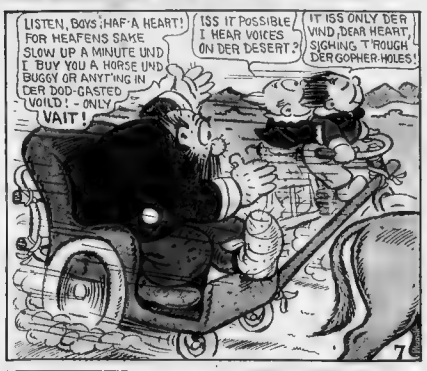
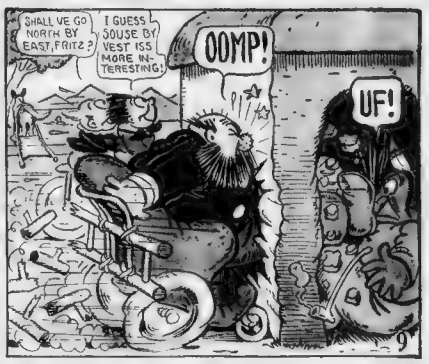
The Original Katzenjammer Kids









GUS IT WAS PERFECTLY AWFUL! SHELLS WERE BOISTING ALL AROUND US. THE ENEMY TRIED TO TOIN OUR FLANK AND WE HOILED THEM BACK! BUT NOBODY GOT HOIT!
SHUT UP!
HAPPY HOOLIGAN
He Made a Gallant Soldier While It Lasted —But It Didn't Last Long.
HAPPY WE'LL GET TO MAKE A FINE MILITARY MOTION PICTURE. YOU LET THE CHARGE AND THE RETREAT. DO IT RIGHT AND YOU GET TWO DOLLARS.
SOITNLY!
1
2
3
4
THIS SCABBARD IS SOMETHING FIERCE!!
COME ON BACK, BOYS!
5
YOUSE MUST PUT ON A BOIST OF SPEED AND RETREAT
6
HOLD ON, BOY. WAIT TILL I GET IN FRONT.
7
GREAT, BOYS! THIS IS FINE!
8
H. Y. LOOK OUT THERE!
9
10
THROW HIM OUT!
11
12

SNOOKUMS

THEIR ONLY CHILD!

Newlywed Wouldn't Have Cared if the Chair Cost $100,000,000,000,000,000,000.

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'Twas at the Great Fair.

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CITY LIFE SECTION
OF THE BOSTON
Sunday American

How Would These Do, Josephus?

A Few Suggestions for Secretary Daniels' Coast Defense Board.
By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist

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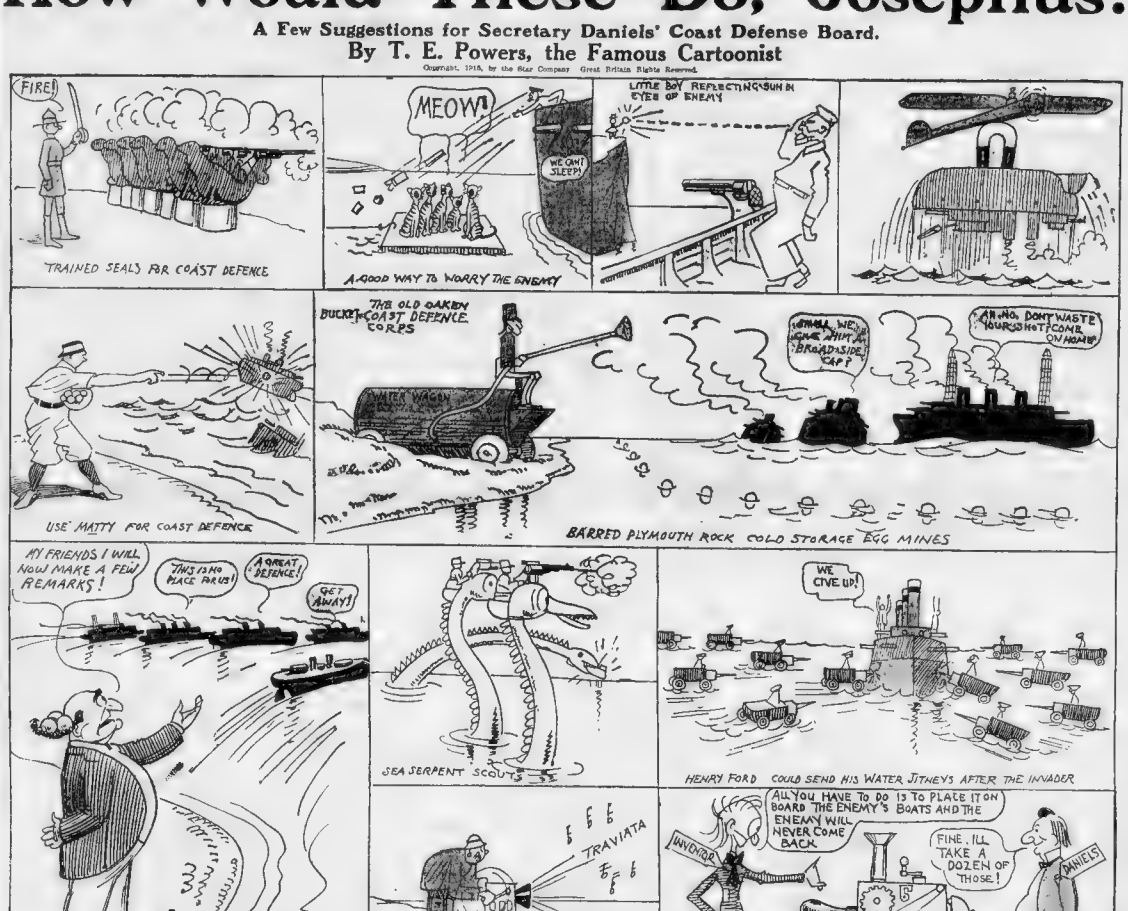

Dinner a la Mode---By Lewis Ailen

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CAST—Imogene, William, waiter, orchestra, another waiter, patrons.

SCENE I—Rectanley's Cafe.

SCENE II—Cafe des Youth.

(Imogene and William enter the cafe and are given a table next the open dancing space.)

IMOGENE—Billie, I've an appetite like a giraffe.

WILLIAM—Appetite? Say, old Fawcett blew into my office at my lunch hour, and in closing a deal with him I lost my lunch. I could eat the rock ballast off Phoebe Snow's [illegible]ard. Watch me order, slowly, deliberately, everything, and with malice aforethought.

IMOGENE (as waiter hovers near)—Go ahead, you order for me.

WILLIAM—Clam cocktails, and have some turtle soup red hot and ready the moment you see the clam shells empty.

WAITER—Yes, sir.

ORCHESTRA—"Too much mustard."

IMOGENE—Hope he doesn't take too long opening those clams.

WILLIAM—Imogene, what do you say to doing a sneak to Cuba for our honeymoon, we can grab a boat fifteen minutes after the ceremony——

IMOGENE—Look, Billie, she's doing that new step, the door knob!

WILLIAM—Uh huh, but what about——

IMOGENE—Of all things, tangoing in a green wig and purple hose! I——

WILLIAM (as waiter arrives)—Thank heaven!

(They begin to eat and finish one clam each when orchestra strikes up a hesitation.)

IMOGENE (getting up and grabbing William)—Come on, dear, we must snatch a bit of of this lovely dance.

(They dance ten minutes. Return to table.)

WILLIAM—The nerve of that waiter. He's taken our clams and put down the soup and it's cold. Here (to waiter) bring some kingfish for entree and——

ORCHESTRA—"Tum-tweedle-tum-tum."

(They finish cold soup. Waiter brings entree. They begin to eat.)

WILLIAM (to waiter)—Some fresh broiled mushrooms. And for roast bring a short saddle of mutton, green peas, Delmonico potatoes and——

IMOGENE (grabbing him again)—Come, Billie, dear, just a few steps of this delightful one-step.

(They dance ten minutes. Waiter removes fish and mushrooms and brings the roast.)

WILLIAM (as they return)—Holy smoke, Imogene, that fool waiter's taken those mushrooms before I got a bite of them, and this mutton's cold. I hate cold mutton.

(They begin eating.)

ORCHESTRA—"Tood-el te dum te doo dum, tood-el te tum de doo."

IMOGENE (arising once more)—Oh, that perfectly heavenly tango de pompame; come, dear, you simply must try it; it has three dips and then——

(She drags him into the dance. When they return waiter has removed roast and awaits further orders.)

WILLIAM—Salad, waiter, and leave it here until we tell you to remove it.

WAITER—Yes, sir.

(They dance while waiting for salad.)

WILLIAM (at table again)—The salad's good, anyway. I'm so hungry—

ORCHESTRA—"Root-teet-tee-toot, ta-ra-ra; root-tee-toot, ta-ra-ra"——

IMOGENE—Come, dear, the furians, you must try it.

WILLIAM (to waiter as he arises)—French pastry and ices, demi-tasse and camembert.

(They dance. Waiter brings order. They return.)

WILLIAM—Look, our ices have melted, the coffee is stone cold; but, thank heaven, the cheese elected to remain.

(They start to eat the cheese when Imogene drags him on the floor again. Then they tango until 1 a. m. When he takes her home in taxi, rushes back downtown to Cafe des Youth.)

WILLIAM (entering and shouting to other waiter)—Hey, you, gimme some chicken soup an' beans an' butter cakes, and bring 'em so darn quick you lose your breath.

(Waiter does, and William begins to eat ravenously.)

Our Bureau of Misinformation

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DEAR EDITOR—I am thinking of buying an automobile. What do you advise?—Wistful.

Everybody is thinking the same thing. Keep on; it's an inexpensive form of amusement, so long as you just think about it.—Ed.

Editor—Every Summer I have freckles, and it just makes me boil. Please tell me what to do.—Dottie

Dear Dottie—Have them in the Winter time when it is cold. That's a nice time to boil.—Ed.

Mr. Editor—What is the distance between Philadelphia and New York city?—G. Orraphic

It depends on whether you are coming or going.—Ed.

Editor—I want to go fishing this Summer on my vacation. Will you render valuable assistance through your department by telling me the very best place to catch fish?—Walton

In the mouth.—Ed.

Ed. M. B.: Sir—Three years ago I asked a girl to marry me. She wanted time to decide. She has not given me her answer yet. What do you think?—Anxious

We think three years is not long to wait—for a woman to make up her mind. We know a man who has been waiting twenty years for a woman to marry him, and they have been twenty very happy years.—Ed.

Dear Editor—A friend asked me to ask you if it is really as cheap for two to live as one?—Ferdinand

When you get alone tonight, Ferd, tell your friend that it is quite as cheap for two to live as one, but remember there is frequently a third or more proposition. Sometimes a third and fourth proposition come together.—Ed.

Dear Sir—I am a very lonesome widow, twenty, beautiful, very wealthy. I hate to mope around my city house or my Newport villa all alone. I hate to ride in my automobile without any company. I wish I could find a husband. Please help me.—Mona

Mona, you are kidding. We do not answer such questions, because it is a waste of valuable space. The conditions you describe never lasted fifteen minutes.—Ed.

Editor—My daughter admits she prefers dancing to sweeping; she had rather read novels than wash dishes; she even evinces a fondness for expensive and stylish clothes and she likes to have a number of young men in love with her. Kindly tell me what to do about it.—Worried Parent

Don't blame you for being worried. Never heard of such a case. This is extremely unusual. We scarcely know what to advise. Perhaps it would be best to pretend you are glad, because she is going to be just like that, anyway.—Ed.

Misinformation Editor—I am very sensitive to cross words. Do you think it possible for me to get a husband who will never speak [illegible] word to me?—Viola

Surest thing you know, Vi, get one who is absolutely dumb.—Ed.

Editor—While crossing the Erie Railroad in New York my automobile broke down on the track, and a train was coming. Can you guess What I did?—Otto Iste

You probably telephoned into town, had an expert come out and repair your auto, and got away before the train reached you.—Ed.

Mr. Editor—I am engaged to a very pleasant and generous man, but when we are out to dinner he always turns his back to me when he takes out his purse to pay his bill. Why does he do that? Is it a sign he is stingy? He never seemed so, yet I don't like the trait. Perhaps you can tell me.—Pearl

Pearl, much as we grieve to shock you, we are going to tell you the whole shocking truth: That man may not be now, but he has been a husband.—Ed.

Misinformation Editor—I have been left an immense fortune, but before that I was quite poor and used to frequently dine at a free lunch counter. Now I find myself doing it from force of habit, although I may have a thousand dollars in my pocket. It embarrasses me. How can I break myself of the habit?—Locatee

Don't you worry about a trifle like that. If you have money, and dress well, you can get all the free lunch you want. They always let prosperous-looking men stuff themselves at the free-lunch counter, but a poor unfortunate who hasn't had a grub-stake for three days gets thrown out when he edges up and tries to get a free feed. Remember the story of the colored gentleman who was suddenly left a fortune? He bought a great big $100,000 poultry farm, but every time he wanted chicken for breakfast he used to go out at midnight, pry off a lock and steal one of his own chickens.—Ed

Dear Editor—I am so anxious to have a bathing suit this season that will be original, new, unusual and very exciting, please tell me how to design one.—Mary O'Splash

Certainly; glad to help you, Miss O'Splash. If you follow our instructions you will certainly startle and surprise every one. Have your bathing suit made with long sleeves, high collar, and skirts to the ankles. Every man on the beach will sit and gaze at you and wonder and wonder and wonder.—Ed.

Dear Sir—I married a widow. At least I thought she was a widow, and I will give her credit, too; she honestly thought she was. But, after being married five years, we learn that her husband did not die. It was some other fortunate case of the same name. My wife's real husband has come back, and she has gone to live with him. What about it?—E Nack.

You lucky boob.—Ed.

How to Have a Thin Time

Stage a Dance

By Willard Connely

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WHILE paying a "duty" call on some dear relatives the other night we sure thought we were undergoing the very essence of a slender interval. They asked us about our habits, our associates, our character, our prospects, and we'd better be careful about our health, about staying out nights, paying bills, and saving money. Just as if any guy could pay his bills and still save money. Little did we reck that the three weird fate sisters could make it harder for us than that.

So, shaking off the dreary confines of our annoying kinsmen, whose existence should be discontinued, we went to a place where a fella can dance if he gets a knockdown, but no pick-ups, now. They had chaperones with the eagle eye, consisting of comely dames briefly married, or else their hubsons weren't doing very well and it was up to the loyal little wif to chip in, so as to keep uncle butcher smiling and cousin grocer cheerful.

We strolled into the ragtime razzle-dazzle, and everybody was looking contented, or else throwing a big front to that effect. The place was bereft of souls upon whom we'd set eye previously, and we felt indeed sommat like the fabled kitten in an alien attic. Suddenly, even as little Charlie Spider spots Blanche Fly, we noted, away off in a corner with a purpose, a fella and his gurl, whom we were sure we'd met just once before. Yes, we had. They were lats of Minnesota, but had eased East.

The fella saw our searchlight glim trained on him and company, and he looked away from us. We musta hurt his eyes. But we were what a reporter calls nothing damned, when he's writing a thrilling account of a brave child-saving fireman. Thereupon, we eased over to their table, and denied we were not lonely. The fella allowed his teeth to obstruct his speech and asked us to sit down, which we did, and the boat became a bit steadier.

They were munching, but apparently we looked well fed to them. So we said sump'm, by way of creating a little interest in ourself, if possible. We said:

"Say, everybody seems to have a gurl up here but us. Purty tough on a dameless guy. Howda yuh go about annexing a dansooze?"

"Bust in, man, bust in," said the blonde Minnesotan, who was a very Swede. "Yuh can't expect the gurls to come up and kiss yuh, can yuh? The trouble with you New York fellas is you're too closely related to old Shelly Snail"

All this from a breezy Westerner They do say the West folks are free of manner.

"Sure," said his little consort, "if yuh see a girl who looks available, just make her a little fox or duck proposition, and she'll dance her head off."

"Oh," we melted, "your story interests us We thought yuh hadda get a chaperone to prescribe."

"Well, if yur wants be fussy about it, yes, yuh can do it that way. But sometimes they're not particular about the countenance of the party they introduce yuh to." Either the fella or the gurl said that, we forget which. But that's a mere detail. Anyway, they got up and danced then, and left us horizontal.

A petite waitrine, looking like a Red Cross nurse, all but the cross, glided up and asked if we wanted to pay the check. We denied having wrapped ourselves around any of the wittles whose mangled remains bestrewed the table. We don't mind being kidded once in a while, but, like a frisky colt getting his first collar crowded on his neck, we hate t'have anything slipped over on us

The waitrine was a little annoyed, because she hadda stop and erase some marks she'd made on her order blank, and the eraser on the end of her pencil was nearly worn off, so where she rubbed on the paper it left a black smudge, and didn't look nice. But she graciously went away and selected a nice chaperone for us, and delivered her

Little aunt chaperone was the goods, you betcha. Her name was Mrs. Van Fish. By rights she shoulda been giving a ball at Sherry's that night, and by rights we shoulda had about seven dances with her alone. But so many times we get left on our rights

We asked why we couldn't dance with her, and he happy, but she said no. It wouldn't look well. We wondered if she meant us She said she'd introduce us to some very nice dancereires, who would be glad to. So we moseyed over to one who looked danceable, and who admitted that she wasn't sore because she met us. "How about a little dance?" we ventured, with manner eager, yet polite. "Delighted—the fourth after the next," she grinned, with a shake of her snaky locks, as much as to say, "Gee, ain't I popular!"

How quick that dancerette was to size up a guy? S e musta seen us coming about as early as a blue ribbon pointer scents a partridge in the underbrush. What she really meant was, of course, that she was delighted that she had the next four taken. Some of us fellas are awful hard for the fair sex to get jovous over, aren't we?

Thapple observed that nearly all the gurls seemed to be booked ahead, didn't they, and we admitted that when she said that she said a bookful. She looked around once more, and then made a further observation that she was afraid she'd have to be going, but before she went she'd turn us over to Mrs. Sosha Bull, who was also something very neat in the way of a chaperone. We got turned over and Mrs. Van Fish introduced us as Mr Jonah, crazy to dance, possibly crazy anyhow, but sure to be crazy unless danced with.

We suggested that it might be a good thing for us to go over to the corner, where the periodicals were herded, and read some of the women's magazines. That was being done, noted, by a flock of wet ones who'd been left in the trenches just like us.

But Mrs. Bull was mindful of her duty toward the unescorted, and said she had a very neat little skirt down at the end of the hall who might be induced. She led us to it, and we found ourselves thrust upon another of these mother-daughter teams. If we weren't dancing we were at least doing enough exploring to make Balbos look as if he were shut up in the back yard and tied to a clothes post

Daughter smiled uncertainly, and said that thith danthe wath taken, but we could have the neckthit Just then a tall bruiser came up and took her away for the dance in question, and we were allowed to remain at the table with Mrs. Bull, who said she didn't dance. People like that always say, "I don't dance," don't they? Why aren't they honest about it and say, "I can't dance," which is always the reason.

Answers to Correspondents

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BEN E. DICKE—If your doctor ordered you to rest, by all means send your family away on a vacation.

MRS. M'SPEED—Oh, no; you are not supposed to take your husband with you on vacation. It isn't being done these days unless one has a husband who is deaf, dumb and blind. Husbands are supposed to stay home and send checks. Yes, it is the custom to get the neighbors to watch your house and report to you regarding every one who enters and departs during your absence

MISS AVE DE POISE—We cannot agree with you. A one-piece bathing suit would seem almost too intimate a garment, according to your picture. If, as you say, your weight is only 243, you are to be congratulated. You must be a blonde to be so light.

E. TERR—From long experience our advice is to make friends with the waitress at your table. Need her some evening and take her to the movies, give her good tips, tell her she is the smartest and handsomest waitress in the dining room, and you will always get the best and the most of everything

PAULINE—If the young man took a snapshot of you just as you fell face, etc., downward while playing tennis, you cannot make him give it to you, although it does show you as you bounced upward off the tennis court. If you will hide behind the arbor and take a flashlight of him some evening as he is out there with the head waitress, he will doubtless be glad to exchange negatives with you. You should have worn white stockings with that white dress, these black and white striped ones do show up considerably in the picture. In the future always fall with your head toward the camera.

A Picture Story With Just One Word--By Tad

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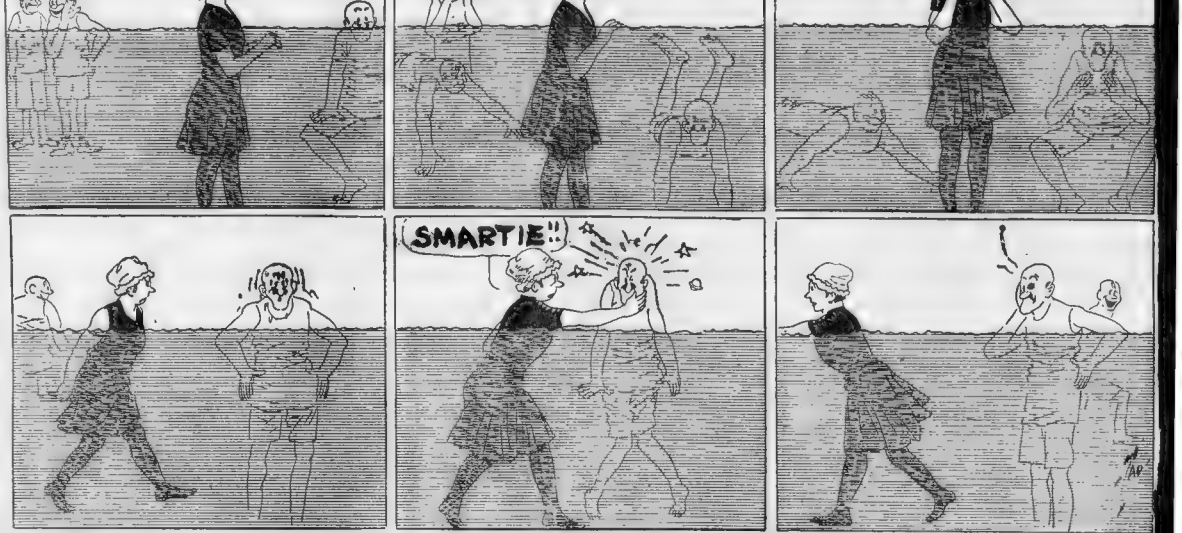

Mirandy on Votes for Women —By Dorothy Dix

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"WELL, Sis Mirandy," says Brer Jinkins to me de odder night, "an' so you women what's been a honin' and a pinin' for de franchise so long is done won de fus' room' of de fight, at last, an' de legislacher done put de question of whedder women shall vote or not up to de people, an' dey's gwine to vote on hit dis Fall."

"Dat's des why we women is so set on havin' de ballot," spons I.

"How s dat?" he axes

"Humph!" says I, "de legislacher says hit's a givin' de people of de State de chanst to vote on whedder women shall be given suffrage or not, but I takes notice dat dere ain't narry a woman gwine to have de right to cast a vote on dat subject. An' de reason for dis is dat women ain't people. Women are just its. Dat's de reason dat we are fightin' for de vote. We are tired of being its, an' wants de ballot to put us on de map as people

"Of course, Sis Mirandy," says Brer Jinkins in a soothin' tone of voice, "I ain't a disputin' dat in de eyes of de law, around' election time, dat women ain't people, but just remember dat of women ain't people dey is de angel sect, an' ev'ybody knows dat angels an' politics don't mix no mo' dan ile an' water."

"Maybe so," spons I, "but hit's done been proned into me dat de angel sect has to fish down in de pocket of hit's angel robe when de tax collector comes along, even ef hit ain't got no say-so bout whut de taxes shall be. Nuthermo' is I seed dat belongin' to de angel sect saved a woman from bein' locked up in de calaboose of she swiped a ruffled pericoat off somebody's clothesline, or she got in a hair-pullin' match wid another lady wid a straight-front figger dat she spicioned dat her husban' was castin' sheep's eyes at.

"Naw, Brer Jinkins," I goes on, "I don't take no stock in dis angel sect business, which don't seem to wuk nowhar but in politics, for so far as I can see de onliest time dat de female sect wears a halo is at de polls. All de balance of de time we men an' women is a much of muchness, an' cut off de same bolt of cloth, an' we's wrastlin' togedder wid de same questions 'bout how we's gwine to pay de rent, an' keep pork chops in de skillet, an' give our chillun a little better chanst dan we had. An' sometimes in a fambly hit's de husban' dat's got de gumption, an' sometimes hit's de wife, an' we women has a finger in ev'y pie, an' de men is giaddan' proud to have our help 'Ceptin' when hit comes to votin', an' den dey diskivers dat we belongs to de angel sect, an' is too good an' pure to mix up in politics. Dat's gittin a halo a little too sudden for my taste, besides which I don't lak de company dat de angel sect has to keep in politics, for hit's only women, an' idiots, an criminals, an' de insane dat ain't got de right to vote.

"Now," I goes on, a warmin' up to de subject, "I ain't a gwine to dispute you dat hit's a almighty inconvenient thing to be a woman. Dere ain't nothin' dat a woman is called on to do, from goin' upstairs wid a lighted lamp in one hand an' a baby in de odder, an' holdin' her frock betwixt her teeth to keep from steppin' on hit, to tryin' to prove dat she is a human being, dat hit ain't harder for her to do dan hit would be for a man to do, just becaze she is a woman But whilst hit's a drawback to have de female sect wisht on you in life, de good Lawd didn't intend hit to be a disgrace, an' dat's whut you make hit when you make bein' born a woman de line dat separates de sheep from de goats to politics.

"I think dem folks whut settled dis votin' business sho'ly didn't know a good joke when dey saw one, or else dey would have laughed deirselves to death when dey made de rule dat des becaze anybody was a woman she had to be shooed away from de polls. Dey might have said we won't let anybody but rich folks vote, or anybody but edicated folks vote, or anybody but good folks vote. But dey didn't. Dey let de pauper man vote, an' cut der rich women out; dey let de man whut couldn't read nor write vote, an' drew de line at de woman whut's been to college, an' got a lot of letters strung after her name. An' dey let de thief an' de gunman vote, but dey saved de country, thank Gord, from de danger of de votes of de Daughters of Zion an' de Mothers in Israel! Seems lak dem framers of de Constitution thought dat 'bout de wust thing anybody could do was to be a woman."

"But, Sis Mirandy," said Brer Jinkins, "think of delicate females a havin' to mix up wid de rabble at de polls"

"Well," spons I, "seein' dat all of us is required by law to vote in our own precinct, I don't see nothin' in dat to skeer you to death, considerin' as how you lives neighbor to dem same folks de balance of de yeah. Dere ain't nothin' in a 'lection booth to make men whut is kind to women, an' mostly afeard of 'em de balance of de yeah, git de rabies, an' turn on de female sect an' bite an' rend hit at de polls. Leastways, I's willing to take my chanst wid de men whut I deals wid fur groceries, an' meat, an' shoes, an' dat's anxious to keep my trade."

"But who'll take care of de chillun while deir Maws is off a votin'?" axes Brer Jinkins.

"De same folks dat takes care of 'em now whilst deir Maws is a traipsin' aroun' de bargain counters, or playin' kyards for a dinky prize. Don't you worry none 'bout dat, Brer Jinkins," I goes on, "for dere ain't narry a candidate dat won't be be tickled to death to hold de baby whilst de baby's Maw goes in an' votes for him. I looks to see politicians fightin' for de privilege of walkin' de colic when women votes."

"I's heard folks prognosticatin' as how givin' women de franchise will bust up de home," says Brer Jinkins, "an' dat when women gits de vote, dat ef so be a husban' should be of de Republican faith, an' de wife was a dyed in de wool Democrat, dat dey would argify over high tariff and low tariff, an' cast asparagus on de characters of each odder's candidates, ontel dey would be in a fight de live long time, an' pull up in de divorce co't."

"Well," spons I, "ef men want to save deirselves a lot of trouble, an' argifyin', an' aggrefrettiness, dey'll hand us de vote on a silver salver. You ain't forgot dat story in de Good Book, is you, 'bout how de woman kept on a comin' back, an' a comin' back, a postern' de Unjust Judge ontel he said, 'For de land's sake, woman, take what you want, an' go 'way, an' leave me in peace.'

"I ain't a makin' no threats, nor promulgatin' no prophecies but I'se got a hunch dat dat woman was a sufferinyette, an' dat her daughters ain't all dead, an' dat hit will be money in de pocket, an' peace an' rest for men to give us women de franchise, an' shut up our mouths about hit."

"Amen," spons Br ? Jinkins.

Our Own Sport News

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OLD DAME RUMOR, all togged out in the latest 1915 model running trunks, is on her annual marathon. The latest dope from her versatile press agent is that one of the Giant rookies is living on an exclusive diet of frogs' legs, so he can hop around the bases faster than Big Chief Myers Take it from us, this press agent is some Persian nightingale A Persian nightingale, by the way, is a bulbul.

Connie Mack claims that he lost $60,000 last season, and yet they crack him up as some business man. We don't claim to be a financial wizard or anything like that, but we never lost $60,000 in all the seasons we have gone through. Old Man Wendel, who died a little while ago, leaving $100,000,000 worth of dog pastures and other Manhattan property (not the kind that you strain through cracked ice and serve with a cherry), said his pile kept growing because he never sold any real estate. We defy anybody to prove that we ever sold a dollar's worth of real estate in New York or elsewhere.

Rube Marquard says he doesn't believe that Connie lost all that money, anyway. "There ain't that much money," says Rube.

With Colonel Ruppert in charge the Yankees certainly have a good head. We've seen some of the Colonel's well-known and justly famous product that was pretty nearly all head.

Larry McLean says he hopes the next world series is played in the Yale Bowl. If it is he's going to get a job as barker so he can sing "Come, Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl," without having the W. C. T. U. camping on his trail.

Robert B. Ward objects to having the Feds play ball on Sunday. As an objector, Robert is far from being a world beater. Ban Johnson and Governor Tener can name, offhand, at least six other days on which they object to having the Feds play.

We wish that Napoleon Lajoie, the boy wonder, would jump to the Feds so that we could have a chance to spring the one about his taking French leave of the Athletics, but we've about given up hope.

To hark back a bit and make it interesting for the ladies it was probably French leaves that Eve wore.

McGraw's new pitcher says he is opposed to the silly newspaper practice of making puns on players' names. Merritt the thought!

Joe Shugrue may be forced to leave the ring because of failing eyesight. That needn't keep him out of athletics, however. He can get a job as an umpire.

The Yankees, at Savannah, were so close to the Broad Atlantic that they could, if they wished, find out what the wild waves were saying. We imagine, however, that they paid more attention to what Wild Bill was saying.

Unsolicited Testimonials

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GARROTTE COLLAR COMPANY: Gentlemen—Five years ago, in a fit of anger, I said, "I hope I choke if I ever wear one of your collars." Well, I did, and I did. G. ASPE.

Never-Crock Dye Company: Gentlemen—Four years ago I wore one of the bathing suits colored with your celebrated dyes. I even went so far as to wear it into the water. Since then I have never worn any other color next to my skin, because that color will not come off. TATTE TWO.

Blow-Hard Tobacco Company: President, Sir—I have seen testimonials signed by celebrated people who needed the money to the effect that various tobaccos will sting. I can honestly say that your tobacco never stings any one, unless you smoke or chew it NICK O'TEEN.

Almost Coffee Company—Noting your claim that your coffee helped to increase brain power, I drank two cupfuls. I can heartily recommend your advertisement Your coffee certainly increased my brain power. After drinking both cupfuls I had more brains than to try it again. MOB KERR

Veritas Anti-Fat Manufacturing Company: Gentlemen—Your request to my aunt for a testimonial cannot be complied with, unfortunately. She died of overweight I can, however, give you a testimonial for her. It certainly made auntie fat. As she left me a fortune I cannot recommend your remedy too highly. If I had another rich aunt I would certainly insist that she take it LUCKY NEPHEW.

Roomattic Remedy Company: Gentlemen—Would like to write a testimonial for you, but have to dictate it, as I have lost control of all my limbs since taking eighteen gallons of your remedy, which you guarantee will cure with one bottle. Perhaps I should have taken the bottle instead of the contents. HELPLESS

College Wits Find Amusement in These

He Believed It.

HE—What do you call that part of your skirt under your lace?

She—Oh, that's a slip.

He (blushing)—I beg your pardon

His Training.

"MY man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?"

"Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."

Mutuality.

FEMALE TWIN SOUL—Pardon my disheveled appearance; I have but just come from the bath.

Male Twin Soul—Ah! you bathe, thus.

Female Twin Soul—Yes.

Male Twin Soul—Another habit in common. How sweet.

Reasonable.

CLIENT—I want to sue for a divorce and an allowance of $1,500 a year.

Lawyer—What is your husband's income?

Client—It's about that I wouldn't ask for more than the man makes. I'm not that kind.

A Puzzler.

THE type of youth who indulges in loud clothes and a hat forced back over his ears dropped into the dental chair

"I'm afraid to give him gas," said the dentist to his assistant.

"Why?"

"How can I tell when he's unconscious?"

As She No Doubt Would.

"SOME day we'll be telephoning through the air without wires."

"Maybe; but won't it be queer to have an operator call back to you and say, 'The air is busy now?'"

The Better Way.

BILL—Are you going to study to-night for Professor Bumper's exam?

Will—No; I'm going down to the faculty club and let him beat me a couple of games of pool.

His Whereabouts.

FIRST FLEA—Been on a vacation?

Second Flea—Nope, on a tramp.

Drive Him to It.

RASTUS—Eh, Ah heahs youse contemplatin' gettin' married. Eh—Wal, ef de high cost ob livin' keeps up Ah'll have to

To Be Sure.

PIERROT—And did you really see Mantell in "Richard III."? Was he bellicose?

Creme Yvette—Why, no, I found his rather thin.

Imitation Is the Sincerest Form of Flattery

By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist

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Gen. Grouch, Commander-in-Chief of the Pessimists, Says—

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THE man who keeps saying "It will be cooler tomorrow" isn't an optimist, he's just a plain liar.

Two drinks of ice water in the tank are better than one in the stomach

If a person were really as hot in town as he is while sitting on the beach he'd send for the ambulance and then collapse.

If it wasn't for flies, humidity, mosquitoes, hot weather and Summer resort clothes, Summer would be the most delightful season of the year

Watching a thermometer all the time is like biting on a sore tooth, it doesn't do a bit of good and it irritates you twice as much.

The woman who wears furs in Summer has a brain like a dab of butter at a shore dinner

If Messrs. Ananias and Baron Munchausen were alive today they would go into partnership writing Summer resort booklets.

There's a song that says if you can't get a girl in the Summer time you can't get a girl at all, but few of us ever have such good luck as that

What has become of the dear old-fashioned guy who used to always say that he "sweat like a butcher?"

Doesn't old General Humidity make you feel like going down cellar and tying a pink satin bow on the snow shovel?

There are days when it is a safe bet that Satan goes back Home, where it is cooler

After a man has worked three hours watering his garden to keep it from shriveling up, and then it begins to rain steadily for about six hours, he doesn't sit on the porch and sing praises for the rain.

Summer showers and some are hail storms, and when a man springs anything like that you can bet your entire superfluous beercedes that his name will appear among the heat victims next morning

It's a Long Bow—

THE MORNING SMILE

WEX JONES Editor

That Has No Breathing Space.

VOL. IV. BOS TON, SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1915. NO. 34.

Timelock Foams, the Great Detective

Adventure of the Cold Potato.

"POTSON," said Foams, "what do you make of it?"

The great detective was gazing at the table in our modest diggings in Dover street

The remnants of our supper were on the table, Mrs. Muggins, our worthy landlady, evidently having been too busy to clear them away.

I looked at the table, but I couldn't see anything unusual.

"Don't you notice anything?" impatiently demanded Foams.

I shook my head.

"Potson, you're a chump. You're a duffer. Don't you see a cold potato on that dish?"

"I do," said I, "but I didn't think"——

"Of course you didn't," snapped Foams. "Your medical experience must tell you that a cold potato is most indigestible. This is Moriarity's work. He has kidnapped Mrs. Muggins so that she couldn't remove these dishes. Then, as that master mind foresaw things, my keen eye would spot the spud, I would eat it; indigestion would result; death."

Foams was visibly shaken.

"A marrellous intellect! An arch criminal!" he muttered

"But," said I, "you didn't have to eat it."

"Tut, tut, Potson, don't interfere with my deductions. If you had a brain"——

Just then Mrs. Muggins entered the room and began to clear away the dishes.

"Explain this orening, Dr. Potson," she said. "I went out to a movie and didn't notice how late it was"

I wonder if Foams was right about Moriarity or is it just——

Did You Know That—

False teeth are more honest than a false smile?

If you have a set of false teeth you haven't necessarily a falsetto?

A prize pig gets the prize because it's a pig, and some men should get prizes for the same reason?

Rats are rodents, but they never chew gum?

Elephants are said to be afraid of mice, but we'll bet the mice don't know it?

New Apparatus to Prevent One Boarder Getting Less Hash Than Another.

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX

ONE OF THOSE QUICK ONES.

TO THE EDITOR—Are you sane? ROBERT SMILEY.

[Hold the wire till we ask Doc Flint.—Ed.]

HORTICULTURAL.

TO THE EDITOR—What is the best way to use green apples? JERSEY JAMES.

[Hit your neighbor's chickens with them.—Ed.]

BELTS.

TO THE EDITOR—I have found a comfortable way of wearing a belt. I put on the belt in the usual way and then put on a pair of suspenders, the ends of which are made fast to the belt. Simple, isn't it? H. K. FROST.

D'ye Eat Hash?

Scientist Aids Smile to Aid Boarding House Humanity.

PARKE PATENT PERFECT PROVENDER PARTITIONER.

No more injustice at dinner—all portions are created equal.

DOESN'T it make your blood boil when the star boarder gets a bigger helping of hash than you get?

If all men are created equal their plate of hash should be equal also. This we hold to be a self-evident truth

And yet until now the different plates of hash have been as unequal as can be. Never again, however. An inventor who ranks with Edison, a scientist whose name will soon be a household word—J. R. Parke of Hastings-on-the-Hudson — offers the world through this paper the Parke Patent Perfect Provender Partitioner.

Look at the accompanying drawing by Milt Gross. It shows clearly the mathematical accuracy of the P. P. P. P. P. All the landlady has to do is to mind her P's and Q's, and there won't be a kick from the crankiest boarder in the house. Order early.

Our Weekly Health Hint.

Get your sunburn under an umbrella.

The Question of Her Temperament

By Horatio Winslow

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ARGUMENT: The fact is she won't do at all. Not that you don't enjoy sunshine and merriment and a light heart in the morning and a gay song in the epiglottis and all that, but when it comes to living with one of these perpetually cheerful people—nothing doing! Think of the times you'd like to be nicely sad—say after a sentimental sunset, or at nightfall in the country when the whippoor-wills are crying, or when you stand watching the gray rain sweep over the gray, unpitying sea. And then imagine a life partner cracking jokes and giggling at your elbow! No, it won't do; the more's the pity, because in so many ways she's obviously the right girl. Still, a man has to look out for himself—especially one of the serious, thoughtful sort like you. So, on this sweet, sad Sunday, it's best to say good-by to her and pass out of her life never to return. It's heartbreaking, but what is there in life except heartaches?

Huh?

YOU (trying to hide your air of settled melancholy as she enters the parlor)

SHE (winking rapidly to keep back the tears).

It doesn't matter. Not in the least

YOU (startled).

Why I—I hope nothing's wrong

SHE.

No, nothing's wrong Whatever is is right (Pause.) I suppose. Anyhow, people say so. I've been crying all afternoon. That's why my eyes are so red.

YOU

But I—I hope nothing's happened. You—you seem so—I've never seen you like this before.

SHE.

Haven't you? (Laughs hollowly.) I can't help it It's the way I am most of the time. Life seems so useless. Such a waste.

YOU (put on the defensive in spite of yourself).

Now, look here, you don't want to see things that way. Of course, we all have our—bad days—our—a-a temporary troubles—discouragements—all that sort of thing, but——

SHE

You don't understand me. No one does

YOU

But all I meant was——

SHE (54,000,000 miles off in space).

No— I've always been this way—always. Whenever I've dared to stop and think. I've never known a happy moment in my life—never.

YOU (jolted right out of your eye teeth).

But——

SHE.

You think I'm lighthearted I have to pretend to be lighthearted or I couldn't stand it Nobody knows what I suffer (Applies handkerchief.)

YOU (desperately)

Please—please don't. If I've said anything—if I've done anything—if——

SHE (dabbing away the tears).

It's not you—it's life. But I shouldn't have let you see my real self. I'd rather have you think I'm what I pretend to be. But we mustn't go on like this. (Lameatable effort to smile brightly.) Let me play you that new rag. It's SO jolly.

AND THERE YOU ARE! AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Moving Pictures—The Indian Maid

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FAR on the Western mountain slopes, the home of wolves and antelopes, with now and then a grizzly bear, the scene is set. There the wigwams may be seen. In front a painted actorine—ah, no, a winsome Piute lass—is picking daisies in the grass. She wears a charming savage dress—devised by Paquin, at a guess—and softly trills a tribal song as happily she strolls along

What's this she sees on yonder hill? Be still, my fluttering heart, be still! It is, indeed, a paleface youth—an extra pale one—Yellow Tooth, the savage chief of savage men, has seen him coming. Quickly, then, my warriors bold, slip on your paint—the day is cold—and forward to the ambuscade! They capture him; but, unafraid, he stands with proud and haughty mien, one eye upon the Indian queen, as brave a lad among his foes as e'er wore English riding clothes.

How wild the savage redskins act! Their pay is small, so small, in fact, it makes them wild. In sadish glee they tie their captive to a tree, then build a fire on the ground and dance in circles round and round. But e'er the torch can be applied the Indian maid comes to his side, and makes a mighty tragic fuss and vows he shall not perish thus.

Old Yellow Tooth maintains he will, and things look dark for Paleface Bill. But Minnehaha pulls a knife and swears she'll have the chief-tain's life if he so much as moves a hand. Now, as they talk, a cowboy band comes into view far up the hill They ride like mad! Great heavens! Will they reach the lad or be too late to save him from his awful fate?

Now down the slope they come apace, their horses leaping to the race. The Indians run like frightened rats. The cowboys cheer and wave their hats and fire revolvers in the air. The youth is saved! The maiden fair he clasps unto his manly heart and whispers that they'll never part.

The orchestra strikes up a tune; another reel is coming soon

Passed by the National Board of Nonsensors.

The Story of Susan Lenox—Her Fall and Rise

"And Jesus said unto her; neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

The Second Instalment of David Graham Phillips' Greatest American Novel Dealing With One of the Most Important Modern Social Problems, and Appearing Serially in HEARST'S MAGAZINE

"A Little Kissing Often Leads a Man to Propose," Said Ruth. Susan, Sitting on the Edge of the Bed, Reflected Before She Replied. "It Sounds Low and Scanking to Me. I Don't Want to Have Anything to Do With It. I Haven't Got Any Father, if Fathers Have to be Made to Promise Before Everybody, or Else They'll Not Keep Their Word."

By Howard Chandler Christy in the July Number of HEARST'S MAGAZINE.

"THE STORY OF SUSAN LENOX" is the overwhelming title worn of the book by David Graham Phillips, in centering more serious than any serial story that has been offered in a generation. It has, indeed, been called by the "beautiful the greatest American novel now running. By permission of the of HEARST'S MAGAZINE, a well it seems appearing, the interesting fact has a scene of "The Story of Susan Lenox" is reprinted from the July number of HEARST'S MAGAZINE. In order thoroughly to understand the [illegible] one should read the first chapters of the first instalment, which appeared in the May number.

The story begins [illegible] month with the birth of Susan Lenox, [illegible] mother when only [illegible] her parents [illegible] Ruth's father and mother in the [illegible] Ruth, Susan has been brought up by Mrs. Smith

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

A MOTION PICTURE DETECTIVE DRAMA PRESENTED BY THE HEARST SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS IN COLLABORATION WITH MISS PEARL WHITE, LIONEL BARRYMORE AND THE OTHER FAMOUS PATHE PLAYERS.

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

Creator of the "CRAIG KENNEDY" Stories in Collaboration with CHARLES W. GODDARD Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Everything you read here to-day you can see in fascinating Pathe Motion Pictures this week.

The Searchlight Gun.

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"I DON'T understand it," remarked Elaine one day as, with Aunt Josephine and myself, she was discussing the strange events that had occurred since the disappearance of Kennedy, "but, somehow, it is as if a strange Providence seems to be watching over us."

"Nor do I," I agreed. "It does seem that, although we do not see it, a mysterious power for good is about us. It's uncanny."

"A package for you, Miss Dodge," announced Marie, coming in with a small parcel which had been delivered by a messenger who did not wait for an answer.

Elaine took it, looked at it, turned it over and then looked at the written address again.

"It's not the handwriting of anyone which I recognize," she mused. "Now, I suppose I ought to be suspicious of it. Yet, I'm going to open it."

She did so. Inside, the paper wrapping covered a pasteboard box. She opened that. There lay a revolver, which she picked up and turned over. It was a curious looking weapon.

"I never knew so much about firearms as I have learned in the past few weeks," remarked Elaine. "But what do you suppose this is—and who sent it to me—and why?"

She held the gun up. From the barrel stuck out a little rolled-up piece of paper. "See," she cried, reading and handing the paper to me, "there it is again—that mysterious power."

Aunt Josephine and I read the note:

Dear Miss Dodge: This weapon shoots exactly into the centre of the light disc. Keep it by you.

"Let me see it," I asked, taking the gun. Sure enough, along the barrel was a peculiar tube. "A searchlight gun," I exclaimed, puzzled though still my suspicions were not entirely at rest. "Suppose it's sighted wrong." I could not help considering. "It might be a plant to save someone from being shot."

"That's easily settled," returned Elaine. "Let's try it."

"Oh, mercy, no—not here," remonstrated Aunt Josephine.

"Why not—down cellar?" persisted Elaine. "It can't hurt anything there."

"I think it would be a good plan," I agreed "just to make sure that it is all right."

Accordingly we three went down cellar. There Elaine found the light switch and turned it. Eagerly I hurried about for a mark. There, in some rubbish that had not yet been carted away, was a small china plate. I set it up on a small shelf across the room and took the gun. Aunt Elaine playfully wrenched it from my hand.

"No," she insisted. "It was sent to me. Let me try first."

Reluctantly I consented.

"Switch off the light, Walter, please," she directed, standing a few paces from the plate.

I did so. In the darkness Elaine pointed the gun and pulled a little ratchet. Instantly a spot of light showed on the wall. She moved the revolver and the spot of light moved with it. As it rested on a little decorative figure in the centre of the plate, she pulled the trigger. The gun exploded with a report, deafening in the cellar.

I switched on the light and we ran forward. There was the plate, smashed into a hundred bits. The bullet had struck exactly in the centre of the white space of light.

"Splendid!" cried Elaine enthusiastically, as we looked at the target.

Though none of us guessed it half an hour before in the secret room of his yacht, Woodward's friend, Professor Arnold, had been standing with the long revolver-like tube in his hand, adjusting the tube which ran beneath the barrel.

In the hand he held the gun in the other was a piece of paper. As he looked at the paper before him and pressed a lever gripping the paper, there appeared a bright spot of light on the tube under the barrel.

Having adjusted the tube and sighted it Arnold wrote a hasty note on another piece of paper and inserted it in the barrel of the gun, with the small cylindrical object a bit. Then he wrapped it with the paper, tied a red ribbon and bow on the package, rang a hand bell, and handed the package to a servant with explicit instructions as to its delivery to the right person and only to that person.

Down in the submarine harbor Del Mar was in conference with his board of strategy and advice, laying the plan for the attack on America.

"Ever since we have been at work," he remarked, "Elaine Dodge has been busy hindering and frustrating us. That girl must go."

Before him, on the table, he placed a square package. "It must stop," he added ominously, tapping the package.

"But how?" asked one of the men. "We've done our best."

"This is a bomb," replied Del Mar, continuing to tap the package. "When our man—let me see, X had better do it—arrives, have him look in the secret cavern by the landing place. There I will leave it. I want him to put it in her house to-night."

He handed the bomb to one of his men who took it gingerly. Then with a few more words of admonition he took up his diving helmet and left the headquarters, followed by the band.

Several minutes later, Del Mar, alone, emerged from the water just outside the submarine harbor and took off his helmet.

He made his way over the rocks, carrying the bomb, until he came to a little fissure in the rocks, like a cavern. There he hid the bomb carefully. Still carrying the helmet he hurried along until he came to the cave entrance that led to the secret passage to the panel in the bungalow library. Up through the secret passage he went, reaching the panel and opening it by a spring.

In the library Del Mar changed his wet clothes and hid them, then set to work on an accumulation of papers on his desk.

That afternoon Elaine decided to go for a little ride through the country in her runabout.

As she started to leave her room, dressed for the trip, it was as though a premonition of danger came to her. She paused, then turned back and took from the drawer the searchlight gun which had been sent to her. She slipped it into the pocket of her skirt and went out.

Off she drove at a fast clip, thoroughly enjoying the ride until, near a bend in the road as it swept down toward the shore, she stopped and got out, attracted by some wild flowers. They grew in such profusion that it seemed no time before she had a bunch of them. On she wandered, down to the rocks, watching the restless water of the Sound. Finally she found herself walking along along the shore, one arm full of flowers, while with her free hand she amused herself by skimming flat stones over the water.

As she turned to pick up one, her eye caught something in the rocks and she stared at it. There in a crevice, as though it had been hidden, was a strange square package. She reached down and picked it up. What could it be?

While she was examining it, back of her another of those strange helmeted figures came up out of the water. It watched her for an instant, then sank back into the water again.

Elaine, holding the package in her hand, walked up the shore, oblivious to the strange eye that had been fixed on her.

"I must show this to Lieutenant Woodward," she said to herself.

In the car she placed the package, then jumped in herself carefully and started off.

A moment after she had gone the diver reappeared, looking about cautiously. This time the coast was clear and he came all the way out, taking off his helmet and placing it in the secret hiding place which Del Mar and his men used. Then, with another glance, a scowl of anger, in the direction of Elaine, he hurried up the [illegible]

Meanwhile, as fast as her light runabout would carry her, Elaine whizzed over to Fort Dale.

As she entered the grounds the sentry saluted her, though that part of the formalities of admission was purely perfunctory, for every one at the fort knew her now.

"Is Lieutenant Woodward in?" she inquired.

"Yes ma'am," returned the sentry. "I will send for him."

A corporal appeared and took a message for her to Woodward. It was only a few minutes before Lieutenant Woodward himself appeared.

"What is the trouble, Miss Dodge?" he asked solicitously, noting the look on her face.

"I don't know what it is," she replied dubiously. "I've found something among the rocks. Perhaps it is a bomb."

Woodward looked at the package, studying it. "Professor Arnold is investigating this affair for us," he remarked. "Perhaps you'd better take the package to him on his yacht. I'm sorry I can't go with you, but just now I'm on duty."

"That's a good idea," she agreed. "Only I'm sorry you can't go along with me."

She started up the car and drove on as Woodward turned back to the fort with a lingering look.

Del Mar was hard at work in the library when, suddenly, he heard a sound at the panel. He reached over and pressed a button on his desk, and the panel opened. Through it came the diver still wearing his dripping suit and carrying the weird helmet under his arm.

"That Dodge girl has crossed us again!" he exclaimed excitedly.

"How?" demanded Del Mar, with an oath.

"I saw her on the rocks just now. She happened to stumble on the bomb which you left there to be placed."

"And then?" demanded Del Mar.

"She took it with her in her car."

"The deuce!" ejaculated the foreign agent, furiously. "You must get the men out and hunt the country thoroughly. She must not escape us in any case."

The diving man drew back into the panel to escape Del Mar's wrath, while Del Mar hurried out, leaving his valet in the library.

Quickly Del Mar made his way to a secret hiding place in the hills back of the bay. There he found his picked band of men armed with rifles.

As briefly as he could he told them of what had happened. "We must get her this time—dead or alive," he ordered. "Now scatter about the country. Keep in touch with each other and when you find her, close in on her at any cost."

The men saluted and left in various directions to scour the country. Del Mar himself picked up a rifle and followed shortly, passing down a secret trail to the road where he had a car with a chauffeur waiting. Still carrying the rifle, he climbed in and the man shot the car along down the road.

On the top of a hill one of the men was posted as a sort of lookout. Gazing over the country carefully his eye was finally arrested by something at which he stared eagerly. Far away, on the road, he could see a car in which was a girl alone. Waving in the breeze was a red feather in her hat. He looked more sharply. It was Elaine Dodge.

The man turned and waved a signal with a handkerchief to another man far off. Down the valley another of Del Mar's men was waiting and watching. As soon as he saw the signal he waved back and ran along the road.

As Del Mar whizzed along he could see one of his men approaching over the road, waving to him. "Stop!" he ordered his driver.

The man hurried forward. "I've got the signal," he panted. "They have seen her car over the hill.

"Good!" exclaimed Del Mar, pulling a black silk mask over his eyes. "Now get off quickly. We've got to catch her."

They sped away again in a cloud of dust. But even while Del Mar was speeding toward her, another of his men had discovered her presence, so vigilant were they.

He had been keeping a sharp watch on the road, when he was suddenly all attention. He saw a car, through the foliage. Quickly, his rifle went to his shoulder. Through the sight he could just cover Elaine's head, for her hat, with a bright red feather in it, showed plainly just over the bushes.

He aimed carefully and fired.

I had been out for a tramp over the hills with no destination in particular. As I swung along the road, I heard the throbbing of a car coming up the hill, the cut-out open. I turned, for cars make walking on country roads somewhat hazardous nowadays.

As I did so, someone in the car waved to me. I looked again. It was Elaine.

"Where are you going?" she called.

"Where are you going?" I returned, laughing.

"I've just had a very queer experience—found something down on the rocks," she replied seriously, pointing to the square package on the floor of the car. "I took it to Lieutenant Woodward and he advised me to take it to Professor Arnold on his yacht. I think it is a bomb. I wish you'd go with me."

Before I could answer, up the hill a rifle shot cracked. There was a whirr in the air and a bullet sang past us, cutting the red feather off Elaine's hat.

"Duck!" I cried, jumping into the car, "and drive like the dickens!"

She turned and we fairly ricocheted down the road back again.

Behind us, a man, a stranger whom we did not pause to observe, rushed from the bushes and fired after us again.

Suddenly another rifle shot cracked. It was from another car that had stealthily sneaked up on us, coming fast, recklessly.

"There's her car," pointed one of the occupants to a man who was masked in black.

"Yes," he nodded. "Give her a little more gas!"

"Crouch down," I muttered, "as low as you can."

We did so, racing for life, the more powerful motor behind us overhauling us every instant.

We were coming to a very narrow part of the road where it turned, on one side a sheer hill, on the other a stream several feet down. If we had an accident, I thought, it might be ticklish for us, supposing the square package really to be a bomb. What if it should go off? The idea suggested another, instantly. The car behind was only a few feet off.

As we reached the narrow road by the stream, I rose up. As far as I could, back of me, I loaded the infernal machine, let fly. We received a shower of dirt and small stones, but the cover of the car protected us. Where the bomb landed, however, it cut a deep hole in the roadway.

On came Del Mar's car, the driver frantically tugging at the emergency brake, but it was of no use. There was not room to turn aside. The car crashed into the hole, like a gigantic pow.

It took one header over the side of the road and down several feet into the stream, just as the masked man and the driver jumped far ahead into the water.

Safe now in our car, which was slackening its terrific speed, I looked back. They've been thrown!" I cried. "We're all right!"

On the edge of the water, just covered by some wreckage, the chauffeur lay motionless. The masked man crawled from under the wreckage and looked at him a moment.

"Dead!" he exclaimed, still mechanically gripping a rifle in his hand.

Angrily he turned to us and fired.

A moment later some other men gathered from all directions about him, each armed.

"Don't mind the wreck," he cried, exasperated. "Get after them!"

A volley was delivered at us. But the distance was now apparently too great.

We were just congratulating ourselves on our escape, when a stray shot whizzed past, striking a piece directly out of the head of the steering post, almost under Elaine's hands.

Naturally she lost control, though fortunately we were not going so fast now. Crazily, our car swerved from side to side of the road, as she vainly tried to control both its speed and directions. On the very edge of the ditch, however, it stopped.

We looked back. There we could see a group of men who seemed to spring out of the woods, as if from nowhere, at the sound of the shots. A shout went up at the sight of the bullet tasting effect, and they ran forward at us.

One of their number, I could see, masked, who had been in the wrecked car, stumbled forward weakly, until finally he sank down.

SEE THE

"Romance of Elaine"

In the Films

The Pictures of This Stirring Motion Picture Drama are to Be Seen at the Best Playhouses.

"Elaine" is produced by those favorites, Pearl White, Lionel Barrymore and other Pathe players.

"It's the Periscope of a Submarine," Cried Arnold.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "The Romance of Elaine" by the Famous Pathe Players.

A couple of the others ran to him. "Go on," he must have urged vehemently. "One of you is enough to stay with me. I'm going back to the submarine harbor. The rest—go on—report to me there."

As the rest ran toward us, there was nothing for us to do but to abandon the car ourselves and run for it. We left the road and struck into the trackless woods, followed closely now by two of the men who had outdistanced the rest. Through the woods we fled, taking advantage of such shelter as we could find.

"Look, here's a cave," said Elaine, as we plunged, exhausted and about ready to drop down into a ravine.

We hurried in and the bushes swung over the cave entrance. Inside we stopped short and gazed about. It was dark and gloomy. We looked back. There was no hope there. They had been overtaking us. On down a passageway we went.

The two men who were pursuing us plunged down the ravine also. As ill luck would have it they saw the cave entrance and dashed in, then halted. Crouching in the shadow we could see their figures silhouetted in the dim light of the entrance of the cavern. One stopped at the entrance while the other advanced. He was a big fellow and powerfully built, and the other fellow was equally burly. I made up my mind to fight to the last, though I knew it was hopeless. It was dark. I could not even see the man advancing now.

Quickly Elaine reached into her pocket and drew out something.

"Here, Walter, take this," she cried.

I seized the object. It was the searchlight gun.

Hastily I aimed it, the spot of light glowing brightly. Indeed, I doubt whether I could have shot very accurately otherwise. As the man approached cautiously down the passageway the bright disc of light danced about until finally it fell full on his breast. I fired. The man fell forward instantly.

Again I fired, this time at the man in the cave entrance. He jumped back, dropping his gun which exploded harmlessly. His hand was wounded. Quickly he drew back and disappeared among the trees.

We waited in tense silence, and then cautiously looked out of the mouth of the cave. No one seemed to be about.

"Come—let's make a dash for it," urged Elaine.

We ran out and hurried on down the ravine, apparently not followed.

Back among the trees, however, the man had picked up a rifle which he had hidden. While he was binding up his hand with a handkerchief, he saw us. Painfully he tried to aim his gun. But it was too heavy for his weakened arm and the pain was too great. He had to lower it. With a muttered imprecation, he followed us at a distance.

Evidently, to us, we had eluded the pursuers, for no one seemed now to be following, at least as far as we could determine. We kept on, however, until we came to the water's edge. There, down the bay, we could see Professor Arnold's yacht.

"Let us see Professor Arnold, anyhow," said Elaine, leading the way along the shore.

We came at last, without being molested, to a little dock. A sailor was standing beside it and moored to it was a swift motor boat. Out at anchor was the yacht.

"You are Professor Arnold's man?" asked Elaine.

"Yes'm," he replied, remembering her.

"Is the Professor out on his boat?" we asked. He nodded. "Did you want to see him?"

"Very much," answered Elaine.

"I'll take you out," he offered.

We jumped into the motor boat, he started the engine and we planed out over the water.

Though we did not see him, the man whom I wounded was still watching us from the shore, noting every move. He had followed us at a distance across the woods and fields and down along the shore to the dock, had seen us talking to Arnold's man, and get into the boat.

From the shore he continued to watch us skim across the bay and pull up alongside the yacht. As we climbed the ladder, he turned and hurried back the way he had come.

Elaine and I climbed aboard the yacht where we could see the Professor sitting in a wicker deck chair.

"Why, how do you do?" he welcomed us, adjusting his glasses so that his eyes seemed, if anything, more opaque than before.

I could not help thinking that, although he was glad to see us, there was a certain air of restraint about him.

Quickly Elaine related the story of finding the bomb in the rocks and the peculiar events and our escape which followed. Once, at the mention of the searchlight gun, Professor Arnold raised his hand and coughed back of it. I felt sure that it was to hide an involuntary he who had sent the gun to Elaine.

He was listening attentively to her, while I stood by the rail, now and then looking out over the water. Far away I noted something moving over the surface, like a rod, followed by a thin wake of foam.

"Look!" I exclaimed. "What's that?"

Elaine turned to me as Arnold seized his glasses.

"Why, it seems to be moving directly at us," exclaimed Elaine.

"By George, it's the periscope of a submarine," cried Arnold a moment later, lowering his glasses.

He did not hesitate an instant.

"Get the yacht under way," he ordered the captain, who immediately shouted his orders to the rest.

Quickly the engine started and we plowed ahead, that ominous looking periscope following.

In the submarine harbor to which he had been taken, Del Mar found that he had been pretty badly shaken up by the accident to his car. His clothes were torn and his face and body scratched. No bones were broken, however, though the shock had been great. Several of his men were endeavoring to fix him up in the little submarine office, but he was angry, very angry.

At such a juncture, a man in a dripping diving suit entered and pulled off his helmet, after what had evidently been a hasty trip from the land through the entrance and up again into the harbor. As he approached, Del Mar saw that the man's hand was bound up.

"What's the matter?" demanded Del Mar. "How did you get that?"

"That fellow Jameson and the girl did it," he replied, telling what had happened in the cave. "Someone must have given them one of those new searchlight guns."

Del Mar, already ugly, was beside himself with rage now.

"Where are they?" he asked.

"I saw them go out to the yacht of that Professor Arnold."

"He's the fellow that gave her the gun," almost hissed Del Mar. "On the yacht, are they?"

An evil smile seemed to spread over his face. "Then we'll get them all, this time. Man the submarine—the X-99."

All left the office on the run, hurrying around the ledge and down into the open hatch of the submarine. Del Mar came along a moment later, giving orders sharply and quickly.

The hatch was closed and the vessel sealed. On all sides were electrical devices and machines to operate the craft and the torpedoes—an intricate system of things which it seemed as if no human mind could possibly understand.

Del Mar threw on a switch. The submarine hummed and trembled. Slowly she sank in the harbor until she was at the level of the underwater entrance through the rocks. Carefully she was guided out through this entrance into the waters of the larger, real harbor.

Del Mar took his place at the periscope, the eye of the submarine. Anxiously he turned it about and bent over the image which it protected.

"There it is," he muttered, picking out Arnold's yacht and changing the course of the submarine so that it was headed directly at it. the planes turned so that they kept the boat just under the surface with only the periscope showing above.

Forward, about the torpedo discharge tubes, men were busy, testing the doors, and getting ready the big automobile torpedoes.

"They must have seen us," muttered Del Mar. "They've started the yacht. But we can beat them easily. Are you ready?"

"Yes," called back the men forward, pushing a torpedo into the lock-like compartment from which it was launched.

"Let it go, then," bellowed Del Mar.

The torpedo shot out into the water, travelling under her own power, straight at the yacht.

Elaine and I looked back. The periscope was much nearer than before. "Can we outdistance the submarine?" I asked of Arnold.

Arnold shook his head, his face grave. On came the thin line of foam. "I'm afraid we'll have to leave the yacht," he said, warningly. "My little motor boat is much faster."

Arnold ahead in order as he led us down the ladder to the motor boat into which we jumped, followed by as many of the crew as could get in, while the others leaped into the water from the rail of the yacht and struck out for the shore, which was not very distant.

"What's that?" cried Elaine, horrified, pointing back.

The water seemed to be all churned up. A long cigar-shaped affair was slipping along near enough to the surface so that we could just make it out—murderous, deadly, aimed right at the heart of the yacht.

"A torpedo!" exclaimed Arnold. "Cast off!"

We moved off from the yacht as swiftly as the speedy little open motor boat would carry us, not a minute too soon.

The torpedo struck the yacht almost exactly amidships. A huge column of water spurted up into the air as though a gigantic whale were blowing off. The yacht itself seemed lifted from the water and literally broken in half like a brittle rod of glass and dropped back into the water.

Below in the submarine Del Mar was still at the periscope directing things.

"A hit!" he cried exultingly. "We got the whole bunch this time!"

He turned to the men to congratulate them, a smile on his evil face. But as he looked again he caught sight of our little motorboat skimming safely away on the other side of the wreck.

"The deuce!" he muttered. "Try another. Here's the direction."

Furiously he swore as the men guided the submarine and loaded another torpedo into a tube. As the tube came into position, they let the torpedo go. An instant later it was hissing its way at us.

"See, there's another!" I cried, catching sight of it.

All looked. Sure enough, through the water could be seen another of those murderous messengers dashing at us.

Arnold ran forward and seized the wheel himself, swinging the boat around hard to starboard and full speed ahead. We just made in time. The torpedo, brainless but deadly, dashed past us harmlessly.

As fast as we could now we made for the shore. No one could catch us with such a start, not even the swiftest torpedo. We had been rescued by Arnold's quick wit from a most desperate situation.

Somewhere below the water I could imagine a man consumed with fury over our escape, as the periscope disappeared and the submarine made off.

We were safe. But, looking out over the water, we could not help shuddering at the perils beneath its apparently peaceful surface.

(Continued Next Sunday.)

Get the "Elaine" Song

"ELAINE, My Moving Picture Queen," is the title of a rollicking new one-step song that is being sung all over the country. It is dedicated to Miss Pearl White and bears her autographed photograph in colors. You may purchase it at any music store, or a copy will be mailed postpaid by sending six two-cent stamps to STAR COMPANY, P. O. Box 1740, NEW YORK.

Look at This Picture!

It Represents a Play Title!
Then—Refer to the List Below.
What Title Best Fits the Picture?

$4000 in Cash Awards

$1000 First Award
$800 Second "
$500 Third "

TODAY'S PICTURE

BOSTON AMERICAN

PLAY TITLE CONTEST

This Is Picture No. 38

Sunday, August 1, 1915

WHAT PLAY TITLE BEST FITS THIS PICTURE?

Write Title of Play Here:

.....

.....

My Name Is.....

Address .....

Town .....State .....

Hold all coupons until you have the entire set. No answers will be considered if sent in before the publication of the last picture.

Try It NOW! See What YOU Can Do! Then go on with the Contest and try for that $1000

WATCH FOR

Picture No. 39 in Tomorrow's

Evening American

No Books to Buy

Title Lists Are Free! Mail Orders Filled when accompanied by return postage.

Here Is the Official List of Play Titles For Pictures No. 38 to 44

Tom Thumb
Upholsterer
Justice
The King Pin
The Kiss in the Dark
The Ladies' Comedy
The Land of Promise
Mock Doctor
Constant Couple
Wonder
Miser
Taste
Busybody
Absent Man
Fair Fashion
Farmer's Return from London
Three Weeks After Marriage
High Life Below Stairs
Consciency
Brave Irishman
Deaf Lover
Cross Purposes
Irish Widow
Recruiting Officer
All in the Wrong
Contract
Contrivances
Fashionable Lover
Love in a Village
Prisoner at Large
Deserter
Love in a Camp
Poor Soldiers
All the World's a Stage
All's Well That Ends Well
As It Should Be
Benevolent Merchant
Bird Catcher
Blockade of Boston
Blockheads
Careless Husband
Cave of Enchantment
Comic Mirror
Grateful Ward
Half an Hour After Supper
Hypocrite
Intriguing Footman
Invasion
Man and Wife
Measure for Measure
Military Players
Modest Soldier
More Ways Than One
Northern Liberties
Provoked Husband
Return of the Laborers
Reprisal
Rival Candidates
Wood Cutters
An Angel
The Belle
The Bloomers
Breach of Promise
California Diamonds
Captain of the Watch
Cats in the Larder
Comical Countess
Deeds of Dreadful Note
Diamonds
Dreams
Emigrant's Dream
Enchantress
Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady
False Shame
Fire Eater
Fortune
Fortunes of War
Golden Fleece
Happiest Day of My Life
Hundred Years Old
Mustard Down
The Invincibles
Irish Tiger
John Bull
Last Man
Leap Year
Light Guard
Life of an Actress
Little Treasure
Long Strike
Love Chase
Love and Money
Magic Arrow
Man of Honor
Millinery Holiday
Mother Market
The Mummy
New Year's Eve
No Rest for the Wicked
Off the Line
Pleasant Neighbor
Regular Fix
Rent Day
Revolt of the Poor House
Romance and Reality
Savage and Maiden
Seven Sisters
Speed the Plough
Streets of New York
Surf
Three Guardsmen
Three Singles
Toodles
Used Up
Wandering Minstrel
The Way to Get Married
West End
The Will
Wives as They Were
Young Actress
Adoration of the Shepherds
The Art of Being Bored
An Artist in Attitude
At the Flowing of the Tide
Back to the Farm
The Bird Child
Blatters
The Bride
The Burglar and the Girl
Caught Out
The Cheerful Knave
A Childless Home
The Choice
The Coward
Cupid's Partner
The Curtain Call
Dame
The Dream That Came True
Fancy Dress
Fire
The Fool of the Rainbow
A Friend of the People
The Gate of Dreams
Gift of Gifts
The Good Fellow
Greed vs. Love
Heights
Held for Postage
Her First Assignment
The Hired Girl's Dream
The House Thief
Human Nature
The Idol Breaker
Innocent
Jack O'Hearts
A Little Face
Love's Victory
The Manager
A New Start
The Previous Engagement
A Regular Scream
The Only Son
Secrets of the Deep
Standing Room Only
Three Dear Friends
Vow Breaker
Wanted—A Daddy
The Voice of the People
When Women Rule
A Woman Alone
The Witness
The Wings
The Women's Convention
Freedom to Experiment
A Poet's Wife
Poor Little Thing
The Post Office
Polish and Perlwutter
Puppets of Faith
The Roaring Girl
The River
An Ideal Husband
Imagination
An Indian Summer
It Can Be Done
The Joy-Ride Lady
Just as Well
Miss in Her Teens
Dance In Him
Inconstant
Drummer
Lying Valet
The Lost of the Quakers
The Last Resort
A Late Delivery
The Last Toast
The Law of the Land
The Lilac Domino
The Life of Man
Little Doubt

THE CONTEST PLAN

Each day, for 35 consecutive days, a picture will be printed in the Daily and Sunday American. Contestants must supply each picture with a title, using the title of a Play, that shall be most fitting and appropriate, describing it most completely or fixing it most perfectly. The one supplying the greatest number of such "most fitting and appropriate" titles shall earn the first award; the one supplying the next greatest number shall earn the next award, etc.

There will be no book of titles to buy. An official List of Play Titles will appear each week in the Sunday American during the contest. This list will be the standard for contestants to use in selecting the titles for the pictures appearing during the seven days beginning with each Sunday Official List Publication, and all titles selected for that week's seven pictures must be among those in and selected from this list.

Back Pictures Can Be Obtained Now

For the convenience of those who desire them, back pictures can be obtained by sending to the American Promotion Dept., No. 5 Winthrop square, Boston, 1c for each daily picture and 5c for each Sunday picture. Mail orders will not be filled unless accompanied by return postage.

THE AWARDS

$4,000 IN CASH Divided as Follows:

1st AWARD,	$1,000 CASH	6th Award	$125.00 Cash
2d AWARD,	$800.00 CASH	7th Award	$100.00 Cash
3d AWARD,	$500.00 CASH	8th Award	$75.00 Cash
4th Award	$200.00 Cash	9th Award	$50.00 Cash
5th Award	$150.00 Cash	10th Award	$25.00 Cash
		11th 50th Awards.	$10.00 Each
		51st-150th Awards.	$5.00 Each

THE JUDGES

Three Official Judges Will Decide Winners

A Committee of Judges, widely known for their reputation and ability, will decide which titles are most fitting and appropriate after full examination of all submitted, judgment and skill only will be decisive.

HERE IS THE NEW VOTE STANDING IN THE AMERICAN'S World's Series Contest

Twenty-five fans in this list will see ALL of the 1915 championship games with all expenses paid by the Boston American.

YOU—reading this now—can help SOME anxious fan to earn the coveted trip. The coupon is on Page 2.

Vote! Vote! Vote!

Twenty-Five World's Series Trips Shall Be Awarded in All

One trip each to the nineteen (19) candidates polling the greatest number of votes, irrespective of residence, and one trip to each candidate polling the greatest number of votes in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts who are not among the nineteen (19) candidates polling the largest number of votes.

Today's Vote Standing includes all votes polled (over 2,000) up to and including Series "C."

William P. Owens, Charlestown	76,377
George H. Sheehan, Boston	64,979
Max Roose, Springfield	64,161
Frank Priest, Brockton	63,138
Sam Haase, Boston	47,476
Frank Barrabee, Malden	40,597
M. T. Downey, Cambridge	37,784
Newell W. Bixby, Boston	37,557
T. J. Brennan, Boston	33,545
William A. Wyke, East Boston	33,019
Charles J. Kuntz, Roxbury	32,769
J. "Muggsy" McGrath, South Boston	26,622
T. Kilgara, Providence, R. I.	26,209
Thomas Mooney, Boston	25,634
Michael J. Dervin, Lynn	25,348
W. H. Greenough, New Bedford	25,314
H. J. Hobert, Providence, R. I.	25,115
George F. Nichols, Everett	24,999
John F. Shea, Brighton	24,031

Jack L. Arafe, Boston	23,524
John F. Fleming, Dorchester	23,323
William Goldman, Malden	23,259
George Gardon, Boston	23,247
G. O. Hatch, Winthrop	21,909
Raymond E. Doyle, Providence, R. I.	21,657
Geo. B. Chauvin, Providence, R.I.	21,037
Fred. Labossiere, Montpelier, Vt.	20,290
Albert Elliott, Lawrence	19,432
William G. Breslin, Boston	19,068
Thomas F. Kennedy, Roxbury	18,333
Thomas MacDonald, Attleboro	14,665
Eric E. Wright, Wakefield	14,227
R. S. Mckinnon, Providence, R.I.	14,190
George B. Hawkes, Lynn	13,193
Clarence H. MacIntosh, Somerville	13,173
Gustave H. Mix, Providence, R.I.	12,440
E. R. Lounsbury, Providence, R.I.	12,410
Walter L. Brophy, Charlestown	12,367
Manuel M. Costa, Boston	12,024
Richard Norton, Pawtucket, R.I.	11,929
W. A. Stearns, Woburn	11,841
Thomas F. Devine, Hyde Park	11,111
Walter "Red" Davis, Revere	11,040
John Gallagher, Roxbury	10,769
Louis H. Johnson, Medford	10,333
Bill Reardon, Brockton	10,262
John Young, Portland, Me	9,834
John H. Clark, Jr., Roxbury	9,734
James F. Dunn, Nantasket	9,660
T. W. Regan, Springfield	9,383
Frank N. Monk, Providence, R. I	9,370
Albert Solari, Jamaica Plain	9,320
Harry J. Lee, Worcester	9,265
Joseph Cincotta, Roxbury	9,114
Emilo Creighton, Boston	9,049
James J. A. Flanagan, Boston	8,934
J. L. Sullivan, Central Falls, R. I	8,723
Charles R. Spellman, Brighton	8,710
George L. Bennett, Providence, R.I	8,690
Louis Rich, Boston	8,539
George Quint, Boston	8,513
William H. Dolan, Boston	8,474
Ralph E. Brooks, Worcester	8,344
Francis Munro, Fall River	8,297
Charles Studd, S. Lawrence	8,271
W. H. Hooper, Roxbury	8,214
Ralph S. Bradford, Putnam, Ct.	8,052
C. D. Reams, Montpelier, Vt.	7,982
George L. Feustal, Springfield	7,897
Fred S. Day, Newburyport	7,868
Lewis Sloss, Salem	7,764
Foster Wanstall, Lynn	7,715
Henry Sanders, Boston	7,560
Frank Sullivan, Cambridge	7,382
Chas. H. Purcell, Fall River	7,304
Frank Parrell, Woonsocket, R.I.	7,330
James W. John, N. Bedford	7,238
Elmer W. Carson, Lynn	7,076
N. C. Newell, S. Portland, Me	7,010
Wm. E. Stamp, Providence, R. I	6,940
Leslie A. Carr, Boston	6,581
Edythe W. Gregg, W. Lynn	6,439
Herbert Horne, Portland, Me	6,400
Walter O. Smith, Whitman	6,363
J. Francis Fudge, Dorchester	6,281
Lawrence Wagner, Holyoke	6,276
John J. Murphy, Somerville	6,245
John J. Leary, Charlestown	6,206
Moon Cain, Marlboro	6,187
Thomas Dube, Nashua, N. H	6,076
Henry Albrecht, Windham, N. H.	6,019
Harry Gazulis, Boston	5,599
Matthew Fitzpatrick, Chelsea	5,513
Jack Nelson, Boston	5,947
E. P. Fyderickza, Abington	5,824
M. J. Gillis, Boston	5,810
Roy F. Gray, Natick	5,791
William F. Sheehan, Wakefield	5,742
L. P. Hayward, Waltham	5,631
James A. Ryan, Charlestown	5,607
Timothy J. Mahoney, Cambridge	5,467
William Slade, Boston	5,335
William J. Reilly, Charlestown	5,321
Timothy DeCosta, Quincy	5,273
Francis J. Murphy, Roxbury	5,256
Fred O'Neill, Jr., Dorchester	5,176
William Birmingham, Roxbury	5,149
Howard Downs, Providence, R. I.	5,087
F. H. Freeman, Canton Point, Me	5,078
Ralph M. Picard, Lynn	5,076
Joseph Fogarty, Pawtucket, R. I.	5,068
Bert MacDougall, Haverhill	5,060
William T. McCoy, Bostgn	4,987
Thos. A. O'Brien, Beachmont	4,937
John Cirigliano, Medford	4,431
William Maiks, Webster	4,328
Albertus Huttenhuys, Everett	4,313
David Mean, Auburndale	4,736
M. J. McDonough, Roxbury	4,695
Gabriel Abrahams, Roxbury	4,649
William H. Crane, Newton	4,587
Joseph Fournier, Providence, R. I.	4,568
Elmer S. Nyman, Boston	4,336
Scoop Smith, Taunton	4,286
Burton A. Lewis, New Bedford	4,252
Thomas E. Bannon, Westerly, R. I.	4,169
James A. Donoghue, Springfield	4,159
H. E. Levinson, Worcester	4,128
Louis Gioss, East Boston	4,127
John J Collins, Forest Hills	4,132
Hyman Goldberg, Boston	4,118
John B Underwood, Newport, R. I.	4,058
Charles O. Sives, New Bedford	4,054
Lillian Fitz-Gerald, Springfield	3,938
James E. Murphy, Roxbury	3,921
J. R. Edwards, Dorchester	3,816
Andrew LaPage, Central Falls, R. I.	3,843
Timothy C. O'Neil, Somerville	3,800
John A. Lyman, Islington	3,781
John C. D. Goldie, Cambridge	3,711
Clarence W. Cooper, Boston	3,701
John H. Spencer, Boston	3,675
Charles A. Cotter, New Bedford	3,586
Charles Spartolo, W. Everett	3,524
David Lessel, E. Boston	3,488
Eugene McCarthy, Somerville	3,330
Ben S. Stiles, Cambridge	3,314
George W. Smith, Dorchester	3,281
Moses C. Richards, West Medway	3,279
William Marsden, Roxbury	3,273
J. H. Vernes, Southbridge	3,247
Eddie Colins, Jamaica Plain	3,247
Henry Oheda, Pawtucket, Conn.	3,213
Frank Leahy, South Boston	3,211
E. M. Conley, Greystone, R. I.	3,182
H. J. Lamkin, Portland, Me	3,146
Timothy Dewar, South Boston	3,144
T. Daley, Jamaica Plain	3,141
Jos. F. Spencer, Everett	3,128
Eddie Grant, Jr., Boston	3,126
Harry Sykes, Providence, R. I.	3,121
Edw. F. Harkins, Cambridge	3,121
I. Siegerman, Montreal, Canada	3,120
G. W. England, North Cambridge	3,115
Edward F. Brennan, Dorchester	3,097
Mos L. Friedman, Lewiston, Me	3,062
Louis Virkus, Springfield	2,979
John Kandal, Roxbury	2,961
Harold P. Keough, Springfield	2,953
Georgia Collins, Boston	2,924
Elmer H. Winton, Cohasset	2,949
Paul J. Black, New Bedford	2,893
George W. Benjamin, Stoneham	2,774
Geo. K. Worby, Providence R. I	2,784
Charles A. Knowlton, Beverly	2,784
Arthur Trudeau, Boston	2,677
Rhen L. Lawrence, South Boston	2,667
Martin P. Gearin, Providence, R. I.	2,659
Edward A. Underberger, Lynn	2,644
George Messinger, Everett	2,630
Howard Louis, Providence R. I	2,608
William F. Dailey Jamaica Plain	2,603
Joseph Long, Cambridge	2,597
Charles D'Angelos, Revere	2,564
Harry Waters, Beverly	2,529
George H. Busby, Providence, R. I.	2,524
John Cerry, Providence, R. I.	2,568
Frederick Defeo, East Boston	2,517
Timothy Wholey, Lowell	2,514
Stephen Bradley, Malden	2,491
George A. Bardwell, Boston	2,491
Alton B. Rideout, Boston	2,441
H. G. Kleinfelder, Boston	2,467
John F. Meloy, Wakefield	2,464
Howard Mussey, Lynn	2,476
Harold A. Goudrey, Amesbury	2,425
John N. Carrier, Lawrence	2,421
Harley Parker, Townsend	2,401
James W. Burke, Malden	2,387
Fred Bethel, Milford	2,331
H. M. Chapman Bangor, Me	2,265
Joseph Lessel, E. Boston	2,217
W. Lynsky, Portsmouth, N. H.	2,216
Allen Gillis, Newburyport	2,214
E. F. Johnson, Rockinda	2,213
Merle Haskell, Everett	2,153
Edwin W. Harvey, Newtgster	2,151
John Shannon, Providence, R. I.	2,097
William Murphy, Boston	2,076
William Crotty, Brighton	2,061
John F. Monahan, Roxbury	2,044
Francis X. Morin, Readville	2,007
Walter Couch, W. Roxbury	2,003

The Six State Leaders

MASSACHUSETTS
Jack L. Arafe, Boston 23,524

RHODE ISLAND
Raymond E. Doyle, Providence 21,657

VERMONT
Frederic Labossiere, Montpelier 20,290

MAINE
John Yo[illegible] Portland 9,834

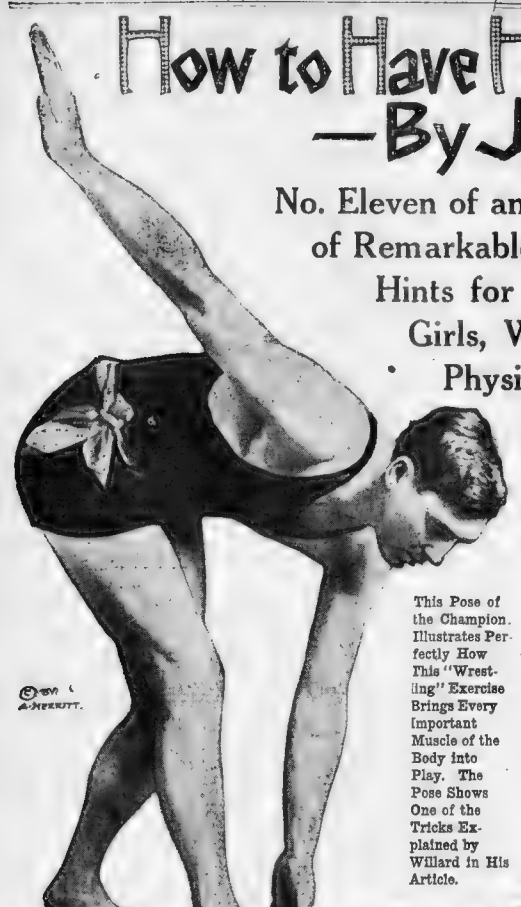
CONNECTICUT
Ralph S. Bradford, Putnam 8,052

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Thomas Dube, Na[illegible] 6,076

Watch for Another Vote Standing Next Sunday

How to Have Health and Muscles Like Mine
—By Jess Willard—

No. Eleven of an Instructive and Valuable Series of Remarkable Athletic Lessons and Health Hints for Men, Women, Boys and Girls, Written for This Page by the Physical Champion of the World



This Pose of the Champion. Illustrates Perfectly How This "Wrestling" Exercise Brings Every Important Muscle of the Body into Play. The Pose Shows One of the Tricks Explained by Willard in His Article.

No. 1—The Forward Throw.

No. 2—Pupils Should Place Their Feet Wide Apart with the Outstretched Feet Touching.

PHOTOS · BY · INTERNATIONAL · NEWS · SERVICE.

No. 3—The Backward Throw.

No. 4—The Overhand Throw—One of the Hardest Positions in the Exercise. "Parlor Wrestling" Is Not Only a Wonderful Exercise but Great Fun for Both Sexes.

By Jess Willard

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IT has afforded me great satisfaction to be able to present to my readers a decided novelty along the lines of physical culture, and those who are not familiar with the exercises shown in the pictures are probably wondering what they are all about.

I recognize the fact that monotony in any line of recreation, as well as in business, causes brain weariness. I have often wondered how some persons stick continually to the same sort of task day after day with no change. It would kill me. I have to have some sort of diversion in my work as well as amusement.

So I also realize that physical culture exercises have to be presented attractively, or it is ten to one that the man or woman who starts them will stop after a while when it comes to doing the same thing over and over again.

That is why each week I offer you some different sort of an exercise. I don't give you one set of exercises for the arms, and then go on to one set for the legs, but you will find in my exercises that I have given you several lessons for every muscle, so that you can have a constant change if you want it.

Here today I show you a form of exercise that is the greatest fun in the world, as well as [illegible] best all-around muscle developers that I know of. It is known as French wrestling, although you will often hear it referred to as a form of Jiu Jitsu, that wonderful Japanese system of protection. I call it "parlor wrestling," for that is really what it is.

If you have a companion who is enthusiastic over physical culture you can get a lot of fun out of these exercises, and at the same time [illegible] and strong. It is really [illegible] as you will find after indulging [illegible] for a few moments, and you should not try too much of it the first few days.

First I want you to wrestle on a thick cushion right outside in the air, which is much better than to be on the grass or some place where a fall won't hurt you. The picture directly [illegible] of the page shows you the first position. Have your feet wide apart so you will have a good foothold. Stand exactly as the girls are standing with the outstretched [illegible] Now get a good [illegible] and

The game part of it is this. Whoever moves either foot first loses a fall. In other words, you must try to make your partner move his foot by [illegible] him off his balance. In the top picture the girl on the left has suddenly bent forward. She is pressing down hard, and the girl on the right is about to fall forward.

In the picture directly under mine the position is reversed. In this case the girl on the right is pressing the other girl's hand back and behind her. The girl on the left is about to lose her balance and step backward, which constitutes a fall.

The bottom picture shows you one of the best throws that I [illegible] in this exercise, and if you [illegible] you have [illegible] It consists of turning suddenly and trying to pull your opponent's arm over your shoulder. If you are strong you can pull your partner right off his feet. I had a little Frenchman I must throw me over his head one day with this grip, and he only weighed about half what I weigh.

One of the best movements for a beginner to try, however, is the one which I have referred to at the top of the page. I am attempting to illustrate it also in my own picture. The object is to try to push your opponent's hand to the ground. This brings him tumbling forward if you do it quickly and take him off his guard.

The great secret in connection with this exercise is to keep yourself absolutely limber at all times. Don't get [illegible] up. If you do a slight push will send you off your balance. Stay loose, and if your opponent is stronger than you are and starts to swing your arm around let him do it. You will be amazed to find how much pulling and hauling you can stand with out losing your footing if you allow your whole body to remain limber.

After you have tried this with one hand and your hand is tired from the constant pressure, turn around and use the other hand. You will discover after about ten minutes of this that you are puffing and blowing and tingling all over. I don't know of a thing in physical culture that so thoroughly exercises all parts of the body, including the wrist and ankles.

No woman or girl should indulge in this exercise or, in fact, in any exercise while they are wearing corsets. Take them off and then go to it.

This is a good exercise for children to take up. It develops their bodies all over and there is no danger of them straining themselves. You get so much fun out of it, too, that it is totally unlike any other form of physical exercise that I know of. I always do a lot of it when I am in training, and I find my whole system improved by it.

It will help to make strong arms, and a quick eye. You've got to be on the job to keep your footing or you'll be thrown all around the place. Besides keeping your body limber I'll also advise you to get a grip on your opponent's hand in such a way that the gripping won't hurt you. When you take hold of hands try to get the grip first. Then you won't be thinking about your hand hurting you when you ought to have your whole attention directed to the real wrestling part of the exercise.

There is quite a trick about getting the proper hand grip. Some one asked Billy Sunday how it was that he kept his hands in such good shape when he had to shake hands with so many people after each sermon. Billy replied, "I always do the shaking." What Billy meant by that was that he always got in the grip first, so that instead of having his hand lamed he was really exercising it, using thousands of the people who came forward just as he would use a spring dumbell or other grip developing device. In consequence Billy's right hand has developed tremendously and I understand he has a grip equalling that of a professional strong man.

This is just one of those little tricks that don't sound very big, but help a whole lot when you know about them. This one in particular can be used in every day life to good effect. Many's the time I've had some fellow with a tremendous grip try to take me off my guard when pretending to give me a friendly handshake with the object of humbling me and being able to say that he had made the champion wince. In fact, I have to watch out for fellows like that all the time, so I do what Billy Sunday does, always get the grip first.

Next Sunday Jess Willard will deal with simple calisthenics and home exercises specially attended for the round shouldered clerk or girl. If you have that ugly shoulder stoop that cramps your lungs and retards your chest development you may save yourself from serious lung trouble by heeding Willard's advice in this valuable article.

Letters from Willard Readers

MY arms and shoulders are well developed, but my legs are very thin. Can you tell me how to build them up? I am nineteen years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weigh 130 pounds. Is this too little and ought I weigh more?

GEORGE FROST, Altoona, Pa.

WELL, George, I wouldn't worry about my thin legs if I were you. Bob Fitzsimmons had the thinnest legs I ever saw on a man of his height, but they didn't seem to vanity that is affected I would recommend keep him back any. Of course, if it is your bicycle riding, walking and a special set of exercises for the legs, that I intend to describe in one of my future articles. Your weight is fair. You shouldn't weigh less than 130, but you needn't weigh more unless you want to. If your health is good you needn't worry about your weight.

GRACE E., Hartford, Conn.—Having plenty of fresh air in your room at night does not mean that you should sleep in a draught. Of course, as you say, you may catch cold very easily. This is probably due to a weakened physical condition that needs to be built up. At night you should arrange the opening of windows in such a way that, while the room is well ventilated, a draught does not blow over you. Yes, I believe in sleeping porches. I think they are of wonderful benefit, and I have devoted some space to this question in the article on this page, as you will see when you read it. I would especially recommend the Indian club exercises described in my previous articles for your case.

MRS. ALICE M., Allegheny, Pa.—Thank you very much for your testimonial. I was not surprised to hear of the beneficial effects of the breathing exercises, and I expect that the mails will bring me many more letters like yours. Deep breathing, if properly done, is, as you say, better than a Spring tonic, and in fact it is nature's tonic for poor blood and a rundown system. Write to me again and let me know how you progress.

GIOVANNI MULTINI, Westwood, Cal.—Yours is a very hard case to advise by letter. When a man has rheumatism in the way that you describe he should first look into his habits, and watch especially his diet. I can only give you general advice, and not any specially suited to your case because I am not a doctor, and also I know nothing of the way you live. I say to you what I would say to others. For instance, if you drink anything alcoholic, cut it out entirely. If you eat a lot of meat, cut that out also, or to a very great extent. What you do eat should be thoroughly cooked. Drink lots of water and take a hot bath every day. Wear underclothes that will encourage an [illegible] perspiration, so that you will run no risk of catching cold while working. As for the sprain in your back, I know of only one cure for sprains of that kind, and that is rest. When you get home at night lay down and stay that way as much as you can. When your back gets better try simple exercises, such as I will describe in my fourteenth article. But do not aggravate the sprain. If you feel your back hurting you greatly, stop exercising and rest lying down. I do not understand your doctor saying that you will suffer for the rest of your life. I do not understand that unless you drink alcohol or eat too much of rich foods.

PAUL DE TAMBLE, Newburgh, N. Y.—Watch for my article on boxing a few weeks from now, which I think will supply the information you want. As for exercise having no appreciable effect on you, I can only say that you are possibly anaemic and should see a physician. If this is not the case you must perhaps exercise without system. Exercise should be taken as near the same hours every day as possible. Read carefully what I have said about knowing when to stop exercising. If you tire yourself out, exercise will do you harm instead of good. Stick to light exercises and don't go in for running. The exercise described on this page to-day should be of wonderful benefit to you. For your stomach muscles I am surprised that you said nothing concerning the chair exercises that I have fully described. I took great pains to point out how they specifically aided the abdominal muscles. You had better read those chair exercises over and practise them for a month, and you will find yourself wonderfully improved. But whatever you do, don't get discouraged.

J. H. BAUER, Brooklyn.—If by strenuous exercise you mean violent exercise, you would be wrong to take it up in order to try to reduce. You would run the risk of injuring yourself and losing your good health. Get all the swimming you can, and practise the exercises described in my article of July 6.

MAX R——, N. Y. City.—I have no use for a man who writes begging letters for money. It proves to me that his friends can't have no confidence in him or he would not appeal to strangers.

JAMES PILLOW, Cold Spring on Hudson, N. Y.—Thank you.

JAMES ALPIN, N. Y. City.—If you have stopped growing there is nothing in the world that you can do to increase your height, but as you are only nineteen, it is not unlikely that if you do not smoke cigarettes or dissipate in other ways, that you may grow a little more during the next two years. But why worry? Napoleon and a lot of other great men were of small stature. Be strong and clean in mind and body and you will get along just as well in this world a s the tallest.

A READER, Crockett, Texas, and "A," N. Y. City.—I never answer anonymous letters.

Wholesale Crime Is Safe Crime

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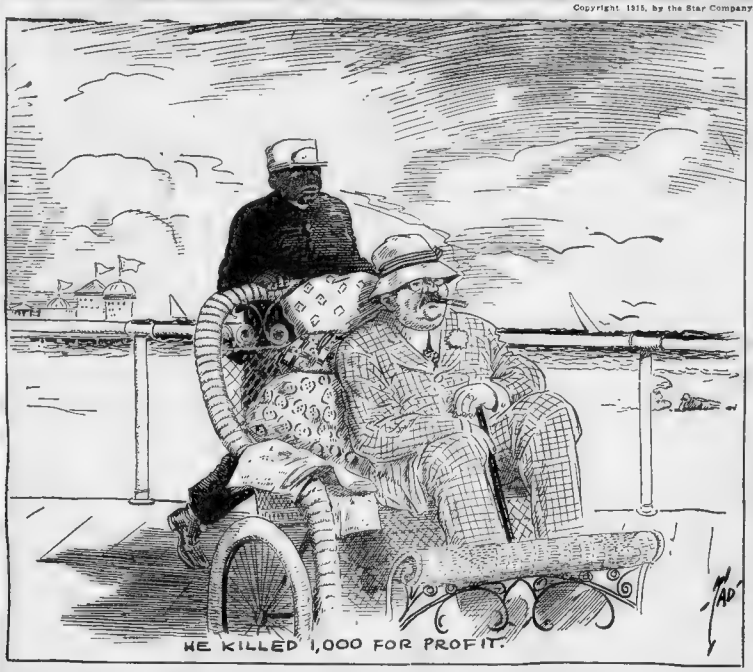

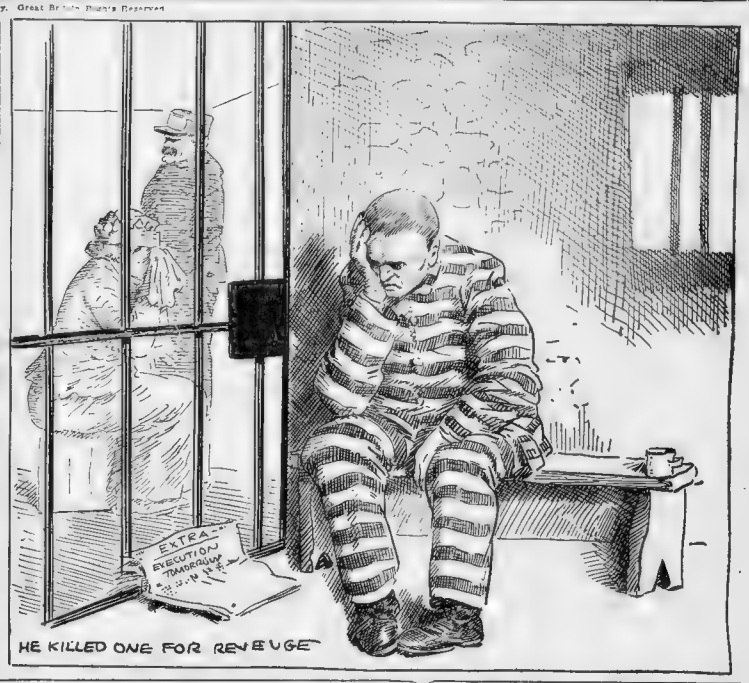

Requesting that this page in all of the Hearst newspapers be devoted to the dreadful tragedy and crime in Chicago, W. R. Hearst sends the following telegram of suggestions as to the issues involved:

The safest kind of murder is wholesale murder. If you kill one man you are hanged. If you kill a thousand you go free. If you kill a hundred thousand you are a hero.

The Slocum disaster killed seventeen hundred people to make a few extra dollars. One little subordinate was condemned to jail and soon freed.

The Titanic was raced through the ice to please the vanity of one man. Fifteen hundred were killed. No one was punished.

People by the thousand are burned in unsafe buildings, drowned through carelessness and greed and no responsible person is ever reached.

This is a Government for the protection of the powerful and the exploitation of the weak.

Nothing is so little considered as a dead voter, unless it be the dead voter's wife or baby.

Isn't it time for the live voters to alter this regime of incompetence and indifference and install a system which will protect the public?

If we are not altruistic enough to care for each other, let us at least be intelligent enough to care for ourselves and our families. W. R. HEARST

MORE than two thousand men, women and children were struggling in the water, two thousand were drowned — **MURDERED** —by individuals eager for profit regardless of human life.

If some miserable, ignorant, feeble-minded creature had pushed in and drowned **ONE** of those children, the murderer would have been arrested, tried and executed without question.

The fact that he was ignorant, stupid, perhaps half-witted, would not save him.

The law would say to him, "You have killed one human being, **YOU** must be killed."

But the law will talk differently, if it talks at all, to the men who for profit and without the excuse of ignorance, pushed those thousands into the water and killed them **WHOLESALE.**

* * * *

The power of money in the United States is never shown more distinctly than in making big criminals immune.

The situation is well described in the brief telegram from Mr. Hearst, published on this page.

The question for the public is **HOW** "to alter this regime of incompetence and indifference and install a system which will protect the public?"

In one New York Central tunnel disaster, an engineer, overworked, obeying orders, is made a scapegoat. He goes to jail. The men who own the railroad, and who for profit maintain a murderous tunnel, **DO NOT** go to jail.

To talk of jailing them would be next to blasphemy. Only when "good business" suggests it do they change their tunnel and stop the killing.

The captain of the Slocum had nothing to say about the boat or the life-preservers. He was earning a living. To complain would be to invite discharge. He stays in jail for years—nobody else goes to jail!

The individual responsible for the Titanic disaster should have been put in jail the moment he reached this country, and kept there until he had explained why vanity and stupidity gave the orders that killed fifteen hundred, and why his keen instinct of self-preservation saved his own cracass while women drowned.

But he was not disturbed, and no jail saw **HIM** a prisoner.

* * * *

Let a maniac in a big city kill two or three children, the police become excited. There is a wild outcry, **TWO OR THREE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN KILLED,** horribly! That cannot be tolerated.

But a milk trust for profit, to save ice and other expense, may kill a thousand children, or five thousand, every year with bad milk and there is no excitement about that. There is no desperate effort to bring the criminal to the electric chair—not even the faintest suggestion of it.

Killing two or three children with a knife is "crime," and all the power of government seeks to put the killer in jail.

Killing thousands of children with impure milk is "business," and the man guilty need not stay awake at night, for nobody will disturb him.

* * * *

If the conductor of a street car is caught stealing five dollars from the company—jail for him!

A street car kills a child in a famous New Jersey case—the parents sue for damages. A judge from the bench says: "Not more than one dollar for you. The child is really a loss to its parents while it lives. Its death means that the parents won't have to spend so much money. Why should they be paid?"

There is no question of punishing anybody in the name of murder in that street car case.

The criminal company and the officers are not only immune, but the judge says that it is preposterous to ask for damages, because when you kill a man's child it is money in that man's pocket. He ought not to complain, and one dollar should satisfy him.

That is not imagination, mind you, it is a matter of court record in the proud State of New Jersey. And that court of New Jersey is matched by records as bad in almost every other State in the Union.

* * * *

What are the people to do, and where does the trouble lie?

Why is there a little shrieking, a nine days' wonder excitement, when a thousand girls are burned alive because some man locked the door for fear ten cents' worth of ribbon might be stolen—then nothing done but whitewashing?

Why, in short, do the people of the United States tolerate immunity for **WHOLESALE** crime, while demanding punishment for retail crime?

* * * *

Steal fifty millions of dollars from the New Haven Railroad, impoverish thousands of women and children, let the facts be proved; and, when the dust settles, the criminals have the money and their free dom. Nohting has been done.

The worst of it is that to be caught stealing millions, or killing thousands, scarcely injures a man's reputation. It does not in the least injure what is called his "social standing."

They manage those things differently in some other countries. In Germany, when a financier is guilty of **DISHONESTY,** you learn of it usually by an announcement that he has committed suicide.

In this country when a financier is guilty, when an eminently respectable firm steals every visible dollar, the thief celebrates the event, not by suicide, but by buying a new yacht or by combining a few companies and preparing another highly profitable stroke.

* * * *

What is the matter with the people that tolerate this condition? Why are we content to hang or electrocute the half-idiot who kills one human being in a rage or in a drunken fit, and quite content to see rolling up and down the street in his automobile the man whose love of money has killed thousands or stolen tens of millions?

It is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the trouble is with the people themselves.

In lands where cannibalism prevails you may be sure that the inhabitants do not really **OBJECT** to cannibalism.

Among the Esquimaux if the old men and women were locked up to die in a hut of ice, that was because public sentiment did not object.

What the people really object to, day in and day out, year in and year out, **DOES NOT HAPPEN.**

When the French people got tired of being governed by royalty, nobility and clergy—all exempt from taxes and all putting the taxes on the people—**THAT STOPPED.** And it stopped suddenly, with a considerable jar.

When the Americans got tired of being taxed by England without the right to say anything, **THAT STOPPED.** And England still remembers the stopping, although it happened over one hundred years ago.

When the people of the United States really get tired of permitting wholesale murderers and wholesale thieves to go free, **THAT WILL STOP.**

Is it not about time that it should stop **NOW?**

Haven't we had enough lessons in the past few years? Or must half a dozen more ships turn turtle, and half a dozen thousand more young girls be burned alive in economically managed "lofts" with insufficient fire-escapes?

* * * *

This is the country of big things, big talk, big mountains, big rivers, big money, big crime.

Are some of the things, including crime and theft, still too big for the power of the law and beyond the power of public indignation?

Is it not a fact that our laws are made to increase the welfare of those already well off, and to punish the crimes of those most miserable and least to be blamed?

Isn't it time that we had laws to increase the prosperity of those most in need of help, and to punish the criminals that are most dangerous to the country?

"Nothing is so little considered as a dead voter, unless it be the dead voter's wife or baby," says Mr. Hearst. How can the public compel the laws, and those that write them and execute them, to attach importance to human life and human rights, instead of everlastingly working to emphasize the importance of the gold dollar?

Death Germs and How Our Bodies Fight Them

Fourth of a Series of Important Articles on Personal Hygiene.

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson

The World's Most Famous Author-Physician.

THE whole problem of how the body protects itself, or, in technical terms, acquires immunity against infectious disease, gives itself an immunity bath, as if it were a trust magnate before a Grand Jury, is so complicated and so difficult that even after thirty years of laborious and enthusiastic research, we are still in the dark about many aspects of it. Here and there a few big headlands and landmarks are beginning to stand up out of the fog, and among these one has recently emerged which seems to furnish a better promise of guidance through the channels than almost any other hitherto

This is the idea, curious and almost incredible as it may seem, that most of these elaborate processes producing such scores of specific and individual remedies—each one adapted to its own particular disease—are modifications of the simple and everyday process of digestion. Particularly of the digestion of meat, i. e., the active, living substance, the real life-stuff, that grows and does things, of both animals and plants, technically known as protein.

By dint of an experience, and a bitter and calamitous one, of millions of years, our stomachs have gradually learned to digest and utilize for food, without damage to themselves, the flesh, or living stuff of other animals and plants, such as meat, milk, eggs, fish, sea-food, the gluten of wheat and the vegetable casein of peas and beans. It has, however, long been known that if a comparatively few drops of the blood of another animal or even the milk or the juice of its flesh, or a little white of egg was injected directly into our veins, so as to reach our blood at once, it would produce poisonous results; and if in sufficient amounts, very serious and even fatal ones.

In other words, what is food in the stomach may be poison in the blood. Why this should be puzzled us for a long time. But two new discoveries finally threw light on the problem. One of these was that we found in the process of digestion that meats, particles of all sorts, were broken or split up into from about fifteen to twenty simpler elements known as amino acids. These simpler bodies would pass readily into the blood and were then carried all over the body, where the different tissues, our muscles, bones, glands, nerves, etc., picked them up and rebuilt them into our particular variety of meat or protein.

So far so good, and all very simple and harmless. But from another quarter entirely—the bacteriological laboratory—came the surprising discovery, that one of these twenty-odd fragments, into which protein was split in the process of digestion, was poisonous, and quite actively so. Now we for the first time began to understand why our digestive process had such numerous and even mixed-up looking sets of glands employed in it—some of them apparently duplicates. And particularly why something like nine-tenths of our digested food was carried straight to the liver and strained through it before being allowed to reach any of the rest of the body.

The next step was to put these two ideas together and conclude that much of the poisonous effect of disease germs in the body was due to the fact that they found their way into the blood and that the blood attempted to digest them, and in so doing set free this poisonous element in their protein. Then there was literally the devil to pay and no pitch hot, for the blood is a simple, primitive sort of creature, with no digestive apparatus to speak of, and "no liver" to neutralize this split protein, which consequently rioted unchecked through the body.

In other words, the disease germs act in our blood as if they were strange meat, or foreign protein, and poison us in the same way as a hypodermic injection of beef, or white of egg would. This is known as the split protein theory of infection of Vaughan

This explains why it is necessary for nearly all disease germs to work their way actually into the blood before they can produce their poisonous effects. Some are injected into the blood directly by the hypodermic syringe of an insect, like malaria, or yellow fever, by the bite of a mosquito. Others get in through scratches on the feet and legs, or through flea bites, like the bubonic plague; others fly into the nose in dusty air and pass through cracks in the mucous membrane of the nose and throat into the blood. And others which are tougher are swallowed with our food or drink and pierce the walls of the stomach or intestines. But nine-tenths of them must penetrate into the blood, die there and let loose their split-protein before they can produce disease.

When disease germs have burglariously forced an entrance into the blood, how can it deal with them? Simply by growing a "pepsin" of its own and training itself to digest them. The mere entrance of germs into the blood sets up a hostile chemical reaction on the strange general law of all living matter, that when a living cell touches another cell or its products it "bristles up" and begins to secrete an attacking substance.

Obviously from this point of view, the first line of defense against disease germs is the stomach and the digestive juices, which are in fairly vicorous condition our stomach and how does make no more bones about digesting germs, if not in too large amounts, than they do about tackling a fried egg. In moderate amounts, we can literally "eat 'em alive." Even rattlesnake venom when swallowed is split up and digested harmlessly, as we have long known

Indeed, the stomach is probably usually the grave of at least two-thirds of all the infectious germs that get into our bodies. This is one of the reasons why not more than a fifth, seldom more than a twentieth of those exposed to a disease, actually develop it. Roughly speaking, about half our common disease germs fly into the body in dusty air, breathed in through the nose, while the other half enter through the mouth, either upon infected fingers, food, cups, etc., or in contaminated food or drink.

If the nose and throat are vigorous and healthy both groups meet practically the same fate. They are entangled in the sticky mucous coat of the nose membrane, which partly smothers and partly poisons them, are swept on in this paralyzed and handcuffed condition past the throat and down into the stomach and there attacked by the digestive juices and dissolved into their elements before they can "come to."

But if the nose and throat are swollen and inflamed and catarrhal, with cracks or ulcers in their mucous membrane, the germs that are breathed into the nose have a chance to either lodge in these affected areas and fasten or they work their way through these cracks and fissures into the blood and thus escape the waiting stomach and set the whole body on fire

A similar loophole or breach in the defenses is afforded to germs that get into the mouth on food or drink by spongy and ulcerated gums, swollen and enlarged tonsils and adenoids or sore throat of all sorts. There can be no treatment of this sort about the air and food entrances of the body invading germs lose at least four-fifths of their chances to slip through the body defenses and infect the system. Even germs which ultimately turn up in and attack the lungs like those of tuberculosis and pneumonia, often enter through loopholes of this sort. And it is even believed that the germs of intestinal diseases, like typhoid fever and dysentery, have to find some fissure or ulcer or inflamed patch somewhere upon the wall of the alimentary canal through which they can break through the mucous membrane and get into the blood to infect the system.

How Mr. Shaw's International Court and Council Would Enforce Peace Among the Nations

How the Decrees Are to Be Enforced

(Continued from Last Week)

THIS newspaper last week began the publication by special arrangement of the Bernard Shaw Committee's plan, whereby he and other English socialists propose to make war impossible in future. The Committee was appointed by the Fabian Society, the most influential organization of English socialists, in which Mr. Shaw is the leading spirit.

It is proposed that the enactment of this plan should be made part of the peace terms after the present war. The first part of the report provided for the referring of disputes to an International Court or International Council. The conclusion of this report, which is given herewith, provides for the enforcement of decrees

Legislature Subject to Ratification.

8. It shall be within the competence of the International Council from time to time, by specific enactment, to amend International Law, whether or not this has been codified, and any such enactment when and in so far as ratified by the several Constituent States, shall be applied and enforced by the International High Court

It shall also be within the competence of the International Council from time to time, by specific enactment, to amend International Law, whether or not this has been codified, and any such enactment when and in so far as ratified by the several Constituent States shall be applied and enforced by the International High Court

Whenever any Constituent State notifies its refusal to ratify as a whole any enactment made by the International Council, it shall at the same time notify its ratification of such part or parts of such enactment as it will consent to be bound by; and the International Council shall thereupon re-enact the parts so ratified by all the Constituent States, and declare such enactment to have been so ratified, and such enactment shall thereupon be published and enforced by the International High Court

When any enactment of the International Council making any new general rule of law has been ratified by the Legislature by any six or more Constituent States, but not by all the Constituent States, it shall, so far as ratified be deemed to be binding on the ratifying State or States, but only in respect of the relations of such State or States with any other ratifying State or States; and it shall be applied and enforced accordingly by the International High Court.

Non-Justiciable Issues.

9. When any question, difference or dispute arising between two or more constituent States is not justiciable as defined in these articles, and is not promptly brought to an amicable settlement, and is of such a character that it might ultimately endanger the peace of the constituent States, it shall be the duty of each party to the matter at issue, prior to the use of any action taken or not taken by any other party, to submit the question, difference or dispute to the International Council with a view to a satisfactory settlement being arrived at. The Council may itself invite the parties to lay any such question, difference or dispute before the Council, or the Council may itself take any such matter under consideration

The Constituent States hereby severally agree and shall bind other under no circumstances to aggress in any other constituent State by war, crime or act ulling in the nature of an act of forcible reprisal s or naval or military hostilities for repelling and defeating a forcible attack actually made by naval or military force before a matter in dispute, if such be justiciable and has been duly submitted to, or taken into consideration by the International Council as aforesaid, for investigation, modification or settlement, and during a period of one year from the date of such submission or consideration.

The International Council may appoint a permanent board of conciliators for dealing with all such questions, differences or disputes as they arise, and may constitute the board either on the nomination of the several constituent States or otherwise, in such manner, upon such conditions and for such term or terms as the council may decide.

When any question, difference or dispute, not of a justiciable character as defined in the articles, is submitted to or taken into consideration by the international council as aforesaid, the council shall, with the least possible delay, take action, either (1) by referring the matter as issue to the permanent board of conciliators, or to a special committee, whether exclusively of the council or otherwise, to inquire into the matter and report, or (2) by appointing a commission of inquiry to investigate the matter and report, or (3) by itself taking the matter into consideration

The constituent States hereby agree and bind themselves, whether or not they are parties to the matter in dispute, to give all possible facilities to the international council, to the permanent board of conciliators, to any committee or commission of inquiry appointed by either of them, and to any duly accredited officer of any of these bodies, for the successful discharge of their duties.

When any matter at issue is referred to the board of conciliation, or to a special committee, or to a commission of inquiry, such board, committee or commission shall, if at any time during its proceedings it succeeds in bringing about an agreement between the parties upon the matter at issue, immediately report such agreement to the international council; but if no such agreement be reached, such board, committee or commission shall, as soon as it has finished its inquiries, and in any case within six months, make a report to the international council, stating the facts of the case and making any recommendations for a decision that are deemed expedient.

When a report is made to the international council by any such board, committee or commission, or when the council itself has taken the matter at issue into consideration, the council shall, after taking all the facts into consideration, and within a period of three months come to a decision on the subject, and shall embody such decision in a resolution of the council. Such resolution shall, if necessary, be arrived at by voting, and shall be published, together with any report on the subject, in the Official Gazette.

A resolution of the council embodying a decision settling a matter at issue between constituent States shall be obligatory and binding on all the constituent States, including all the parties to the matter at issue, if either it is passed unanimously by all the members of the council present and voting; (or [query add: it is passed with no more dissent at present and voting than the representatives of one only of the States which have been parties in the case], or where the proposed enactment does not affect the independent sovereignty or territorial integrity, nor requires any change in the internal laws of any State, and where such enactment shall have been assented to by a three-fourths majority of the votes given by the representatives present and voting (query add: and such majority includes the representatives of all the eight great Powers)

The International Secretariat.

10. There shall be an international secretariat, with an office permanently open for business, with such a staff as the international council may from time to time determine

It shall be the duty of the international secretariat to make all necessary communications on behalf of the international council to States or individuals; to place before the president or before the council in writing any matter of which it should have cognizance to organize and conduct any inquiries or investigations ordered by the council; to obtain an accurate record of the proceedings of the council; to make authentic translations of the resolutions and enactments of the council, the report of the proceedings, and other documents, and to communicate them officially to all the constituent States; and to publish for sale an official gazette and such other works as the council may from time to time direct

Subject to any regulations that may be made by the international council, the international secretariat shall take charge of and be responsible for all the furniture, archives and

What One Year of War Has Taught Us of Our Own Unpreparedness

"We Cannot Be Too Strongly Armed to Fight for the Right;" We Can Never Be Too Ready to Strike for the Right; If the United States Set an Example by Disarming, It Would Be a Most Immoral Example," Says Hudson Maxim, Discussing the War's Lessons of Offense and Defense.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Mr. Hudson Maxim.

By Hudson Maxim

(The Distinguished American Scientist and Philosopher.)

WHAT constitutes the best means of defense may be summed up in a very few words. It is exactly what constitutes the best means of offense. The two means are one means. The prize fighter finds aggressive action the best defense. A blow straight from the shoulder is the quickest guard. In the case of the nations in the present war, the best defense is offense. Such the best means of insurance against war is the very means which minimizes its slaughter and its horrors, and this is adequate preparedness against war, with the most scientific and up-to-date fighting machinery.

At a recent meeting of the Conference on International Relations, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, at Cornell University, I stated my position in regard to peace and war exactly as I have stated it here, but I was misquoted by the pacifists who reported the meeting. The statement was sent broadcast to the press that I had said war is always a good thing, always beneficial, and never does harm. As a matter of fact, I never said anything of the sort. I told them that old Mars has a dual personality—that he is both a Doctor Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde; that wars of aggression for plunder are bad wars, while wars for the liberation of slaves, and all wars for freedom, are good wars. I cited our American Civil War and the War of the Revolution as types of good war.

If this country is attacked after the great European conflict is over the American people will be obliged to fight in defense of the country, and that war, as far as we shall be concerned, will be a good war, but the aggression will be waging a bad war.

Almost always when two nations fight, one is fighting for the right and the other for the wrong. We cannot be too strongly armed to fight for the right. We can never be too ready to strike for the right.

The ultra-pacifists advocate that this country should set the other nations of the world a great example by disarming. Such an act would be to set a most immoral example, for the more highly scientific and highly enlightened any nation is, the more it is the duty of that nation to be prepared and ready to help enforce justice between other nations, as well as to defend its own liberties and institutions.

Why the Disarmament Propaganda Is Immoral.

We Americans believe that we are endowed with exceptionally intelligent morality, that we have a keen sense of justice. If this be true then it is not only our duty to ourselves, but also our duty to the rest of the world, to put ourselves in a position that our superior [illegible] and sense of justice shall be of the possible benefit to the rest of the world. We could disarm, as American ultra-pacifists advocate, and be perfectly open to invasion and the domination of intolerant militarism we would be prevented from doing a very great service to the other nations of the world.

The present great war has taught that it is a supreme necessity for a great nation to have a great navy. The wisdom of a nation's naval [illegible] is now upon the nation's geography—[illegible].

Naval supremacy is far more vital to England than to Germany. England's very existence depends on her naval supremacy. Military supremacy is more essential to Germany. While with England the navy is of first importance and the army second, with Germany the army is of first importance and the navy second.

The frontier fort and the coast fortification have proved to be of minor importance in the present war. While they still have their uses for harbor defense and for [illegible] opening strategic frontier positions, still they have been largely relegated to a place in history [illegible] the city wall and the medieval castle. In every army of modern times, in addition to field fortification. Fortifications have now given way with the army to take part in its concentration drives.

Armies and navies both now [illegible] more and more the work and [illegible] [illegible] tions. The battlefield is a battlefield [illegible] sooned by armies.

Great Importance of Up-to-date Munitions Factories.

A nation's most important fortifications outside of its army and its navy are shops where guns and munitions are made. The Krupp works are Germany's principal fortification, and the factories in England, France and the United States engaged in the manufacture of guns and cartridges are all fortifications of the Allies.

One of the momentous lessons taught by the war is that many times more munitions are required in modern warfare than had previously been supposed. The Germans miscalculated the quantity they would need by 300 per cent, for they require three times as much as they had predicted, while the Allies find that they need ten times the munitions that they thought they would need.

Field operations have become siege operations. In order to drive back an enemy's battle line it is necessary first to blow up his entrenchments with high explosive projectiles. This is done by directing an overwhelming artillery fire upon the foremost trench or line of trenches of the enemy. After this is done the infantry advances under cover of a canopy of shrapnel, largely directed at the next line of trenches of the enemy and upon any field batteries that can be located. The infantry, on reaching the former entrenched positions of the enemy, digs into the ground, reconstructing the trenches for their own defense. This maneuvre is repeated over and over again. Its success depending entirely upon the overwhelming power of artillery fire upon the return fire of the enemy. If the enemy is able to return an equally destructive fire, then no advance can be made, and if he is able to return a preponderating fire it is he who advances in the manner described.

Obviously, victory or defeat in modern battle depends almost entirely upon preponderance of artillery fire, and this, in turn, depends upon the ability to turn out sufficient field guns and the munitions to feed them.

It has been found that the largest number of wounds has been produced by shrapnel. Automatic field guns are very deadly whenever there is an opportunity to reach the enemy with them, but under modern conditions armies advance or are pushed back by the pressure of artillery fire rather than by machine-gun fire.

There is nothing, however, that can take the place of the automatic machine gun to repel the bayonet charge—nothing that can so effectually mow down and arrest the onrush of a torrent of men over the intervening terrain between lines of battle. Cool-headed infantrymen can fire about sixteen well-aimed shots a minute, while a man with a machine gun, not being obliged to take separate aim for each shot, can play a stream of bullets upon the advancing foe as one might play a stream of water from a hose pipe.

The aeroplane has well won its laurels in the present war. Before the war there were many who predicted that the dirigible would prove the most potential aerial craft, but, as compared with the aeroplane, the dirigible is a failure, for its ability to destroy life or property of the enemy is very limited, while it constitutes a target of enormous size. With full load it must of necessity be lighter than air, and consequently lighter than a feather. It must, therefore, necessarily be more or less [illegible] winds. Insofar as rendering a large [illegible] are exposed to merciless [illegible] [illegible] there is one man of the [illegible] Zeppelin who is of more great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mid-Season Modes Fashion Link Between Summer and Autumn

Dresses and suits for formal and informal wear that indicate the trend of new things.

A débutante frock of crepe and silver with tulle bodice.

Georgette designed the redingote of serge with black satin foundation

Modelled on sailor lines is a misses' suit of checked worsted with velvet collar.

For the first cool days there is a blue cloth suit trimmed with hercules braid.

No Radical Change in Sight

THERE is a general feeling that the models which the French couturiers will send to America within the next month may fall short of expectations, due to a number of causes first and foremost of which is the lack of inspiration brought about by the war and its depressing effect on all France, and particularly on Paris.

It must be remembered, too, that many of the beautiful fabrics which heretofore have been at the service of the big fashion arbiters will be lacking. To be sure, one hears of exquisite brocades of soft woolens and marvelous velvets, which are to be had in greater or less quantities, according as the region in which they are manufactured has been undisturbed by war conditions.

The establishments at whose respective heads are women directors have been less affected than those whose fortunes have been guided by men, because the latter have felt it their duty to desert business and appear at the front. A curious ruling by the French Government has granted permission to certain of the men dressmakers whose regiments have been stationed near Paris to spend a part of each week at their ateliers, where they have put aside the sabre for the scissors and have thereby been enabled to keep at work the greater number of their employes and to prepare for the August openings which will be largely attended by Americans.

There are those among the latter who assert in advance that little new is to be expected in the way of fashions; nevertheless, they feel it a sort of duty to take the trans-Atlantic voyage, and by their presence encourage designers and dressmakers and with their gold help tide over a period of money strain.

DESIGNERS GO ABROAD.

On the other hand, many American designers will make the journey to the other side because they feel they should be included among those present at the great houses in the Rue de la Paix. Poiret, Worth and the Callots Sisters go purely for business reasons. They do not claim a philanthropic motive and need no economic test under adverse conditions. They merely feel it professionally wise to keep in touch with Paris even though nothing worth while comes of it.

It must be stated that some of the models which have been sent to America have been very deftly adapted by home talent. For example, a model from Georgette and one from Cheruit have been combined to produce an excellent domestic affair for early Fall. It has the yoke characteristic of Cheruit and the belt which is usually recognized as a Georgette feature.

The latter is shaped in one with the pocket pavers and gives a very slender line from hip to centre front. At the back there is a series of plaits which relieve the garment from a flat appearance.

The yoke is cut straight across both the back and the front and the material is adjusted gathered to it. There is a velvet collar and narrow velvet cuffs. It may be remarked, just here, that many of the new tailleurs have the collars shaped in one piece with the back and shoulders, and where it is found to accommodate the top of the throat there are inset grooves of braid or of velvet.

To return to the Cheruit-Georgette suit, it may be stated that the skirt is arranged in loose box plaits down either side and shows those confined about the hips by a double strap of the material arranged crosswise. The top of the skirt gradually assumes a corselet outline across the front, while the sides and back have the normal belt height.

SEMI-DRESS OF SERGE.

Another adaptation of a French model is seen in a coat-dress of French serge, whose original bore the signature of Lanvin. This frock also has a yoke and the material is plaited through it in panel suggestion from top to bottom. The sides are not plaited, but they are cut to flare from the hip. About the hip [illegible] there is introduced a belt of serge drawn together with leather straps and small leather buckles. This interesting model is completed by Jergette cuffs and cuffs.

Another idea is really a phase of the sailor blouse put to suit purposes. It shows the fastening starting on one side of the neck and following an irregular line extended at the waist to terminate on one hip. A second set of buttons gives this same motive to the other side of the coat, making it double breasted in effect.

The material is green and black checked worsted with edges bound with narrow black braid, and the back of the coat assumes Norfolk lines. There is a black patent leather belt confining the jacket at the back and extending all around the waist. The high collar is of black velvet and is fastened in muffler effect. This mode, represents an adaptation from a French original.

Even when the August openings are over and the models are delivered to their American purchasers, it is likely that the adaptations will go right on, for the simple reason that few American women look well in out-and-out Paris originals. Another thing that makes the adaptation more appealing is the fact that the former is much less expensive than the garment bearing the signature of some famous maker.

The originals are usually cut in size 38 and, therefore, when the American woman purchases them outright they frequently have to undergo alterations which, unless very carefully done, mar the beautiful lines. When the American patron of a French dressmaking establishment admires the model, the latter is copied for her and of course, made exactly to her measurement.

It is a very rare transaction, indeed, for the originals to be sold to a private patron, and when this is done at all the sale usually occurs at the end of a season, when the garment is hardly more than a thing of beautiful shreds, owing to the fact that it has been paraded for days and days by the mannequin for the delectation of the patrons of the house.

THOSE NOT SUCCESSFUL.

In Paris, as in America, there are certain little shops to which the big couturiers sometimes pass their garments, particularly those which have not proved successful at the initial openings, and from which very few duplicates would likely be made. Of course, the belts with the signature of the original maker are removed, and only those who are familiar with the characteristics of each artist are able to recognize the garment as coming from such-and-such a house.

Those in touch with the most authoritative sources of information believe that the Russian blouse will flourish again during the next few months. Paris is sure to revive that becoming type of coat as a compliment of her ally. Needless to say, it will be built on lines differing somewhat from those of its immediate predecessor.

Silk Jersey Cloth Has Many Uses

CONSIDER the uses to which silk jersey cloth has been put during the last six months. From gloves to bathing suits indicates a pretty broad range and includes garments which at one time were undreamed of in connection with knitted silk fabrics.

Of course, all the garments and articles that look like silk jersey are not all silk. In fact, they are made from wood fibre and have the lustre of the pure silk and also have excellent wearing qualities. Their price is infinitely less than that of the real Italian silk or of the heavy knitted variety.

The fibre sweaters, for instance, may now be bought for as little as $12 and they are to be had in all the desirable colors, with special emphasis on orange, canary, Belgian blue, rose and wisteria. Some of them are offered in two-tone effects with a border of solid color. Even the matching girdle is included in some of the cheaper sweaters.

These garments of wood fibre run as high as $15 or more. They are the heavy quality in those just mentioned, and perhaps they are a little more carefully shaped. On the whole, though, those of little price are extremely worth while and they give satisfaction for at least one season, which is about all any sensible woman can ask of any garment in these times of quickly shifting fashions.

Other than the sweater, there are cheap bathing suits made of knitted silk. Their price varies according to the quality, but the style is generally the same and runs to a sleeveless tunic or sweater-like affair which may or may not be belted just below the waistline.

FOUND AT SEASIDE.

At all the fashionable watering-places women who don bathing suits have invariably chosen the above type. It sheds water readily and has no superfluous width or length to add to the weight. Sometimes there are silk bloomers.

Italian and Milanese silk is now a staple in the underwear field. It is exceedingly light in weight and has the cleaning qualities which during the last half decade or more have been essential to the comfort and good appearance of the wearer. There is very little attempt to decorate the underwear and bloomers of this silk. A bit of hand embroidery on the former is considered sufficient to relieve the plainness.

Toques of Italian silk generally accompany many of the finest sweaters. It is customary when a woman purchases a silk coat in Europe to have a matching toque offered to her as a complementary article. This rule does not obtain generally on this side of the Atlantic, but for motoring, bathing and country wear generally the light-weight head covering of knitted silk is very desirable.

One of the unusual uses to which this silk has been put during the current season has been the development of the pleated skirt shown in conjunction with a sweater of the same fabric. These suits have been very highly endorsed by women of good sartorial judgment and it is likely we shall hear more of them next Summer.

MADE of Worumbo cloth in Burgundy tone is a new coat with collar and cuffs of Hudson seal.

Short Skirt Only with High Boot

AMERICAN ladies, please take note that a recent edict from Paris declares that the extremely short skirt is only permissible when the very high boot is worn. With low shoes, the skirt should be at least two inches longer than when the high footwear is used. The matter of length has been an abused and caricatured during the present season that it is time there was some understanding and regulation thereof.

An interesting reason for the short, wide skirt is advanced by the head of a model house in the Champs Elysees. This person declares that because the Parisienne can no longer ride about in her motor-car and is forced to walk, the comfortable skirt, such as we know it today, has received a fresh fashion impetus that is likely to flourish for many months to come.

This discouraging news, indeed, for those who dislike the grandmother type of skirt, but fortunately the French artists have devised a variety of models which include width and at the same time seem to lend no toward flat lines.

Little Things Tell Tales

Remember that it is the little things in deportment that indicate refinement. To discuss your clothes, your servants, or your domestic affairs is to stamp yourself ill-bred. General conversation is the only sort tolerated in the best circles. Do not talk and laugh at the theatre or other places of amusement, annoying those about you who come to enjoy the performance and not your conversation.

Do not stare at people and then discuss them so that there is no possibility of their mistaking the topic of your conversation; in fact, let consideration for others be your watchword and refinement your code, and your manner will improve steadily under such personal discipline.

Now the Skirt of Bright Cloth

The very newest idea in outing suits discards the skirt of white zabardine or wash fabric and even fails to consider that of awning striped canvas or silk; in place of these has come the skirt of bright red cloth fastened down the front with large white pearl buttons and completed by a jacket of black velveteen.

The latter is fastened quite up to the throat with self buttons and it exploits the high collar, which, however, may be turned back in the front in Piccadilly fashion. With this outing costume is worn a tam of velvet or a hat of white felt banded with black velvet.

Emblematic Is Sailor Collar

WOMEN who wear the Peter Thomson type of suit or are devoted to the middy blouse have very little interest in or knowledge of the significance of the braid trimming about the big sailor collar, which is the salient feature of that type of costume.

The fashion had its origin in England, where British sailors have on their uniforms perpetual reminders of the splendid deeds of the navy. The three rows of white tape around the edging of the blue collar, and the black silk scarf knotted in front are associated with the name of Nelson.

The white tapes commemorate Nelson's famous victories—Copenhagen, the Nile and Trafalgar—and the scarf is a token of perpetual mourning for the great Admiral, adopted by the seamen themselves and retained ever since.

Petticoat Again in Favor

After many season of retirement the petticoat is back again in full force. In fact, it has become something of a fad for Paris women to ostentatiously reveal the presence of the petticoat.

This is brought about in various ways. Sometimes the petticoat is elaborated with tulle flounces interspersed with taffeta petals and when worn with a net or chiffon gown the petticoat flounces are dropped so as to be seen beneath the edge of the skirt.

Certain of the couturiers now design petticoats made with special reference to the dresses of which they form the foundation. Colors are given careful thought, the garniture is selected because of its special appropriateness and the shape of the jupon must be in accord with that of the superstructure.

Without doubt the return of the dropskirt may be looked for in the very near future. That feature has not been in vogue for almost a decade, but since the petticoat is strongly endorsed by fashion arbiters it is reasonable to anticipate the suit or dress with its petticoat attached as the logical and artistic finish.

Crinkled Spreads Very Usefull

Crinkled bedspreads are recommended for cottage use, as well as for town purposes, where one wants a white covering for the bed, but where the laundry problem has to be studied.

New ideas have the bedspreads with a stripe border in colors that are likely to harmonize with wall tones. They are to be had in single as well as double-bed sizes, and are accompanied with a bolster sham to match. In some instances these old-time bedspreads have a scalloped edge, embroidered in color.

New Styles of Fabric Interest

FRENCH serge is revived in many of the new frocks and suits. It makes an ideal material for hard service wear and it also is very well liked for semi-dress models. It combines admirably with satin and also with braid. The latter is instanced as one of the chief trimmings for the coming Fall. We shall see it in novelty weaves and all manner of widths, and used in a variety of ways, old and new, but always attractive.

One objection to serge is the fact that it wears altogether too well and makes a woman loath to part with it in favor of ephemeral fabrics. Paris has always been extremely partial to navy blue serge, and irrespective of the seasons the collections of models sent semi-annually to America shows always include tailleurs and demi-tailleurs of the practical and smart serge. In fact, it is the only color that the well-dressed Parisienne permits herself for day time wear. Black is her first choice, then dark blue, and then—black again.

BEADED GARNITURES HERE.

One thing seems reasonably certain, and that is that beaded garnitures will appear on serge frocks. The beads are dull rather than otherwise and are associated with rope silk to define some conventional motif. The idea is all right if it will not be overworked, but even should the latter occur the designers may be depended upon to advance one new idea to appeal to those who cannot endure wearing any garment after even its smallest detail has become commonized.

Dark blue is to be the leading color for Fall, just as it has been all through the current season but by way of greater variety there are some charming cloths, velvets and satins, in new shades of familiar colors. Among these are noted field mouse in several shades of gray not quite as [illegible] as the London tone, nor as [illegible] taupe nuance, then there is subterranean green, a clear tone that will combine beautifully with the new trimming furs. Dark brown has been included because of its rich quality, in fine cloth and velvet, and because of its general becomingness when associated with handsome peltries.

It is known now that Russian krimmer will be a desirable trimming for cloth and velvet costumes. This fur, however, is not as becoming as the dark pelts, and it is stated by an authority that it will not outrank beaver as a garniture for tailored suits. Of course, much of the popularity of any style depends on the amount of endorsement it receives from fashionable women, and so we shall not actually know just which of the furs will be dominant for several weeks to come.

ORIGINAL DRAPINGS.

Rodier has contributed some interesting cloths for tailleurs one which show plain tissues in combination with checks or stripes. One of these is indicated in a demi-tailleur from a French atelier. It is of green and tan cheviot, with a border of plain green about two and one-half inches wide.

The skirt is quite original in its draping. It is arranged in [illegible] plaits to the hand and [illegible] pleated that where the borders are overlaps the front [illegible] terial forms a sort of [illegible] side drapery. This means that the front is elevated above the sides, and that the hem line is uneven. A particular feature is the [illegible] belt of the green border which is separated by a flat piece at the back and drawn over the hips to confine the material thereabouts. This arrangement imparts a slim line which might otherwise be lacking.

TODAY'S BEAUTY HINTS

To whiten and beautify the complexion permanently we have found no better preparation than a lotion made by dissolving four ounces of spurmax in one-half pint hot water, then adding two teaspoonfuls glycerin. This removes any pimples, shiny, muddy or sallow appearance, and will make anyone's skin clear, smooth and velvety. It does not show or rub off like powder; in fact, it seems a part of the skin; and for removing tan and freckles is unequaled.

It is necessary to shampoo more frequently in the warmer weather because of excessive dust and the fact that the head perspires more and is usually more exposed to the weather. The easiest-to-use and quickest-drying shampoo that we can recommend to our readers can be prepared very cheaply by dissolving a teaspoonful of canthrox, obtained from your druggist, in a cup of hot water. This rubbed into the scalp creates a thick lather, soothing and cooling in its action, and very beneficial to scalp and hair. After rinsing the scalp is fresh and clean and the hair dries quickly and evenly and takes on a bright luster and soft fluffiness that makes it seem very heavy.—Advertisement.

'How to Get Rid of Pimples'

It is truly remarkable how Cadum ointment causes pimples to disappear. Bad cases are frequently helped in a week, and sometimes even sooner. Cadum ointment causes pimples to dry up and fall off, leaving the skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Pimples are a disease of the skin, and are not caused by bad blood, as many people suppose. Cadum ointment helps these annoying and disfiguring facial blemishes because it can be applied direct to the trouble, and its soothing, antiseptic and healing powers stop the itching at once. Cadum ointment is equally good for rash, blotches, scaly skin, chafings, eczema, sores, eruptions, acne, psoriasis, etc. 1oc and 25c per box.—Advertisement.

All Roads Lead to the Burroughs' Charity Fete, So the Dowager Tells Us

By THE DOWAGER.

ALL roads will decussate—and that is a scholarly if somewhat pretentious way of saying that all roads will lead to—the estate of George Burroughs at Hamilton next Saturday for a charity fete in the interests of settlement work. The program has been admirably arranged as to include early afternoon entertainment for the children. Later on, the program will furnish entertainment for grown-ups, particularly those who have a penchant for pony drags and the hounds. For others, who have never seen anything of the sort, but have always wanted to, the exhibition is calculated to be unique and therefore doubly entertaining. Many of us, you know, have never visited Ipswich.

Mrs. Frederick Ayer, Jr., of Topsfield, has been in charge of the entries; and that is equal to saying that the entries will be first rate. Mrs. Ayer is further in charge of certain and sundry details, on the score, I presume, that capacity for doing is, in woman, a rare and excellent thing. Another of your capable ones is Miss Alice Thorndike. A perfect genius for organizing, as the Navy Festival at Beverly convinced us, she has been placed on the committee of arrangements.

Boxes for sale are in the hands of Mrs. Burroughs herself, assisted by Mr. Burroughs. Other persons actively interested in the success of this charity include Miss Mary Curtis, Miss Julia Appleton and Mrs. Herbert Mason.

* * *

I spied Mrs. Emily F. Selinger, the artist, on her way to the White Mountains last week. She planned a vacation of a fortnight or more in the very heart of the loveliest places, our New England Alps. Mrs. Selinger reminds me of no one so much as Ellen Terry. On the occasion I speak of, she wore a black taffeta silk skirt with triple ruffles. Her coat was an exquisite shade of lavender, same material, trimmed with splashes of cream lace. The hat was the fashionable English walking style, lavender, with ostrich plumes.

Put these with a white lace veil and you have the artist's conception of an ideal vacation suit. Mrs. Selinger has been regarded as a sort of ministering angel in the White Mountains since she founded a memorial library at the Crawford House to her husband, Jean Paul Selinger, the celebrated portrait painter. She personally contributed several hundred volumes.

* * *

A perfect flurry of invitation cards has been received here for the wedding of Miss Katherine Page, a daughter of the ambassador, and Charles Greely Loring of this city. The wedding ceremony is to take place in London, in the King's chapel, next Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Grafton Minot, who were married Saturday, are among the invited guests. Mr. Minot, being in the diplomatic service as an attache to the American embassy in Berlin, has, of course, been closely in touch with Ambassador Page, who is at the American embassy in London.

Judge William Caleb Loring, who is a member of the same distinguished family as the groom elect, went across last week for the ceremony. Miss Page will be remembered here as the niece of the Pages who entertain so delightfully at their summer residence at York Harbor. The tissue of relationships includes Thomas Nelson Page, the writer.

* * *

It would seem as if Mr. and Mrs. "Tim" Adamowski of Chestnut street were enjoying their first summer at the North Shore, if social engagements is a criterion at all. Mrs. Adamowski is to be seen almost any fair morning in her demoratic livery carriage, usually with a friend or two, and her brindle terrier sitting on two legs and haranguing the passers-by.

I saw Mrs. Adamowski the other morning, in exactly the situation I have described. She wore a pale corn-colored silk sweater and a large sailor hat of meticulous straw. Mr. Adamowski, a devotee of the links, is quite as democratic as his wife. He is rarely seen in any costume but his favorite golf togs, unless the order is evening dress. He appeared recently at a private afternoon affair in gray tweeds, striped stockings, and russet shoes. I thought he displayed a very trig ankle.

* * *

Frederick S. Converse of Dedham is the personification of that terrific calm which is often said to be at the bottom of genius. At least he appeared so recently. It was a hot day—extremely hot. Mr. Converse was sitting calmly in his touring car, which gathered up the sun and concentrated it like an oven. The car was at a dead halt in front of a confectioner's, where his daughter was rejoicing herself and her friends with ices. Mr. Converse didn't seem to care, even though his heavy face sparkled with symptoms of heat. Somehow he was not exactly playing the role of distinguished father-in-law at that moment.

* * *

The number of Bostonians who received invitations for the large house warming which Mrs. George D. Widener gave at her lovely estate at Newport the other evening, was quite as large as the number of New Yorkers. The grounds of "Miramar" are named after the hotel in Santa Barbara, Cal., where Mrs. Widener has spent so many pleasant months. He house is Italian Renaissance, very like "Princemere" at Pride's Crossing, the Prince house.

It has been suggested, and I am afraid not charitably, that Mrs. Widener got a good many of her ideas from Pride's Crossing. This would not necessarily be true, even if the places were identical. The charge must be laid to the style of architecture which demands, as its very basis, certain conventions. Mrs. Widener was in Boston recently, at the Copley-Plaza, where she received her old Boston friends. They were planning to take her up the North Shore way when her visit was cut short by social obligations at Newport.

* * *

Everybody is saying that Miss Anita Grosvenor, a sister of Mrs. George P. Gardner of this city, was, perhaps, the prettiest girl at the recent Chinese fete which her mother, Mrs. William Grosvenor, gave at her Summer residence at Newport. Miss Grosvenor appeared in a Chinese mandarin costume with the richest embroideries on it. Her hair was done in the characteristic fashion with jewelled combs. The fete was given to raise money for the orphanage of St. Mary's parish, and did, in fact, raise a helpful sum.

Although Mrs. Grosvenor is really a Providence woman, she is known in Newport circles of the Boston jeunesse doree as well as in her other eyrie, perhaps in some ways better. Another sister of Mrs. Gardner was Mrs. Dudley Davis, who displayed her infinitely various personality in a charming oriental costume.

* * *

I hear that Mrs. William B. Bacon of this city has returned to her Summer place at Lenox, after her visit to her daughter, Mrs. "Joe" Lovering at Nahant. She went back with snapshots showing just about the wonderfulest grandson in the world, who has the distinction of being her fifth.

Mrs Bacon remained long enough to see the advent of this young gentleman under the sacred sign of the cod. She saw him tip the scales to a healthy point and then told him what she thought of him. The little fellow will thank her when he is able to talk. Incidentally, he adds another cousin to the long series which Miss Eleonora Sears is trying to keep in mind. He is a first cousin.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason of Hay State road, with their young family, are domiciled on the North Shore for the Summer. They are with Mrs. Mason's mother, Mrs. Otis Kimball. Mrs. Mason was looking "wondrous and well" at one of the recent afternoon musicales, in a white linen skirt. She wore this with a yellow crepe de chine bodice, in spite of her blonde coloring. There were touches of narrow white Valenciennes lace trimming the low, flat sailor collar and edging the ruche down the front. Her hat was enormous—simply enormous. Trimmed, I should add, in vari-colored ostrich plumes and worn well off the face.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. "Billy" Sheafe were going to Gloucester the other day on the train. No sooner had Mrs. Sheafe seated herself than she put her thumb into a large black bag and pulled out a mass of lavender wool. This she shook out in something vaguely reminiscent of a scarf and proceeded to make the needles fly.

Mr. Sheafe paid no attention whatever, except, at intervals, to intrude among the stitches a comment round the corner of his paper. She looked extremely pretty in a tailored suit of black taffeta silk, the short coat of which was trimmed in stitching of the same. With it she wore a wide muslin embroidered collar and cuffs. These were the only "touches" of color. Her hat was alarmingly tall and seemed to be buoyed up by floating bows of black tulle.

* * *

As usual, Mr. and Mrs. George Inches, who are summering on the shore, are going out a great deal. I happened to run into them recently at a reception in Ipswich. Mrs. Inches, who I had not seen for some time, was as striking as ever. Her profuse white hair is extremely becoming and is always, under her hands, immaculately dressed. It came out in stunning contrast against the vivid purple of her satin charmeuse.

The bodice had a trimming of deep cream lace on the neck. The hat was a small toque of black hemp straw, relieved with a bit of white lace on black ribbon. There were diamonds, too. Mrs. Inches was formerly Miss Hasrouck of New York. Many of her friends at the Summer colony are New Yorkers.

BREAKING OUT ON CHILD ITCHED

And Burned. Started As Pimples. Spread Rapidly. He Would Kick and Scream.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When my baby was two months old he began to be a burning out around the thighs and lower part of the body. The eruption started as pimples and spread rapidly until the whole lower part of the child's body was a mass of burning eruptions. The breaking out itched and burned and grew worse. He would kick and scream whenever I washed the affected parts.

"A nurse told me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some. The eruption began to dry up; in two months had entirely disappeared." (Signed) Mrs. Willian E. Rauschal, 92 South St., Hingham, Mass., Jan. 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

SEWING CIRCLE GIRL TO WED

Miss Charlotte Winslow, Niece of Admiral, Engaged to Naval Lieutenant

Miss Charlotte Winslow, drawn by Heinrich Roth, the famous dry-point etcher, known abroad as the "American Helleu."

MISS CHARLOTTE WINSLOW'S engagement to Lieutenant T. S. Lowell is most interesting to Boston society and to a broad naval circle.

Miss Winslow, as a niece of Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow and of the late Lieutenant Francis Winslow, is already a popular member of the naval official life, so her affiliations in that set will only be widened by her marriage. She belongs to the Sewing Circle of 1903 and was presented that Winter by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winslow of No. 18 Chestnut street.

Mr. Lowell is the son of the late Robert T. S. Lowell and a grand nephew of James Russell Lowell. At present he is attached to the battleship New York and for some years past has been detailed to special study in wireless telegraphy.

The date of the wedding and marriage plans will be announced later.

Leiter Mansion at the Farms Re-opened

"Edgewater," the Beverly Farms mansion of the late Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, which has been unoccupied since her death, was opened last week by Mrs. Joseph Leiter of Virginia and Washington.

Mrs. Leiter was the guest of the S. Reynold Hitts of Washington at Beverly Farms until her refinue of servants had opened the house and it was in readiness for her occupancy.

Italian Embassy at Farms Guarded

As in the case of the English Embassy at Beverly Cove, the government is providing special protection to the Italian Embassy at their Summer headquarters at Beverly Farms.

Tradesmen and messenger boys all find the most stringent rules prevalent there before they can gain access.

The diplomatic business of the Embassy is being carried on at both Manchester and Beverly Farms.

Musical Days for North Shore

By BETTY BOSTON.

Music has proved a happy medium this week for social intercourse and the promotion of war relief and philanthropy.

Wednesday afternoon the Frederick McQuesten of Brookline opened their beutiful Marblehead Neck cottage in behalf of Miss Frances Nevin and John Herman Loud. They repeated their "Lohengrin" program for war relief, which they gave last week at Pride's Crossing and also at Newport.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Charles H. Bond of Commonwealth avenue opened her Puritan Road summer home at Swampscott in behalf of Miss Lulla Snelling of New York city, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Many members of the Swampscott cottage colony enjoyed the program offered.

The second of Mrs. Hall McAllister's musicales was given Friday afternoon at Mrs. Amory Eliot's Summer home on Sea street, Manchester.

There is a notable group of entertainers appearing in this series, namely: Miss Abbie M. Conley, contralto; Miss Olive Kline, soprano; Vernon d'Arnalle, baritone; Percy Grainger, pianist and composer; Heinrich Warnke, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Grainger has been the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Higginson, Jr.

In the fashionable club centres the various coteries are in the midst of many galeties.

The Monserrat Club has been engaged with its annual tennis tournament, in which members of the Myopia, Nahant and Essex County Clubs participated; also the Swimming Pool Club members from Magnolia.

The ladies' committee of the club are the Misses Alice Thorndike, Margaret Thomas and Josephine Bantoul.

Thomas F. Beal, Jr., D. L. Pickman, Jr., and Richard C. Curtis served on the tennis committee.

Miss Eleonora Sears participated, playing with Miss Alice Thorndike. A concert by the Salem Cadet Band added to the pleasure of the tennis week's gaieties at the club.

The second dinner dance of the season at the Essex County Club, Manchester, will be held next Friday evening. There will be a band concert at the club Thursday afternoon.

Pole at Myopia for the cups offered by F. Blackwood Fay of Boston and Magnolia and the meets at "Prince More," Wenham, have drawn large galleries.

The teams have been composed of Fred Ayers, F. H. Prince, Thomas Pierce and F. Blackwood Fay, A. B. Smith, Childs Frick, J. H. Proctor and N. Whitice, S. Mandell, Charles Rice and J. D. Moulton.

Dr. A. L. Souther has served as timekeeper and Dudley P. Rogers as referee.

The fine scores of Charles Rice and Childs Frick were features of the Fay cup games and won the cups for the "A" team.

The pony drags of the Myopia Hunt will open the coming week.

Next Saturday's horse show at "Green Meadows," the George Burroughs estate at Hamilton, for "Welcome House," Boston, will enlist the services of many members of the Myopia Hunt Club.

Mrs. Frederick Ayer, Jr., of Topsfield, has charge of the entries and Mrs. Herbert Mason, Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman and Mrs. Howard Doughty the afternoon tea. There will be music by a military band.

Rockport was a centre of social interest on Wednesday afternoon and evening, when Mrs. Virginia Tanner-Green of Boston produced her "Mid-Summer Masque" pageant to aid the Leander M. Haskins Hospital at Rockport.

Other features of this outdoor fete were the bazaar, tea garden, restaurant and general dancing. Rockport, as a temporary naval station with its visiting warships and many naval families at its hotels and inns, added materially to the success of this mid-Summer carnival on Cape Ann.

At the North Shore Branch, for the French Wounded Emergency Fund, being held at the Walter Dowgers estate, West Manchester, there are 132 members of the neighboring colonies working most earnestly. It is estimated that the society women workers have finished 15,000 articles, mostly surgical supplies, during the first month's work of their organization.

Water baseball is proving one of the attractions at the Swimming Pool Club, while the tea dances and bridge parties fill in many pleasant hours on the social calendar of its members.

At the Eastern Gables Club Tuesday afternoon there was another costume dash for children, and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, tea dances were given at which Miss Mabel Proctor and Paul Jones Chute danced.

The Marblehead Neck Whist Club is the Thursday afternoon medium for bridge and luncheon at various cottages of that colony. The yacht clubs' concerts and other hospitalities, the tea dances at Hotel Rockmere, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton E. Robinson of, Boston, with music by Boston Symphony men, are very enjoyable affairs for the Marblehead contingent.

The Mystery Island casino, off Beverly Farms, is another fashionable rendezvous for smart society. Here dinners, clambakes and dancing are enjoyed by many parties from all the North Shore resorts.

For the Mass Rocks, Gloucester, colonists the concerts at Hotel Moorland by the Eighth Regiment Band have been inaugurated with a dance in the casino afterward, at which there are numerous participants.

A Sure Way to Remove Coarse, Hairy Growths

Stubborn growths of coarse hair which have been caused by the unwise use of pastes and rub-on preparations can be destroyed with De Miracle, the original liquid hair remover, because it attacks hair under the skin as well as on the skin. Le Bon Ton says: De Miracle is "the best method in the world today." Only genuine publications of the highest character are quoted by us. Beware of so-called hair removers which are supposedly recommended through bogus quotations from so-called magazines which do not exist.—Advertisement.

Swampscott Tennis Cups Presented

The finals in the gentlemen's tennis singles completed during the past week at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, were won by Dr. J. H. McHenry of New York, who defeated in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, Mr. Fred Burke of Boston, the runner-up. The tournament, which has been completed was one of the most successful ever held, great interest being shown among the guests in both the ladies' and gentlemen's matches.

The large silver trophies offered by the management of the hotel were presented the winners this week.

The hop last Saturday evening was one of the most successful small parties of the season, several hundred guests of the New Ocean House and their friends from the cottage colony being present. Some of those entertaining at dinner that evening follows: J. C. Kennedy, party of four; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Phelps, party of six; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Case, party of four; Mrs. Katherine Sager, party of nine; Dr. and Mrs. J. Leas, party of four; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Preston, party of six; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nickerson, party of eight; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Frost, party of six; Mrs. R. H. Sears, party of six; Mrs. L. Cobb, party of three; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fitzgerald, party of six; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Diehl, party of four; Mrs. Mary G. Bunting, party of six; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Patterson, party of four.

Dancing and dinner parties still continue to be the main social attractions at the New Ocean House and with the arrival the big August contingent expected the house will be well filled. The third formal ball of the season was held yesterday, and the third children's party will be held Wednesday afternoon, August 4.

M. Howard Hutchinson of Montreal is a guest at the New Ocean House for a week.

Mrs. George F. Baldwin of Chicago, season guest at the New Ocean House, entertained at luncheon during the past week a party of sixteen, including seven guests from the hotel and nine from the cottage colony. Luncheon was served in the main dining and the tables were very attractively decorated for the party. The guests also played bridge whist during the afternoon.

Mrs. S. W. Wyatt and Miss Wyatt of Chicago will be guests for a few days at the New Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelley, Jr., of Boston, entertained at luncheon Tuesday, Miss Louise Rice of Boston.

Mrs. Christian Narten and Miss Narten of Cleveland were among the week's arrivals.

Mrs. J. Scott Parrish and Master J. Scott Parrish are at the New Ocean House for the remainder of the month.

Raymond A. Bidwell of Springfield entertained at luncheon Sunday at the New Ocean House a party of five.

Charles O. Wiegand of St. Louis, season guest at the New Ocean House, entertained over the week-end Robert L. Todd of Providence, R. I.

Miss Kathleen McQuillen and Laurence Higgins, both of Boston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stanton of Montreal at the Saturday evening hop at the New Ocean House.

Mrs. Dwight Carraway and Mrs. Nelson T. Libby were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Diehl at the New Ocean House.

Included in the dinner parties of last Saturday evening at the New Ocean House was that consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Munn and Miss June Munn of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. George West of Swampscott and Mrs. Charles B. Stewart of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Apsley of Hudson were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Case of Chicago at the New Ocean House during the past week.

Mrs. A. LaVilla of Amherst, is the guest for the week of Mrs. W. D. Maxwell of New York city at the New Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Froment of New York city were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. U. K. Pettingill at the New Ocean House.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month, so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. E. W. LANSENG, Box 9, Allyn, Wash.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for women's ills known.

To Shanghai on Bridal Journey

Cupid plays many pranks. He is no respecter of places or persons. When he comes hovering around with his bow and arrow poised, his aim is sure and certain. What he usually wills happens.

If you had told Miss Annie Story Johnson of Gloucester a few years ago that she would be leaving her town house in the best residential section of Gloucester and her father's fine country home in West Gloucester for Shanghai, China, she would doubtless have laughed at such a thing as ridiculous.

Like all progressive young people of Gloucester, Miss Johnson, or Mrs. Alson R. Kilgore, as she now is, wanted a vocation. She chose the profession of nurse and is a graduate of the Children's Hospital of Boston.

This departure brought her in close contact with the medical profession. Among her co-workers was Dr. Alson H. Kilgore of Oakland, Calif., who is associated with the Harvard Medical School in Shanghai.

The friendship of Dr. Kilgore and Miss Johnson through their joint interest in things medical has culminated in their marriage. It was quietly solemnized at the Unitarian parsonage, Gloucester, by Rev. R. D. Bolvin. They are now en route to Shanghai, to make their home.

The bride is the daughter of Alderman Nelson M. Johnson of Hovey street, Gloucester.

Lotta Crabtree an Earnest Art Student

Miss Lotta Crabtree, one time famous actress, suffragist, lover of animals and good feeds, is an interesting figure in the art colony of East Gloucester.

From a child Miss Crabtree has loved art and its development. Fate and shrewd investments have helped her in her waning years to a life of ease and opportunity, particularly along her artistic desires. So she comes to Rocky Neck, East Gloucester, each season and is doing very clever work under A. W. Buhler's tutelage. She lives at the pretty little Pilgrim House and studies with Mr. Buhler at his studio on Rocky Neck avenue.

Miss Doris Bliss to Wed in October

Miss Doris Bliss of Bay State Road, fiancee of Theodore Pitman, son of the Benjamin Pitmans of Brookline, will be an October bride.

Miss Bliss served her prospective sister-in-law, Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, 2nd (Harriet Talbot Taylor) as bridesmaid at her wedding June 24 at "Olrtlands," Haverhill.

The Benjamin Pitmans, at the conclusion of their wedding trip, will live in New York.

MRS. HERMANN OELRICHS GIVES BRILLIANT PARTY

"Old Newporter" Pictures Gathering of Wealth, Beauty and Fashion at Roseclift Villa.

I MUST say a little something about the spectacular affair at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs' "Roseclift" villa the other night, given for the benefit of the war sufferers. It was 9:30 and more when we arrived all dolled up and with bells on to occupy gilded chairs facing the stage in a room more than a hundred feet long and fifty wide.

Roseclift, with its French renaissance house of white marble, its rose gardens and marble framed esplanades overlooking the ocean, is a magnificent residence. The walls of the ball room and its fluted columns are done in white and gilt filagree work, with the high ceiling a replica of the blue sky. The enormous crystal chandelier sparkled like the dew. "Her Ladyship's Wardrobe" opened the scene as a curtain raiser, followed by a display of negligee gowns on living models. After that came "The Evening Gowns in the Dream," by Lucile, O'Hara, Thurn, Hickson, Hollander of Boston, and Henri Bendel.

These were majestically displayed a la moving pictures by as tall, perfect, living models as ever passed down the aisle in review for the audience with their pretty faces immobile, but with a suspicion of a smile as they cast their eyes, now to the right and now to the left.

But the grand climax was reached when the organ at the rear end of the ballroom pealed out Mendelssohn's processional wedding march. Then came the maidless brids, all arrayed in wedding attire of the latest mode, to be followed by two sweet looking bridesmaids, and you may be sure that every woman with red blood in her veins sat up and took notice.

The assemblage was the finest America affords. In close proximity to me sat Mrs. George Brooke in silvern tissue cloth, with her golden twilight tresses done high and round like a huge ball poised on a perfect neck. Mrs. William F. Draper was perhaps the most costly gowned woman there, while her daughter, Margaret, was resplendent in an evening gown with that wonderful string of pearls around her neck. Then there was Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt sporting a dien mond tiara, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, two diamond crosses in her coiffure, and a bunch of others too numerous to mention.

Then after the picturesque moonlight dances on the terraces at Roseclift came the society dance in the ballroom that outclasses any opera house, in which about all the society women joined. It was evident that they knew the modern dances all right and went to it as though they loved it. The women were the last word in the decollete gowns and every man wore a white waistcoat with his dress suit.

The dearth of eligible, well groomed, nice looking dancing men is being sadly lamented here this season. One woman of the social set was moved to remark to her friends, "goodness me, there are no men at Newport this summer. What is one going to do for a good time?"

No satisfactory rejoinder was forthcoming, so it looked as though she must do the next best thing—go it alone.

Another cheery society woman had an optimistic view of the situation on being greeted by a friend who said she was well, but "don't you know I'm beginning to feel old." "Nonsense, nonsense, nobody grows old nowadays. Learn to dance and you'll be all right. Watch the children dance and sing as the hand organ man in the street hand strikes up 'I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay,' or better yet hear them sing to the strains of 'Is That You Mr. Riley.'"

I think the lady is quite right if one has the correct viewpoint. Let the "poor" old folks sit around in the really poor little ones as they sing the chorus to "Mr. Riley" or "The Only Girl" and be glad they are among the live ones.

I recall no one in Newport at this moment that has a greater claim to distinction than the much liked James Vanderbuy Parker. Mr. Parker has the distinction both at home and abroad of being Newport's most noted Beau Brummel, though he is still unmarried. He would attract attention in any gathering. He is fully six feet in height, with snow white hair, looks like an old Rembrandt, speaks French like a native and has the manners of a king.

He is reader of indefatigable energy and knows about every one worth knowing in the world. His memoirs would make very interesting reading if he could only be induced to write them. Although he considers himself poor for a man of eighty-eight, and calls his house with its four servants a boarding house, there seems to be no great danger of his ever coming to want, for he is rated at about six millions and is far and away the most interesting character in Newport today.

Sans Souci villa in Newport, which Mr. Parker owns, is a quiet looking old house surrounded with old trees and beautiful shrubbery. It seems typical of the fine old gentleman of the old school who lives there. His mother was from Troy, N. Y., and his father and grandfather from Boston. He is related to the Harieston Parkers and about all the other Boston Parkers. For many years the popular "Jimmie" Parker has been known as the last of the Marquises.

LAWRENCE GROSSMITH, IN PRINCIPAL ROLE OF "NOBODY HOME"

LAWRENCE GROSSMAN IN "NOBODY HOME."

Lawrence Grossmith, who will be seen in the principal role of "Nobody Home," which opens the Wilbur Theatre, is the son of George Grossmith, a well known English actor and entertainer. He was educated at St. Paul's College, England, and originally intended to become a mechanical engineer, at which profession he spent two and a half years.

The first stage appearance Grossmith made was at the Court Theatre, London, in 1894, and in the daytime he studied painting at the Slade School and at Calderon's School for the Academy. His early stage experience was gained under the management of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Arthur Bouchier, Charles Hawtrey, Frank Curzon, May Yohe and Mrs. Langtry. For the past five years Mr. Grossmith has devoted his talents to the musical field and is recognized as one of the leading comedians on the English stage.

In "Nobody Home," Mr. Grossmith plays the part of an English "silly ass" in such a refined natural way that the critics and theatregoers of New York, who were tired of the old stereotyped type, were amazed at the delightful portrayal of the role and learned that the real English fop does not have to wear a monocle and have absurd mannerisms to make his stupidity convincing.

Dudley Field Malone Guest of Col. House

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, a prominent Democratic politician, has succeeded Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing as guests of Colonel and Mrs. House at Manchester. Mr. Malone was entertained this week at the House cottage.

Entertain at North Shore Homes

Mrs. E. Preble Motley is enjoying a sojourn at Dark Harbor, Me.

The Samuel Vaughns (nee Loring) are at Bartlett's Island, Me., the Loring estate.

Miss Irene Wood is among the clever equestriennes noted on the North Shore drives. She chooses a dark brown riding habit and dispenses with a hat. A groom attends her. Her sister, Rosalind, and her brother are making an interesting trip to the wilds and waterways of Maine by canoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield (Mrs. Clarence Moore), who have been to Washington and New York the past two weeks, have returned to Swiftmoor," Pride's Crossing. They made the journey by motor. Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Moore's mother, is slowly recovering from her serious illness.

Mrs. John Caswell and family are at Dark Harbor, Maine, this Summer. The Caswell estate "Round Plain Farm," at Beverly Farms, is occupied this season by Mrs. Caswell's sister, Mrs. Milbank.

Mrs. Paul Moore of Pride's Crossing contingent is in Cleveland, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Patton of Fort Riley, Texas, were guests of Pride's Crossing for a visit with Mrs. Patton's parents, the Frederick Ayers, have extended their stay. On their return to Fort Riley they will start for the Panama-Pacific Exposition by automobile.

The Henry D. Burnhams of Boston and Bar Harbor, were at Beverly Farms last season, were among the dinner guests at the Bar Harbor villa of the Ernest Iselins. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler were also among the guests.

The Frederick Crowninshields have been entertaining William F. Blake of Boston at their Stockbridge cottage.

Mrs. Oscar Haigh has had Miss Margaret Hale of Beverly for her guest at Stockbridge.

Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge of "Selwood," Beverly Farms, has as her house guest Mrs. Perry S. Heath of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minot Amory of Boston and Beverly Farms are at Lake Champlain with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil King of Boston were among the prominent guests at the recent luncheon on board the "San Francisco" at Newport. The host and hostess were Commander and Mrs. Belknap, U. S. N., the honor guests Dr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, formerly of the American embassy at Berlin.

The Frank McMillans and Mrs. Preston Gibson and children are guests of Mrs. James McMillan at Englehead," Manchester.

Bostonians in New York this week included Frederick H. Prince at the Biltmore, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Leavitt at the Manhattan, H. N. Slater at the St. Regis.

The Frank Gair Macombers, Jrs., of Boston and Marblehead, have gone to Sands' Cove, Virginia, for the remainder of the season.

John P. Phillips of the North Beverly contingent has been cruising along the Maine coast in his yacht.

The James H. Proctors are at Seabright, N. J., the guests of Mrs. Proctor's sister, Mrs. Harry G. Riker.

Colonel and Mrs. C. N. Walace of Boston and Beverly Cove are on an auto trip to Poland Springs, Me.

Mrs. William C. Endicott of Boston was a luncheon hostess at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, this week.

She's in a green canoe this month!

The Coles Phillips cover-girl comes paddling to you from every nook and corner where the Summer magazines are sold, and the look in her eyes means "Come along with me."

Accept her invitation. She's a good companion and won't say a word to disturb you while you're browsing through the wealth of delightful reading in the Summer Story Number of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

She'll paddle on and on while you're reading Coningsby Dawson's love-tragedy, "Kept Waiting." She may possibly smile with you over Margaret Widdemer's "The Red-Brick Dream," —that is, she'll smile if your laughter doesn't rock the canoe too much.

But she won't tell you the secret of "Peggy-Mary's Migration." You'll have to read Kay Cleaver Strahan's charming story from beginning to end yourself if you want to know why Peggy-Mary went away.

And then there's Gertrude Brooke Hamilton's "Cheated,"—a tensely realistic story of the marriage of Joseph and Myra Cross, and Marjorie Benton Cooke's Summer novel "The Dual Alliance."

But hurry and get your copy now. The cover-girl will paddle away before we can tell you about all the other good things in the

August—Summer Story Number—of

Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Look for the girl in the green canoe—at all news stands—15 Cents

Amusements.

NANTASKET BEACH
A Boat Every Thirty Minutes
Sunday, Weather Permitting.
ALL BIG ATTRACTIONS
One Hour Sail
SHORE Dinners
PARAGON PARK
LAST BOAT TO BOSTON
QUARTER OF ELEVEN SPECIAL
PLYMOUTH THE ALL DAY SAIL
AN EIGHTY-MILE SEA TRIP.
Str. Betty Alden, Daily at 10 A. M.
Round Trip $1. Children 60 Cents.
Victoria Reid Leader of Orchestra.
Edna Alles Pierce, Xylophone Artiste.
All Steamers Leave Rowe's Wharf.

Today BASS NAHANT POINT
Steamer leave Otis Wharf, Atlantic Av., 9:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:00, 8:45, 11:00 p. m.
Last boat back to Boston at 11 p. m.
Best Sail in Boston Harbor.
Shore Dinners. Seaside Attractions.
BASS POINT HOUSE
Fish Dinners Our Specialty.
Steak and Chicken Dinners. Private Dining Rooms.
American Cadet Orchestra.
Steamers leave every half hour from Ocean Pier, Revere Beach, for Bass Point.

Cars from Harvard Sq. & Arlington Hts.
LEXINGTON PARK
OPENS DAILY 10 A. M.
RUSTIC THEATRE Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:00
TONIGHT Photoplay and Sacred Concert
THIS WEEK
ADAM GOOD STOCK CO.
DANCING WED. and SAT. EVE.
ZOO—CABINO—CHALET

LOEW'S GLOBE
Mon., Tues. & Wed. Bills—Bailey & Hall Co. Comedy Playlet, "Whose Wife Is She?" Frank Terry, in Character Study. Cole & Denahy, Whirlwind Dancers. Smith & Kelpo, Melody Maids. Other Vaudeville Features. "The Romance of Elaine." Smoking on Mezzanine Floor. Thurs. Night, Charlie Chaplin Contest.

W. t. a. for Nobody Home At the Wilbur Theatre

Amusements.

Important Announcement FROM TREMONT THEATRE
Owing to Imperative Demands of Other Large Metropolitan Centres for the Boston Production of
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Eves. at 8:10 Afternoons at 2:10
Eves. & Sat. Mats. 25c to $2 Daily Mats. 25c to $1
The Management Is Obliged to Announce the
LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE BOSTON RUN
The Engagement Will Positively Terminate on Saturday Evening, August 21
DO NOT MISS
The Final Opportunities to Witness D. W. Griffith's Magnificent Civil War and Reconstruction Spectacle Which Has Been Applauded by More People and Created a Greater Sensation Than Any Other Theatrical Attraction Ever Brought to This City.
ROMANCE DRAMA COMEDY
WAR SPECTACLE MUSIC
and the WILD RIDES OF THE CLANS!
A WORD TO THE WISE
"The Birth of a Nation" will not be seen in any other city of New England this season.
D. W. GRIFFITH.

BOSTON THEATRE
ALL SEATS 15 & 25c
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
10 A. M. Until Noon ALL SEATS 15c
NEW ENGLAND'S ROOMY, AIRY, REFRESHING PICTURE PALACE
THE MOST COMMANDING FIGURE ON THE AMERICAN STAGE!
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
IN SIR GILBERT PARKER'S GREAT NOVEL
THE RIGHT OF WAY
CAROLINE B. NICHOLS' WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA
THE FADETTES
SPECIAL THIS WEEK—THE MELODIES OF IRELAND!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN Funnier Than Ever! THE GODDESS 12th Chapter, Monday, Tues., Wed. Only. With Anita Stewart and Earle Williams!
MARY PICKFORD Everyone Loves Little Mary! A Trip to Madeira Quaint Scenes Amid Strange Peoples
OTHER BIG FEATURES
BIG, LONG 3½ HOUR CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT at 7
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES! NO REPEATS! THE FADETTES!

PARK THEATRE
"Home of Paramount Pictures"
WEEK OF AUG. 2
MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS" 5 PARTS (The Big Feature at the Strand Theatre, N. Y., This Week)
Paramount Travel Series Park Topical Review and Pathe News Charlie Chaplin
A Big 3 Hour Show
Lorne MacAdam Basso Soloist
Charles Frank's Symphonic Orchestra
A Big 3 Hour Show
INA CLAIRE in "THE PUPPET CROWN" 5 PARTS (The Big Feature at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., This Week)
WE ORIGINATE AND WE INVITE COMPARISON
READ AND PONDER
Mary Pickford has appeared only in pictures made by the Famous Players Film Company for the past two years. She is still appearing exclusively in Famous Players' productions, each of which consists of four or more parts, positively no single reel subjects. These pictures form a part of the Paramount program, and are only shown in theatres using Paramount service. The Park Theatre shows them first. Don't be fooled. See "Little Mary" as she is—not as she was.
TONIGHT—SUNDAY CONCERT 7 to 10:30

BOWDOIN 10 CENTS
Opposite Revere House, 2 minutes' walk from Scollay Square. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
VIOLET MASCOTTE'S 40 MERRIE MAIDS
Moving Picture Features "NORTHERN LIGHTS" and "THE BATTLE"
"Diamond from the Sky," every Tuesday. Romance of Elaine," every Wednesday. Vaudeville Features.
Concert Tonight at 7 Admission 10c

FRANKLIN PARK THEATRE
Mats. 2 (No 15c) Eves. 8 (No 15c-25c)
Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday MARY KYRIACY, "LITTLE PAL"
Thursday—Friday—Saturday "THE SCARLET BUTTERFLY" and "YOUR FEATHERS."
Vaudeville Concert Monday and Thursday
CONCERT TONIGHT, May Irwin in "Mrs. Black is Back," Donovan & Lee, Others.
FOR THE FISHING GROUNDS
Steamer King Philip, Capt. Edw. W. Dixon
FARE $1 $500 IN PRIZES
Leaves Commercial Wharf daily and Sunday at 10 o'clock. Return $.50. Lines, Bait, Chowder Free. Meals aboard. Lunch Counter aboard.

Follow the BLUE FLAG By Trolley AUBURNDALE on the CHARLES
NORUMBEGA
World Famous THEATRE Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:05
THIS WEEK Musical Version of Leo Stoshat "MY FRIEND FROM INDIA"
TONIGHT Madlyn Arbuckle in "The County Chairman"

LOEW'S ST. JAMES
Mon., Tues. & Wed. Bills—Bailey James & Co. Comedy Playlet, "Whose Wife Is She?" Richard & Burton Singing Monologist. Mlle. Rhea Popular Colored Comedienne. Sterling & Marguerite, Other Vaudeville Features. "The Romance of Elaine." Latest Pictures and News.

Nobody Home At the WILBUR But Soon

Amusements.

B. F. KEITH'S
"Amusement Centre of Boston"
TWICE DAILY, 2 & 7:45
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 2
Grand Mid-Summer Carnival of Headliners and Novelties!
Special Vaudeville Tour!
Direct from the Metropolitan Opera House
IMPERIAL BALLET
Galaxy of Beautiful Dancing Girls, with
LEO PERNIKOFF & ETHEL ROSE
Late of the New York Winter Garden and Maim'n in a Series of ORIGINAL DANCE CREATIONS
The Unusual Comedienne.
OLIVE BRISCOE
In Original Songs and Chatter.
Here's Two Funny Entertainers.
JAMES FRANK
MORTON & MOORE
Late Stars of "The Tik Tok Man of Oz"
A Canine Novelty from Europe.
Mons. and Mme. Loyal's
WONDERFULLY TRAINED FRENCH POODLES
A Musical Attraction De Luxe!
THEODORE BENDIX
The Famous Composer & Conductor,
SYMPHONY PLAYERS
In a Repertoire of Popular Selections!
Daring Feats in Mid-Air!
CLAIRMONT BROS.
Fun on the Revolving Ladder!
Late of "The Passing Show"
ROBERT EMMET KEANE
THE AMERICAN ENGLISHMAN
The Girl Who Sings With Herself.
ADELINE FRANCIS
The Maid with the Graphophone.
Two Popular Boston Favorites.
AL. and FANNY STEADMAN
In "PIANO CAPERS."

MODERN
Another wonderful production by the giant combination of producing companies—Vitagraph, Lasky, Paramount Co. (Inc.) Presenting
The first prize winner in the N. Y. Sun Scenario Contest.
'THE SINS OF THE MOTHERS'
A pulsating, throbbing, alluring drama of the curse of heredity, featuring the most popular screen stars of today.
Anita Stewart and Earle Williams
Directed by RALPH W. INCE.
The cast: Anita Stewart as Grace Graham, the tempted; Earle Williams, as Norris Graham, the husband; Julia Swayne Gordon as "The Mother"; Lucille Lee as "Alice, the temptress"; Mary Maurice as "Dovey," "The Servant"; Paul Scardon as "Dr. Devoe," the vampire.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT
2 P. M.—10:30 P. M. No Repeats.
8 Changes—Pathe News—Modern Quartette—New Songs.
Mon., Tues., Wed., "THE GODDESS." Most perfectly cooled theatre in N. E.

GRAND ITALIAN ILLUMINATION TONIGHT!
PARAGON PARK and ALM GARDEN
Nightly Cabaret and Dansant
Eight Polar Bears Shoot the Chutes
Numerous Free Open-Air Circus Features
Fireworks Wed. and Sat. Nights
Last Boat Back to Boston 10:45 P. M.
TRY PEMBERTON INN
The Palm Garden's Only Rival

SCOLLAY SQUARE OLYMPIA
BIGGEST, LONGEST AND BEST SHOW IN GREATER BOSTON.
SCENES FROM THE SOUTH
SPECTACULAR REVIEW
DARE AUSTIN & CO.
Comedy Sketch, Entitled, RIS WEDDING MORN.
Charlie Chaplin Comedies
15 BIG FEATURES 15
Photo-Play Continuous, 1 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.
SELECT CONCERT TONIGHT
1 to 10:30—No Repeats.

BASE BALL
MONDAY, AUG. 2
AT 3:15
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agents at A. Shuman & Co. Phone Oxford 1850

PROVINCETOWN
First Landing Place of the Pilgrims
100 MILE DAILY ROUND TRIP $1
The Big Iron Steamship Dorothy Bradford leaves wharf, 405 Atlantic Ave., Daily, 9 a. m. Sundays 8:30 a. m.
CAPE COD S.S. CO. Tel. Main 5080

Nobody Home MUSICAL FARCE Coming

DRAMA and Amusements

Ethel Barrymore to Appear in 'Roast Beef, Medium,' Barrie Repertory for Maude Adams.

By FREDERICK JOHNS.

ETHEL BARRYMORE, whose plays have usually come from across the water, will appear this season, it is announced from the Frohman offices, in "Roast Beef, Medium," a dramatization of Edna Ferber's book about Emma McChesney, the hustling, bustling traveling saleswoman. I have always been a great admirer of Miss Barrymore, and I never saw better acting than she delivered in the dreary French play in which she was exhibited last Winter. But Miss Barrymore has permitted herself to get too fat, and unless she reduces mightily between now and the coming season she is not going to realize in appearance the fine, strong character of Emma McChesney.

Maude Adams will go out this year in a repertory of Barrie plays, which will not include the burlesque the versatile Scot has recently turned out for Gaby Deslys. Miss Adams will play "Peter Pan," "Quality Street," "The Little Minister" and "What Every Woman Knows."

Otis Skinner is to make his appearance in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, and let us hope that it is a costume play. Skinner is one of the few actors left on the boards who can wear the apparel of other centuries with the proper air, and by the same token he is anything but impressive when he puts on modern dress and essays the crisp realism of the present.

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Paris now gets its risque comedies from New York, it appears. According to reports from the big city, "Twin Beds" is to be translated into French and produced at the Theatre Vaudeville. Pierre Veber will make the adaptation, and I am sure he will find great possibilities in this farce, which even in its present state borders upon the startling.

When you realize that they are going ahead producing plays in Paris and making arrangements for the coming Winter, with the German army entrenched not much farther away than Providence is from Boston, it speaks well for the confidence of the French in their own soldiers.

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That curious musical comedy, "Nobody Home," which was produced in a theatre in New York with so small a stage that the chorus couldn't all get on without packing like straphangers in the subway, and which, nevertheless, was one of the hits of the late season, has been chosen to open Boston's parlor playhouse, the Wilbur. There are some unusual features in connection with this production.

First it was made by Elizabeth Marbury, the only woman producer at present extant, second, it was designed by a woman, Elsie de Wolf, and third, it is represented by a woman press agent, Miss May Dowling, who is already informing Boston in her subtle manner that "Nobody Home" is coming.

Women are strange creatures. Here is Miss Marbury, whose contributions to the drama bears the significant title of "Nobody Home," giving out interviews upon the elevation of the stage and the uplift of the drama, and being serious about it, too.

"Nobody Home," by those who have seen it, is declared to be a very amusing trifle without much to it, except some very clever people, all of whom are coming to Boston.

That the original cast is coming over is a good thing. We feel inclined to go upon a crusade this season against plays that come here labeled "original cast" and turn out to contain only the man who played the butler and the fellow who played that policeman who dropped in for a moment in the third act, of the company which made the piece a success in New York.

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Max Rabinoff has built a powerful opera company upon the ruins of the Boston Opera, and it is to be hoped that when he brings it to the Opera House in December it will win the patronage it deserves. He has engaged many members of the chorus and orchestra of the Boston Opera, he has purchased a number of the productions of the local company and he announces the following singers:

Sopranos, Maggie Teyte, Louisa Villani, Marie Kouznetzova, Galli-Curci; contralto, Maria Gay; tenors, Zenatello and Riccardo Martin; baritones and basses, George Baklanoff, Thomas Chalmers, Gaudio Manuseto; chief conductor, Robert Moranzoni, the brilliant conductor of the Boston Opera; ballet conductor, Adolph Schmid.

Rabinoff has secured W. R. MacDonald, former business manager of the Boston Opera, to occupy the same position with him, and engaged Robert Brunton, technical director of Boston Opera Company, for the same position.

With this splendid company he will combine Pavlowa and her ballet, and the total strength of the company on tour will be over 200.

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Pavlowa was a very tough name to wish on the American public, but just when we have learned how to pronounce it, along comes the Diaghilew Russian ballet, which is being imported by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and which will be brought to Boston in due time. Diaghilew is the impresario of the troupe. The dancers are Nijinski, the most celebrated male dancer in the world, Vera and Michel Fokine, and Karsavina. There is a big ballet chorus and an orchestra of seventy pieces. They will play on tour at $3 per orchestra chair.

The repertoire includes the following ballets, many of which were arranged by Michel Fokine, Petrouchka, music by Stravinsky, Scheherazade, music by Rimski-Korsakov. The Afternoon of a Faun, music by Debussy, Prince Igor, music by Borodin, The Tent of Armide, music by Borodin, Thamar, music by Balakirev. The Carnival, Schumann, Butterflies, Schuman, The Sceptre of the Rose, Berlioz, Narcissus, Tcherepnin, The Blue God, Hahn, and The Sylphs, -Chopin-Glasounov.

The troupe was the sensation of the past two or three seasons in London, Paris and Monte Carlo. It was secured for America by Henry Russell, formerly of the Boston Opera.

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Joseph Brooks, the producing manager, noting the trend of prominent actors to lend themselves to motion pictures, lured by inflated salaries, believes that the actors will soon come to a realization of the irreparable injury they are doing themselves and their managers. In the future he will not permit his stars to appear before the motion picture camera, so he says.

"When it has come to such a pass," he observed, "that the producer offers his highly paid star, supported by a capable company, in first-class plays, at $2 prices, only to have the same star shown in the 'movies' a few doors away for five or ten cents, it is certainly high time that some drastic action be taken. Even the advertising of the picture producers has become so misleading that the general public has difficulty in distinguishing which is offered—spoken drama or motion pictures.

"But there is one way the legitimate producer can meet this condition and combat the evil the individual stars are doing themselves and their managers, and that is to give his patrons more notable actors in a single production than the motion picture men can afford to assemble in one picture play."

PLAYHOUSE ATTRACTIONS SEEN IN BOSTON THIS WEEK

B. F. Keith's Theatre.

The Imperial Ballet, including six fascinating little dancers from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will offer a cycle of original creations, with Leo Parnikoff and Ethel Rose as premiers. All of the dances introduced by this organization were originated and invented by Mr. Parnikoff and Miss Rose. The big comedy feature of the week will be James C. Morton and Frank P. Moore, the stars of "The Tik Tok Man of Oz," who have discarded their white chalk face makeup for evening dress and are offering a new act with singing, dancing, clowning and some delicious tomfoolery, assisted by a large company of entertainers. Theodore Bendix, one of the best known composers and conductors in America, will make his first vaudeville appearance in Boston, assisted by his Symphony Players in their delightful musical revelry. Other features will include Robert Emmet Keane, the American Englishman, late of "The Passing Show," with a series of songs and stories; Olive Briscoe, the unusual comedienne, with original song successes; M. and Mme. Lovats Dogs, a great troupe of French poodles with the juggling dogs; Al and Fannie Steadman, two popular Boston favorites, in their lively mixture of songs, dancing, piano playing and funmaking called "Piano Capers"; Clairmont Brothers in fun on the revolving ladder; Adrian Francis, the saxophonophone girl, who sings with herself.

Majestic Theatre.

The Majestic Theatre will reopen its Summer stock season tomorrow afternoon with the famous Majestic players who triumphed so signally at this playhouse last Summer.

The opening bill will be William Hodge's greatest success. "The Man From Home," which had a record run of seven months in Boston at the Park Theatre several seasons ago. As the visiting star will be seen Carle Stowe in the title role which brought Mr. Hodge into national stage fame. It was Mr. Stowe in this play who opened the Summer stock season at the Majestic last season. Specially engaged for this production is Echlin Dayer, who originally created the role of the Hon. Almeric St. Aubyn in Mr. Hodge's company and who played in this part for over two years with Mr. Hodge.

Among the well-known stock favorites who will be seen in "The Man from Home" will be Mrs. George A. Hibbard, Rose Morison, Margaret Gulesian, Wm. C. Mason, Leroy Clemens, Harry Worcester Smith, Burr Mcintosh, Joseph Guthrie and George B. Connor.

The Majestic Players will give "The Man from Home" a scenic production which will be fully in keeping with their well-known careful attention to details.

"The Man from Home" is the most successful of all the Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson collaborations. The theme of the play is one that appeals to the national pride of an American audience and Daniel Voorhees Pike is an individual who well represents a nature's true gentleman. While the scenes are laid in Italy the tone of the comedy situations is distinctly American.

Boston Theatre.

Sir Gilbert Parker's greatest novel, "The Right of Way," with William Faversham in the principal role of Charlie Steele, will be the big attraction at the Boston Theatre this week. "The Right of Way" marks the debut of Mr. Faversham in motion pictures, and he has been especially fortunate in securing a play in which he formerly starred in the spoken drama with tremendous success. The two hundred scenes in the five great parts of "The Right of Way" were posed in the limitless forests of Canada. Mr. Faversham plays Charlie Steele, the brilliant, but dissipated, lawyer who eventually loses his memory and becomes the working partner of Joe Portuguise, the criminal he saved from the gallows. His subsequent adventures make fascinating reading, and are even more romantic as pictured on the screen. This brilliant feature will be surrounded by a remarkable bill of film, together with Carmine B. Nichols and The Fadettes, continuing their popular daily concerts. As a special feature this week they will offer melodies of old Ireland twice daily in connection with the concerts before the regular performance afternoon and evening. Other picture features will include Charlie Chaplin in a comedy; Mary Pickford, queen of the movies, the thirteenth chapter of "The Goddess," etc.

Park Theatre.

A program of unusual importance and general excellence is billed for the Park Theatre the week of August 2nd. Proving this statement it announces Mary Pickford again in her latest photoplay triumph, a Famous Players Film Company picturization of "Rags," by Edith Barnard Delano. This great film classic will be the headliner also of the Strand Theatre, New York, the same week.

Giving double importance to the splendid array of quality attractions will be the latest Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company production, "The Puppet Crown," in which is starred the intimable broadway favorite, Ina Claire, with Carlyle Blackwell. This feature is billed as a big headliner at the Broadway Theatre, New York, this week.

Surrounding these two big Paramount pictures will be offered the Paramount Sunset Boulevard Series, the Park Tropical Review and Park News, an irresistibly funny Chaplin comedy, vocal selections and a specially arranged orchestral program by the Park Symphonic Orchestra, under the direction of Charles Frank.

"Rags" is well termed Mary Pickford's greatest characterization. It is a great story of a girl's rise from the lowest strata of life to a position of social importance, through which she finds it possible to marry the man she loves.

"The Puppet Crown" is a beautiful characterisation of Harold McGrath's romance. In this production Ina Claire makes her second appearance as a screen star.

Franklin Park Theatre.

The last month of the Summer season at the popular Franklin Park Theatre will be ushered in the coming Monday with a program that is well calculated to drive all thoughts of Summer discomforts to the four winds, for that incomparable little screen star, Mary Pickford, will head the bill in her latest characterization of the bashful girl in "Little Pal." The role is one of the most unique in which "Everybody's Mary" has ever been seen. Another feature comes in the appearance of the talented legitimate star, Howard Estabrook, in the virile war play, "Four Feathers." It is a most thrilling story, and holds the sustained interest of the spectator throughout. Carew & Drake, in the exceedingly funny skit, "The Untrained Nurse," and Gilbert Snow, the eccentric singer, will also contribute entertaining acts.

Scollay Square Olympia Theatre.

The following high-class vaudeville and photo-play features will be shown at the Scollay Square Olympia Theatre this week: "Scenes from the South," a spectacular review; Dare, Austin & Co., comedy sketch, "His Wedding Morn;" Wheeler Trio, comedy acrobats; Elliot and Mullan, in two shades of burnt cork; Ross & Overholt, in a singing and dancing novelty; Adela, in a European novelty, and Binn and Burns, eccentric comedians; a two-reel masterpiece, "A Man Afraid," together with the Pathe Weekly, Bray Cartoons and Charlie Chaplin comedies.

St. James Theatre.

Stanley James & Co. in a farce comedy "Hixby's Baby" will be the headliner at Loew's St. James Theatre the first three days of the coming week. Other acts on this bill will include Richard Burton, formerly of Burton, Hahn and Cantwell, in character songs, Cecil Dunham, musical comedy star, Moss and Frye, vaudeville's cleverest colored comedians, Sterling and Marguerite, a shapely girl and a clever boy, on the flying rings, and many others.

The headliner the last half of the week will be Frank Terry, the unusual comedian, in his character study "Mr. Booze." Another headliner on this bill will be Billy "Swede" Hall and Jennie Colborn in Mr. Hall's comedy protean oddity of the race track, "Made Good"; Cole and Denahy, dancers from the New York Winter garden; Farley and Butler in bits of musical comedy; Smith and Ralph, clever singing girls, the Kreil in a musical offering, and others.

Modern Theatre.

The feature of this week's Modern Theatre show is "The Sins of the Mothers," a five-part drama, the first-prize winner in the New York Evening Sun's scenario contest, written by Elsine Sterne and produced by Ralph W. Ince. The Vitagraph bills lately have leaned much to serious purposes. This time the purpose of the drama is to point out how a mother's passion for gambling descends upon her daughter and brings about the tragic destruction of her happiness and finally her violent death.

Miss Stewart does extremely well with the difficult and unsympathetic character of Trixie.

Tremont Theatre.

Now that the announcement of the last nights of "The Birth of a Nation" has been made at the Tremont Theatre, the rush to see this remarkable photo-play has been greater than ever and capacity thongs have been the rule at both afternoon and evening performances. It is very manifest that the same conditions will continue for the coming three weeks, which are positively all that "The Birth of a Nation" can have in Boston.

Coming Events.

"Nobody Home," a musical farce by Paul Rubens, Jerome Kern and Guy Bolton, is the attraction selected for the opening of the season of the Wilbur Theatre, Monday evening, August 16th, with the original cast of players headed by that inimitable English comedian, Lawrence Grossmith. Adele Rowland, a Boston favorite, will be seen in the original role of the Winter-Garden prima donna, which she so skillfully created at the opening performance in New York. Laura Hamilton, Maude Odell, Helen Clarke, Charles Judels, Nigel Barrie, George Lydecker, Queenie Ten Eyck Graves, Carl Lyle, Lester Greenwood, Frank Rose, Byrd Coolsby, Harry Miller, Theodore Buerk, Mona Santorie, Ethel Clayton, Patricia Clarke, Louise White, Marie Adams, Winifred Browne, Elizabeth Moore, Marion Davis and Flora Fredericks help with the merry-making.

The next regular season of the Tremont Theatre will open on Monday, September 6, Labor Day, when "The Song of Songs" will be the attraction. This was the greatest success which A. H. Woods made in New York last season and it will be presented at the Tremont Theatre with Irene Fenwick.

20,000 AT BULL FIGHT FOR FILM

Huge Amphitheatre Is Built for "Carmen," with Geraldine Farrar in Title Role.

An example of the elaborateness and the scale of preparations and arrangements necessary to make a few scenes for a modern photo-drama production was the recent staging of a real Spanish bull fight before 20,000 persons in Los Angeles, Cal., for a series of the scenes in the picturization of "Carmen," in which the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company will present Miss Geraldine Farrar, famous prima donna, as a screen star.

Permits to construct an enormous amphitheatre with tier on tier of seats had been obtained from the municipal authorities of Los Angeles and on the day the bull fight was held business in the entire section adjacent to Hollywood was suspended.

Ten photographers were engaged at various times and places under the direction of Cecil B. DeMille, director-general, in taking the pictures. The scenes depicted included every feature of a gala day, the gathering at the exterior of the bull-ring, the march in true Spanish style of the matadors, toreadors and picadores, the arrival of Miss Farrar as Carmen and of Pedro de Cordoba as Escamillo, several hundred school children lined the path of Miss Farrar, strewing roses in her way.

In the stands, attired in Spanish costumes, were the Lasky stars and executives, Jesse L. Lasky appeared in the box with Miss Farrar, while others in the gathering were city officials, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gest, Miss Blanche Ring, Miss Fannie Ward, Burton Holmes, the lecturer; Miss Charlotte Walker, Miss Laura Hope Crews, Mrs. Samuel Goldfish, Lou Telegen, Donald Brian, Thomas Meighan, Miss Blanche Sweet, Carlyle Blackwell and others.

The entire scene was taken with the full consent and co-operation of the prevention of cruelty to animals society. That so exciting a sport and one frequently associated with morbidity would be enjoyed under humane conditions was a tribute to the skill of the Lasky forces.

"Stoneman" Is a Big Feature

A striking figure in D. W. Griffith's wonderful photoplay, "The Birth of a Nation," is Austin Stoneman, the leader of the house, the rabid Abolitionist, who may or may not be entirely sincere in his views, and who, for the purposes of the play, is made its villain.

He first comes into prominence and his true character is indicated in an interview with Lincoln, the martyred President, when, as leader of the House, he objects to the President's policy of pacification of the rebel States, and threatens to throw his influence against such a policy.

We next see him on receiving the news of the assassination of Lincoln, and his face expresses the sorrow that he, in common with the nation, feels at the tragedy, an expression that quickly changes to one of elation at the thought of the advance in political prestige the death of the President means to him.

Our next view of him shows him in the height of his power, in charge of reconstruction measures and having succeeded in making a mulatto Lieutenant-governor of South Carolina. But the natural result of his policy begins to him in a way that makes it appear forcible. The mulatto has fallen in love with Stoneman's daughter, she repulses him and he goes to her father.

In not advance for the goose sauce for the gander? He has been preaching the equality of the races, but when the test comes when his own daughter's happiness is involved, the matter is brought home to him and he sees things in different light. The mulatto's true character is revealed to him through the note to which he is subjected and at the end we see him as a broken man whose ideals have disappeared in stern realities.

RESORTS AROUND GREATER BOSTON

Paragon Park and Palm Garden.

In the cabaret and dansants there are constantly being introduced new features which added to the favorites which are retained from week to week make up an unrivalled program of entertainment. This week two new features are offered, Charles Lewis in a sensational and daring trapeze novelty and an accomplished society dancer, Ray Presini. Other features will be the Broadway Revue, comprised of twenty-five girls; the Mazanetts Trio of singers from the famous Stanley's restaurant, New York and Art Spalding and Alle. Camille, popular cabaret artists.

The evening dances every night during the dansants have become very popular with the patrons, especially the dancing and the exhibitions of the latest modern dances by La Blanc and Lorraine are being greatly enjoyed.

The free entertainment in the park the coming week will include new features.

Bass Point and Nahant Line.

After an hour's sail down picturesque Boston harbor on either of the staunch steamers of the Bass Point and Nahant line to those two delightful shore resorts, Bass Point and Nahant, the excursionist is provided with everything one could wish for, in the way of unique entertainment and diversion, to make a pleasant day of it. The trip down also affords passengers a complete view of the superb seashore scenery along the Hingham and Hull Shore, the interesting island fortifications and lighthouses and wireless activities.

Pemberton Inn.

Every afternoon and evening finds Pemberton Inn a scene of festive conviviality, and the excursionists and autoists who visit this popular dining resort are assured of an excellent cuisine with a carefully selected wine list to choose from and entertainment that is conceded to be unsurpassed in New England.

Norumbega Park.

Tonight in Norumbega's world-famous open-air theatre, Maclyn Arbuckle will appear in the film version of one of the greatest of American comedy dramas, "The Country Chairman." Everyone is familiar with this great political story, and although the plot is laid in the small town of Antioch, is applicable as well to cities the size of New York or Chicago.

This week the musical version of De Koucher's famous comedy, "My Friend from India," will appear. Walter E. Perkins, the champion of all the provincetowns, has the title role and is supported by a star cast. There is nothing dull in the story of "My Friend from India," and though it deals some good-natured wallops at the Hindoo and the Indian problem, it is so funny that no one can object.

Provincetown Trips.

The trip to Provincetown, one hundred miles of sea travel, affords just what enthusiasts look for on a best day—a trip of cool comfort taking in all the points of interest in historic Boston Bay, with its superb seashore scenery, interesting island fortifications and lighthouses and majestic glimpse of the open sea. Refreshing sea breezes constantly fan the decks of the steamer, the Dorothy Bradford, of the Cape Cod line, which makes daily trips from Bay State Wharf. The 400 Atlantic miles to this "first landing place of the Pilgrims."

Lexington Park.

This famous resort on the historic Paul Revere route is the mecca of thousands of pleasure seekers. A host of high-class amusements are found here ready to please old and young. The zoological gardens contain the grandest collection of herbivorous animals in New England. In the picturesque rustic theatre, this week, Partello and O'Hara present the Adam Good Stock Company in the comedy farce "Fighting the Flames."

CARLE STOWE AN OLD CADET STAR

Successor to Hodge in "The Man from Home" First Seen in First Corps Show.

Carle Stowe, who comes to the Majestic Theatre this week as the visiting star with the Majestic Players in "The Man From Home," on the occasion of their re-opening of the Summer stock season tomorrow afternoon, is a Boston boy. He makes his home with his mother in Brookline, but his tour of the country, making stellar appearances in stock revivals of "The Man From Home" or appearing in vaudeville on the Keith circuit the past two seasons, have made his home visits fewer than he would like.

Mr. Stowe, like a number of other well known professionals, had his first start on the stage in the Cadet theatricals in this city. It was as a member of the First Corps of Cadets that young Stowe made his first appearance in "Miladi," and afterward played in it professionally.

His greatest achievement has undoubtedly been as the successor to William Hodge in "The Man From Home." All who saw him in this role last season at the Majestic when the Majestic Players opened the Summer season of stock there will recall his impersonation of Daniel Voorhies Pike. Mr. Stowe is naturally suited to this role of the Hoosier lawyer, not only in physique but in his style of acting. His pronounced drawl fits well his moderate action.

After his experience in the Cadet theatricals his first professional appearances were in vaudeville. Later he was a member of the Lindsay Morrison Stock Company at the Majestic, and when the St. James Stock Company was organized he was engaged to appear in the leading comedy roles.

Ford Death Recalls Lincoln Martyrdom

Old-time theatregoers recently read of the death of H. Clay Ford, one of the best-known managers in the United States half a century ago. He was the manager of Ford's Opera House in Washington at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, which makes the most picturesque episode in "The Birth of a Nation," the remarkable photo-play now in its last nights at the Tremont Theatre.

The attraction at that time was "Our American Cousin," in which Laura Keene was the star. One of the few members of the cast still surviving on the stage is W. J. Ferguson, who played at the Tremont Theatre last season with Fanny Ward in "Madame President."

Hull Gala Day to Be Observed Aug. 21

Hull Gala Day will be celebrated this year on Saturday, August 21. There will be sports, entertainments and music from 9:30 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. The committee plans to repeat the spectacular aeroplane feature of last year and will introduce many novel features.

The association has organized for the season with the following officers: Stephen J. Moran, president; William J. Keenan, treasurer; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, chairman of executive committee.

WAR'S EFFECT UPON TEA.

"Russians are drinking a lot of tea to take the place of vodka, and the British are more than ever devoted to the cup that cheers as a strong drink substitute. The result is that in the United States we are paying about ten cents a pound more than when the war began. Another reason beside the increased demands is the lack of shipment, and the scarcity of bottoms in which to ship."—Twin City Commercial Bulletin.

TRADE OF HALF WESTERN CONTINENT NOW WAITING FOR UNITED STATES

Joseph H. O'Neil Tells What European War and Results May Be Made to Mean in Commerce to the United States; South and Central America, Cut Off from Old Source of Supply in England and Germany, an Open Field.

By C. O'CONNELL GALVIN.

THE hour has struck for putting our best foot forward in Central and South America. The trade of half this mighty continent is waiting to be tossed into our lap. The war that is now devastating Europe gives us the opportunity of our life as a leading business nation, the only big nation that has its shutters down ready to sell goods.

Not only trade, but good feeling wait our cultivation. If we only roll up our sleeves and take hold of the plow.

Millions in trade, billions beyond count in international amenity; these are the prizes.

Are the business leaders of the United States ready and willing for the task?

A good beginning has already been made.

And, as in all great progressive movements, Boston marches at the head of the procession.

A few days ago Joseph H. O'Neil of the Federal Trust Company, on the invitation of the national administration, took the chairmanship of an influential committee whose special task will be the development of trade and of closer relations between the United States and Ecuador. The news of this appointment carried after it a large interrogation point.

What did such an appointment mean? What activities did the chairmanship involve?

These were the queries which were calling for light when the editor of the Sunday AMERICAN gave me orders to see President O'Neil and ask him to turn on the switch and supply the illumination. President O'Neil said:

"The United States has little, if any, trade, today, with South American countries. Perhaps the primary reason for this is that her own trade has grown so rapidly that there was no need to look for other fields of commerce. This is especially true of the time that has elapsed since our Civil War. Everything was chaos at that time. Then came a boom and a rush of trade all over the country, keeping our merchants and bankers busy handling their domestic trade.

"In the meantime, both England and Germany, being obliged to branch out, captured the great volume of the South American trade. In doing this, both England and Germany have catered to the requirements of the merchants of the countries of Central and South America. Instead of trying to force their own styles of doing business on South America, the English and the German did business the way their customers wanted it done—and, as a consequence the Europeans got the trade.

"What did we do? We did the very opposite. The Yankee shipped his goods to order and persisted in doing so, regardless of the fact that those large cases were absolutely useless and impossible to handle when they reached their destination.

"Our goods ought to be shipped in bales—as they have always been shipped by British and German manufacturers—and the bales are of such size as to make it easy to carry them on the backs of mules over the mountains and along the uneven roads of the countries where they are to be distributed.

HER OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOP.

"This matter of wrong packing and shipping goods was only one of our handicaps. More important than all was the willingness of both Britain and Germany to give South American merchants long credits, six, nine, or twelve months. It was difficult to find an American trader who could give that credit, and our men were not to be blamed.

"Under the old banking system, our merchants did not dare give that length of credit for the old system obliged every bank to pull for itself. It was individual work for the manager of each bank.

"Under the present federal reserve system, the bank of the United States can now do team work.

"Few people realize what a wonderful system our Federal Reserve is. As it grows older and the banks become more and more familiar with its working, the federal reserve system will be utilized for the extension of our foreign trade, by buying bills of exchange and establishing foreign credits.

"Two things are absolutely necessary before we can establish trade relations on any satisfactory, long-lasting and permanent basis with our friends of Central and South America.

"Some things have happened in the recent history of our country which have had a most beneficial effect. The A-B-C conference, when President Wilson invited representative statesmen of Argentine, Brazil and Chili, to confer in conference on the Mexican trouble at Niagara Falls—demonstrated fully the desire of the United States to be on friendly terms with all the peoples of Central and South America.

"For years, England and Germany, through their merchants and shipping houses, engendered in South America hatred and suspicion against us. And this was done so effectually that even the most intelligent citizens of Central and South American countries actually believed that the United States had but one attitude toward them and that to take them one-by-one by forcible or peaceful annexation, and make them part of our territory.

"Of course, this is not true. We of the United States know it never was true. It is today farther than ever from being true. The A B C Conference at Niagara Falls went a long way toward proving to our South American friends that such a fear is wholly groundless.

"This wholesome feeling was still further advanced by the Pan-American conference held recently at Washington. This was by all odds, the most important gathering of its kind of all time on this hemisphere, and it wiped away a mountain of misunderstanding. Few people know what a power Spain was in the commerce of this new world. I remember twenty-five years ago, hearing a delegate from Central America make the statement that fully two-thirds of North America, territorially, at one time spoke the Spanish language.

"What seemed to me at the time to be a most remarkable statement; but reflection and study quickly showed how this could easily be. All the territory west of the Mississippi was for centuries under the control of Spain. And in our story books, which we read in the days of childhood, the use of Spanish words and Spanish proverbs here and there, and the frequent occurrence in our literature of Spanish legend and folk lore proved this gentleman's assertion to be by no means overcolored.

"It is hoped that the Pan-American conference at Washington will be followed by a return visit from the United States to the countries of South America. I am glad to say plans are already under way for such a party. Mr. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is head of the committe in charge of the plans.

GROWTH OF FRIENDLINESS.

"Last Monday afternoon there was a remarkable meeting at the India House in New York city, which was presided over by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew J. Peters of Boston. There were present the chairman of every committee representing the countries of Central and South America.

"The views exchanged at that meeting, the opinions expressed, the fine feeling of friendship toward the United States which ran through all the speeches made by South American representatives, combined to impress upon the minds of those of us who represented the United States that this is indeed a most opportune time for the establishment and development of friendly trade relations between our own country and our neighbors in South America.

"Whatever be the outcome of the present awful war, for either Germany or England, they are both precluded from having much trade with Central and South American countries for a very long time to come. Their productive men, by the million, are on the fields of battle; their skilled producers are being killed by the tens of thousands almost every day; their whole commercial and financial machinery is dislocated to a degree almost beyond belief. The mercantile marine of one of those great nations is driven entirely from the seas.

"This state of affairs furnishes the United States with a wonderful opportunity to get the trade of these nations who are her neighbors, and should be her most natural friends.

MEN OF REPUTATION.

"At Monday's meeting in New York, I was present as the chairman of the committee on Ecuador, a position I assumed on the urgent invitation of my old and good friend, Secretary McAdoo. To give you an idea of the representative character of this committee, let me read for you the names of the other men whom the national administration has invited to further our trade relations with Ecuador alone—similar committees having charge of the other Central and Southern republics.

"Frederick H. Eaton, president American Power & Foundry Company, New York city.

"E. N. Herr, president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"W. H. Lipe, vice-president of the Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.

"J. G. White, head of the J. G. White Company, No. 43 Exchange place, New York city.

"Dr. Juan Cueva Garcia, No. 606 West 115th street, New York city.

"F. I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

"On all the other committees men of large affairs in various sections of the United States are giving enthusiastic service at the request of the President and Secretary McAdoo.

"One of the great necessities of the earlier stages of this movement will be a campaign of education as to the character and the achievements of the South American people. We are very apt to think those people are lazy and indolent and incapable of commercial activity. Yet those very people built, in a year, in the city of Rio Janiero, a beautiful avenue lined with trees and flanked on both sides with handsome buildings and in doing so gave an exhibition of speed and construction that could not be exceeded in any city in the world.

"Buenos Ayres, with its one and a half million people, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

TRADE ON EAST COAST.

"Most of the population of South America is on the east coast and of course the possibilities of trade are where the population is, but the mineral wealth is very largely on the west coast, Peru, Chili and Ecuador.

"The products of Ecuador are not so well known, nor the beauties of the country so widely exploited as other parts of the Southern Continent. The completion of the Trans-Andean Railroad and its connecting lines ought to have a very good effect in the development of business relations between the United States and Ecuador.

"Her Panama hats are probably the best in the world. The quality of her cocoa bean is admitted to be wonderful; her rubber is as good as any in the Amazon Valley, and it is claimed for her tobacco that it has a flavor as good as the best from Cuba.

"But she wants credit, and if anything can be done to give her credit, to enable her to complete her railroad enterprises and other developments, I believe it should be done. It will not only prove profitable to investors, but be beneficial to the people, and, above all, form a strong bond in the chain of friendship between North and South America.

"So, there you have the story of the objects for which these committees have been established.

"In Boston, John H. Pitney, president of the National Board of Commerce; Daniel G. Wing of the First National Bank of Boston, as president of the Federal Trust Company, are charged expressly with the furtherance of this great national policy. The men on our committee are in touch with Dr. Garcia, as able and patriotic citizen of Ecuador, who lives in New York. He is assisting our committee by every means in his power to bring about the results of trade and build those friendly relations between his country and our own which we all so ardently desire, and through which so much good may be accomplished."

Joseph H. O'Neil, president of Federal Trust Company and chairman of committee on trade with Ecuador, who seeks to arouse the United States to the magnificent commercial opportunities which the European war and its effects will offer to this country.

AMATEURS JOIN IN RELAY LEAGUE FOR WAR WORK

Movement Is a Measure Toward Preparedness in Case of Foreign Conflict.

Should Uncle Sam ever go to war, he will have to thank a group of young New England amateur radio-experts not only for helping establish the most comprehensive auxiliary wireless system of any country in the world, but also for a rivalry among the thousands of United States amateur workers that could be used to reinforce at any time the present wireless network of the country at a minute's notice.

In connection with the formation of the American Radio Relay League by Hiram Percy Maxim of Hartford, ten special amateur licenses have been granted in the New England district, upon recommendation of Henry C. Gawley, the government radio inspector here. Without exception every one of the remaining 700 active amateurs in the district are now seeking to secure the coveted privilege of heading a special relay station such as the special amateur license permits. Thousands of young amateurs in districts all over the United States are seeking the same coveted honor.

Official messages under the special permit can be relayed as far as Chicago and even farther West.

TESTS ARE RIGID.

The ten lucky New England men are permitted for relay purposes to use a 200 meter wave length, while the general amateur is restricted to a 200 wave length.

Each special license amateur is closely investigated by Inspector Gawley, reported as possessing an A1 equipment and receives his permit direct from Secretary Redfield of the United States Bureau of Commerce at Washington. He is also designated with a special call letter.

His appointment is especially significant since Uncle Sam grants a special license only after having made sure that the recipient will manifest no unfriendly interest in war.

Mr. Gawley, in discussing the new relay chain, said:

"The League will be of immense help in case of war. It adds to my duties, but I don't know how it brings me into much closer touch with the special amateurs and helps to perfect the government's control over all the wireless amateurs in the New England district.

"The permits are granted only from year to year. The special license assures us of an active station. If it is not active a license renewal will not be granted. In this way the entire wireless field is carefully guarded. The league members can relay messages from coast to coast, and, in fact, to all parts of the country, the maximum relay distance being about 400 miles.

TEN LUCKY MEN.

Here are the ten lucky men who have been granted special relay station licenses by the government in the New England district:

Samuel W. Dean of Lexington, who has relayed to Chicago and even farther West; L. L. Perkins of No. 252 Maxfield street, New Bedford; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Ralph C. Wurrous of Providence, who has two stations, one at his Providence residence and another at his farm near Westerly, R. I.; H. E. Chapman, Hiram Percy Maxim and C. F. Tusks of Hartford; D. A. Lewis of Northampton, E. L. Norton of Rockland, Me., W. M. Allison of Worcester and D. L. Moore of Farmington, Ct.

WHY COMPLAIN? IT'S COOL ENOUGH UP THERE WHERE MR. CUSHING IS

And They Say It Will Be Even Colder in November, When the Demon Rum Will Receive a Bay State Black Eye Visible in San Francisco.

The decision of the Progressive party to place a State ticket in the field was the eventful feature of a busy week in politics. In the Weeks-Crane-Lodge camp, the decision was received with little enthusiasm. It marked the disastrous culmination of a well-defined effort to induce the Progressives to return to the party from which most of them emerged.

L. E. BALDWIN.

Leon E. Baldwin, the Boston attorney, does not care a pickayune about the effect of the Progressive decision on either of the older parties. Mr. Baldwin was chairman of the special committee to look over the prospective Progressive candidates. The Progressives, he says, have at least adopted an active method of retaining their organization for the 1916 campaign, when Colonel Roosevelt is expected by Massachusetts Progressives to dominate the national political situation.

"We have not only decided to stick, but we have decided to fight," said Attorney Baldwin. "The Progressives have always been able to conduct a good, old-fashioned fighting campaign. We are much stronger today than we were a year ago. The efforts of a few ambitious politicians to drag us by the necks back into the other parties has aroused all our fighting instinct. We will go into every city and town in this State and tell the people again just what we stand for. We expect their support."

Mr. Baldwin says the Progressive State Committee has a mailing list of 30,000 Progressives. With these for a starter, the Progressives will endeavor to present an independent ticket to support their candidates.

Progressive State Committee members from the western part of the State are said to have made a unanimous demand that the party remain in the field.

It may be that, elsewhere in this newspaper this morning, there is printed an announcement by Governor Walsh as to his political future.

* * *

When these animadversions were being prepared for publication it was the expectation of Democrats of high degree that the Governor would send his announcement ahead. Yesterday he spent a few hours in Salt Lake City. Today he is journeying across Colorado, to spend tomorrow in Denver. Tuesday will bring him to Omaha, Neb., and Wednesday to Chicago and Buffalo.

According to all schedules, the Massachusetts party is due in Boston at 2.55 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. If the ice isn't long to wait, even if His Excellency delays the announcement of his plans until his arrival at the State House.

* * *

And scarcely a doubt about what that announcement will be.

* * *

And, in view of the fact that the Cushing-McCall contest is on, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and since nobody knows whom the Republican nominee is going to be, no particular necessity for haste on the part of Mr. Walsh.

* * *

And, so far as the naked eye can make out, no particular desire for haste except on the part of gentlemen, and they don't know whom, who, for five or six years, have devoted their unmistakable talents to a more or less concerted effort to hoodoo or bedevil the Democratic party in Massachusetts.

* * *

It is conceded on all sides that no other candidate the Democrats can name this Fall would be nearly so strong at the polls as David I. Walsh.

* * *

The Governor's friends can see nothing but his re-election, sure and "sartin." Some of them are good enough Democrats to say that, even if he faced defeat, he owes it to his party to carry its banner bravely and faithfully onto the battle line.

* * *

Readers of the Sunday AMERICAN may be glad to consider today the official figures of last November's elections, when Mr. Walsh surprised the latest by defeating the supposedly unbeatable "Sam" McCall. These are the figures:

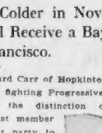
Walsh, Dem.	204,442
McCall, Rep.	198,627
Walker, Pro.	32,145
Roberts, Soc.	9,520
Evans, Prohi.	5,264
Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,205

* * *

The Republican organizations had, in that contest, everything they needed in a nation-wide battle to recover their lost seats in Congress, and they probably brought to the polling places every man who could be coaxed to vote a straight Republican ticket.

* * *

This year there will be no Congressional contests.



EDWARD CARR.

Edward Carr of Hopkinton, a two-handed fighting Progressive, has attained the distinction of being the first member of that party to announce his candidacy for the Senate. Mr. Carr, a Boston attorney, will run in the Middlesex District now represented by George H. Ellis of Newton, Republican. Senator Ellis will doubtless be a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Carr will seek not only the Progressive, but the Democratic nomination for Senator. His record when he served in the House two years ago attracted the admiration of leading Democrats of his district, and they have assured him of their support.

In his one year in the House, Mr. Carr established an enviable record. He delivered the principal speech in the debate to extend to workmen additional advantages under the Workmen's Compensation, Act. He vigorously opposed the repeal of the child labor laws. He fought in the open for the reform of the antiquated taxation system under which the small property holders of the State are laboring at great disadvantage. Carr introduced a bill to give the State Commissioner of Taxation authority to revise the assessments of local assessors who might be suspected of being in collusion with the tax-dodging coteries of their communities. Governor Walsh last year incorporated the same recommendation in his inaugural.

Mr. Carr will grapple with Senator Ellis on the Senator's record in both House and Senate. He will attack him for his stand on railroad legislation ,including the pernicious and inglorious Hampden Railroad issue.

Martin Hall of Natick, former Democratic candidate for Senator, will not be a candidate this year. It is said he is friendly with Mr. Carr.

* * *

The Honorable James Michael Curley, who appears to be recovering a lot of the political perspicacity which characterized those earlier days when he was "coming," certainly discomfited his political opponents and pleased a great proportion of Bostonians when he names Francis X. Mahoney, M. D., to be Health Commissioner.

* * *

Last year the Prohibitionists went into the contest behind a candidate for Governor who, with all due respect to the gentleman, was known to few citizens outside his home town of Hadley. This year the Prohibition candidate for Governor will be Mr. William Shaw, a citizen of not only State-wide but nation-wide fame.

* * *

In last year's contest Prohibitionists and Progressives together polled but 37,403 votes. The Massachusetts man who today would say that William Shaw will not poll twice or three times the number of votes confessed by such a statement his utter ignorance of what the present movement for prohibition means and what its strength is in this Commonwealth.

* * *

If, indeed, the "Drys" put up such a candidate as Massachusetts as they have made in other States it may be found, before the campaign has been far advanced, that William Shaw's is a candidacy to be reckoned with.

* * *

At the present moment all the bright minds in the Republican machine are at work upon a single problem: How to promote the Prohibitionists' prohibition in a platform and still leave it possible to wink a knowing eye to the other fellows and assure them that "there's nothing in it!"

* * *

One of life's political mysteries is why the members of the Executive Council delay in confirming Governor Walsh's appointment of Mrs. Curtis Guild to the State Board of Charity. Mrs. Guild is the widow of the late Governor. The Executive Council is Republican 8 to 1. There is no question of Mrs. Guild's exceptional fitness for this place.

* * *

The "reason" advanced by some honorable Councillors for the delay in Mrs. Guild's confirmation is that the Governor refused to act upon any of the late appointments until the return of Governor Walsh.

* * *

Which might be as good a reason as any other if at least one such appointment had not been confirmed in the Governor's absence.

* * *

Or if any reason were a good reason for not confirming the appointment of such a woman to such a position.

* * *

One thing "Tom" Giblin cannot understand is why anybody should have to employ a press agent. Take it year in and year out, the East Boston orator gets away with almost as much publicity as the United Shoe Machinery Company, [illegible]

AIM TO SAVE 100 BABIES, NOW LOST IN U. S. EVERY DAY

Boston Women Osteopaths Start Cambridge Clinic for Mothers and Infants.

A group of Boston women osteopaths, headed by Dr. Ada A. Achorn of No. 687 Boylston street, has launched a definite effort to help diminish infant mortality among Boston babies by standing sponsor for a hospital department and free baby clinic for prospective mothers, mothers and infants at the corner of Otis and Fourth streets, Cambridge.

The ultimate aim of the plan, which is part of a nation-wide movement, is to save the lives of 100 babies daily. Statistics show that 500 babies die daily.

The Cambridge clinic will be supplemented this Fall by another of the same nature to be established in the North or the West Ends of Boston. Other similar clinics and dispensaries have been or are to be established in different parts of the United States by the women of the National Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Robert Veitch, house physician at Cambridge dispensary, states that the work there already results in the saving the lives of as many as from twenty-five to fifty babies weekly.

Dr. Charles Buck, a noted Back Bay specialist, is in charge.

MISTAKES OF MOTHERS.

"We try to impress upon mothers the importance of feeding their infants properly," said Dr. Veitch. "If we could only teach mothers to observe the rudimentary facts about infant feeding we would have taken a long step forward.

"Babies should be fed on mother's milk in every case possible. If the mother is ill we prescribe a diet of prepared food with a little pepsin added for the baby.

"Mothers should not try to bring up their children on condensed milk, which does not contain the bone-making salts. The condensed milk baby may look fine and fat, but upon close inspection it will invariably be proven that he has a tendency to rickets, that the formation of the bone structure has not taken place as it should. It is very hard to make a mother believe this, however.

"Today, with the widespread publicity given to the care of infants, we find mothers feeding their two-months-old babies on such food as chopped meat, ice cream, mashed beans and potatoes.

"A pair of twins was born here two weeks ago. Last week I went to see how they were progressing, and I found the mother giving one of the babies ice cream.

DANGERS OF OVER-FEEDING.

"One morning I found a mother feeding chopped meat to a two-months-old baby. She had been doing this for some time. Needless to say in spite of everything that we could do the baby died. A previous child of this mother lived to be nine months old.

"Mothers should give their infants breast milk only, or else such prepared food as has been prescribed by a physician.

"The great source of baby maladies is over-feeding. When baby cries, the mother feeds it, regardless of diet regime. As a result babies are undernourished, from having been overfed until their stomachs revolted at food altogether and finally reached the condition where they could not take food of any kind.

"Thousands of babies would be saved in Greater Boston every Summer if mothers could be taught to follow the simple feeding and diet rules for their little ones."

Among the Boston and Brookline physicians who are promoting the work of the Cambridge clinic with Dr. Achorn are Doctors Bertha E. Carver, Mary Conley, Hattie G. Chesebro, Augusta S. Winchester, Emily G. Wilson, Edith L. Cave, Anna E. Dow, Louise Mason, Carrie S. Rand, Effie L. Rogers, Erica Ericsen, Kathryn G. Hall, Mary Hunnewell, Mary A. Small, Anna A. Weaver, Mabel Langley, M. Maude Goodwin, Edna M. Greenwood, Elizabeth Flint Kelley, and Mabel Langley of Boston and Celia F. Adams and Helen King of Brookline.

To Help Clock Fund for Church Steeple

A great gathering of parishioners and residents of the peninsular district is expected at the Harvest party to be held tomorrow, August 11, under the auspices of the parish of SS. Peter and Paul, South Boston. It is expected that hundreds of former members of the parish who are now residents of Dorchester and Roxbury will be present. The proceeds will be used to restore the clock which was for many years on the old steeple of the church.

There will be various amusements, starting at 10 a. m and closing at midnight. There will prove interesting features for adults and children. It will include athletic games, dancing to a band concert in the afternoon, and in the evening a concert and a step dancing contest open to young and old.

So. Boston M. C. O. F. to Enjoy Day on Farm

The joint outing of Notre Dame and St. Finbar Courts, M. C. O. F., of South Boston will be held today at J. A. Slauenwhite's Farm, Waltham. Special cars will leave Dorchester street and Broadway transfer station, South Boston, at 9.45, returning at 6 this evening. The high standing committee will be represented by George T. Daley, H. V. C. R. Sgn. William J. Sullivan, H. O. S., Michael J. Shannon, D. H. C. R., and Margaret J. Patterson, D. H. C. R.

Cork Men's Club to Meet This Afternoon

The Knights of St. Finbar will hold an important meeting in Hibernian Hall, Union street, Charlestown this afternoon.